

LET ME PLAN YOUR Lighting System

It will only be a short time before every progressive farmer will be interested in a light plant for his home, such as Mrs. W. S. Middleton, of Meriwether, S. C., describes in The Progressive Farmer, under date of November 23rd. I will be pleased to furnish any information and estimates on plants for country and suburban homes. Machines manufactured by the Davis Acetylene Co.

I also want a live local dealer in the following counties of South Carolina: Lancaster, Chesterfield, Dillon, Horry, Marion, Kershaw, Lee, Darlington, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, Georgetown. I also want live local dealers in the following counties of North Carolina: Scotland, Bladen, Sampson, Wayne, Duplin, Onslow, Pender, New Hanover, Brunswick and Columbus.

B. J. BOSTICK

Rockingham, North Carolina.

FERRY'S SEEDS

The sower has no second chance. A good beginning is the only safe rule; put your faith in the best seeds you can buy. Ferry's have had the highest reputation for over 50 years. For sale everywhere.

1913 Catalogue free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

\$2,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers' Journals.

Patent Obtained or Fee Returned

CHANDLER & CHANDLER, Patent Att'ys

Established 16 Years

262 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Sew Anything

Leather, canvas, shoes, harness, saddles, buggy tops, etc. Any material, any thickness. Riggs' "under-the-needle" Sewing and makes leather, neat, quick, easy. See that you get it! It keeps the tension right. Answer Warren, Higmore, C. A. MYERS CO., 6329 Leavenworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER

"Field-Path and Highway,"

is the title of a little book of country stories and sketches, by Mr. E. E. Miller, Managing Editor of The Progressive Farmer.

THERE are ten of these stories, two of which—"When the Circus Came to Town," and "An Autumn Ride"—have been printed in The Progressive Farmer.

A number of people wrote to say that they liked these sketches, and the others are just as readable.

The book is tastefully printed on good paper and neatly bound in green cloth, with gold title. A good book to give your friends and a good book to have on your shelves.

Price, 55 Cents, postpaid,

or sent prepaid with one yearly subscription to The Progressive Farmer for **\$1.50**

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

Between Points on
**Norfolk Southern Railroad and
Raleigh, Charlotte
and Southern Railway**

Round-trip tickets will be sold December 13, 14, 17, (and 18 from Raleigh only) 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, and January 1st. Limited to return until midnight of January 5th. The holiday excursion fares apply between points on the Norfolk Southern Railroad and Raleigh, Charlotte and Southern Railway, as well as to or from points on connecting lines.

For further particulars, apply to any ticket agent, or
W. W. CROXTON,
General Passenger Agent, Norfolk, Va.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE TOBACCO GROWER.

The Folly of Trying to Live On Next Year's Earnings—The Man In Debt Cannot Hope to Sell in the Best Market.

By R. R. Slate, South Boston, Va.

I FIND that for the year 1910, the total production of tobacco in the United States was 1,113,450,000 pounds. Now suppose this enormous quantity to have sold for the very low price of five cents per pound. Even at that price the tobacco growers would have received that year for their crop \$55,672,500. Yet we often hear a man say that he is not making a living out of his farm. Consequently we know that there must be a leak somewhere. Why, the tobacco growers get over \$55,000,000 for their crop and yet they, living on a farm where they can raise almost all of their necessities, such as meat, bread, etc., cannot make a living!

This sounds almost ridiculous, because outside of what they can raise, there is not much to buy. It does look rather bad for the tobacco growers, because they ought to make a good living on their farms; but I am grieved to say they spend their money unnecessarily. That being the case, of course, they do not accumulate a fortune.

I do not like to accuse the tobacco grower of being lazy, but circumstantial evidence tends to prove it to be a fact. I have always thought him to be an energetic, hard-working man, and even now I attribute his condition to other causes, but don't you know that instead of raising his meat, bread, horse feed, etc., he buys them. He will even borrow the money with which to buy them. He seems to find it easier to buy his necessities with borrowed money than to raise them.

Now, speaking of hard times and panics, we do not need the Government to finance the tobacco-growing industry. If our Government does this, it will some day have to finance corn, cotton, hay, manufacturing plants, and the railroads. What we really need is for the farmers to finance their own industry just as the railroad owners and manufacturers are doing. Things which can be raised on a farm are dear to a farmer at any price, because he is not supposed to buy them. When the tobacco grower makes his farm sustain itself, instead of expecting the tobacco to supply money for his every need, he will then have no need to borrow money. Instead, he will then be able to start a bank account, and will find himself the most prosperous of farmers.

And now I want to show you some of the disadvantages of running on borrowed capital. I fully realize that every business must be financed, but shouldn't the men who are conducting this business supply a part, if not all of the capital? Right here is where many farmers make a mistake. They allow the banks to finance their business, consequently the banks get a share of the profits.

The evils arising from this unlimited borrowing of money are numerous. First, the farm and homestead must be mortgaged, and at the same time the food, clothing, and other necessities of the family are placed in danger. Suppose the crop should be a failure. What is to become of the family when the farm is gone, and there is no money with which to procure food? Think of the risk that is incurred before you sign that note.

