When writing to advertisers say, "I saw your advertisement in The Progressive Farmer."

MORE IDEAS FOR IMPLEMENT USERS

LIKES THE PEA THRESHER AND MANURE SPREADER