The second evil comes in from the fact that it is much easier to spend someone else's money than it is your own, and for this reason the expense does not seem to be so well guarded when borrowed money is being spent, as it is when the money comes direct from the buyer's pocket. Furthermore, men will often gamble upon the prospects of a good crop, and borrow more money than is absolutely necessary. Then, if for no

other reason, it is rather expensive to live on borrowed money, anyhow, because to the other expenses must be added the interest on the money.

A great many people hold the warehouses responsible for the farmers borrowing so much money, but they are not at all to be blamed. The farmer wants the money; he gives his note for the amount; and then on account of the poor state of his own finances, he gets the warehouse man to endorse his note. The warehouses do not lend out money nor are they desirous of standing as security for a penniless farmer, but custom makes law. This has become a custom. They want to sell the man's crop, therefore they endorse his note for him, and by doing so, bind him by law, and by a sense of honor to sell his tobacco at their house.

Now, is this what we call co-operative selling? How on earth can a farmer hold his tobacco for better prices when he has a note which will be due in a short while? How can he sell at the best warehouse when he has bound himself to sell at the poorest? He will curse the buyers, and swear at the warehousemen when his tobacco does not bring as much as he expected to, but to tell you the truth, he could not, under the circumstances have expected any more. Co-operative selling will never be a success as long as this state of affairs exists.

This, together with the necessity for borrowing money, may be used by some as reasons for the Government control of the tobacco industry, but if they are used as such, they can speedily be overthrown, because the use of an article creates the demand for it and the demand governs either the price or the quantity. At present, prices control the amount of tobacco grown each year, but if the Government handles our tobacco for us, it must control the amount raised. No one cares to have some official dictate as to the number of acres which he shall put into tobacco.

Financially the tobacco grower is one year behind. His money gives out at the wrong end of the year. In the spring when he goes to buy his seed and fertilizer, he finds that all of his money has been paid out to his creditors, therefore, he must begin another year by going into debt.

The old adage, "Where there is a will there is a way" may well be applied here. If you try, by practicing economy and saving your money you can catch up. It is going to be a hard struggle, I know, but it is well worth the effort. Start a savings account at your bank, and be very careful how you borrow money, and how you spend it. This forever being in debt is almost equal to being in prison. Don't be a slave. The Constitution of this country gives every man perfect freedom and if we do not enjoy it, the cause lies within us, and not others. It is high time that you were avoiding the risk incurred by a mortgage; cut off the extra expense of buying your own bread and meat; be free to hold your tobacco for desirable prices or, at least, be free to choose the warehouse at which you will sell.

A Committee to Expose Fake Advertising.

WE UNDERSTAND that the American Medical Association has a committee which will pass upon the acceptability of all medical advertising submitted to it. This is a valuable help to those publishers who wish to carry no "fake" medical advertising, but have not themselves that intimate medical knowledge necessary to enable them to judge of the reliability of advertising offered. Following along this line the

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

American Veterinary Medical Association at its last annual meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., last August, appointed a committee to serve the same purpose regarding veterinary medical advertising.

The committee is composed of three veterinarians of National reputation, none of whom has been engaged in private practice for 15 or 20 years, as follows: Dr. N. S. Mayo, of the Virginia Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.; Dr. S. B. Nelson, of the Washington Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.; and Dr. C. A. Cary, of the Alabama Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama.

The purpose in appointing such a committee is to aid publishers to discriminate between worthy and unworthy advertising. Of course, it is purely optional with any publisher whether he accepts the service of this committee, and it is not probable that many publishers will do so; but if any publisher avails himself of the expert knowledge possessed by these distinguished veterinarians, and the disgraceful and fraudulent advertising which is now carried by many agricultural papers is to any extent lessened, the results will more than justify the appointment of the committee.

The Progressive Farmer has submitted two lines of advertising, which is now being extensively carried by the agricultural press, for the opinion of the committee. We have not been carrying this advertising, but if the committee approves of it we may do so.

HARROWINGS.

HARROW'S comment on Professor Massey's advice to farmers to experiment and find out for themselves the fertilizers needed, was not intended to convey the idea Professor Massey has evidently taken from it.

Harrow knows the "average" farmer is not a good farmer, but he did not in any way intimate that they were "all careless ignoramuses," and no such insinuations are justified. To make it clear, let me say that not one-half of the fertilizer experiments conducted by the trained experimenters in past years are worth the paper they are written on, much less the money it cost to conduct them. It takes more than a good farmer to conduct fertilizer experiments. This does not mean that the farmer is an "ignoramus." He may be, and often is, an educated man of brilliant intellectual attainments, and still not be trained or educated to this work of making fertilizer experiments, and if he is not, in nine cases out of ten his experiments(?), so-called, are more likely to mislead than direct.

Moreover, it costs the farmer too much to conduct fertilizer experiments such as will give him very definite information. When our farmers have learned the results of the experiments at their experiment stations, then they may be in a position to start experimenting for themselves; but for them to start where the experiment stations started 30 years ago is doing needless work that will prove of no value. Harrow thinks the good farmer should make tests of fertilizers, but if he takes the results he gets as his sole guide, or if he does not take into consideration the experiments of the stations, running over the last 30 years, he is likely to be misled more often than he will be directed by his experiments, unless he spends more money, time and thought on the work than the average farmer or even the best farmers can afford.

HARROW.

To Break a Dog From Sucking Eggs.

To stop a dog from sucking eggs, put one teaspoonful of tartar emetic in an egg where he can get it. One or two eggs will be sufficient.—Carolina Union Farmer.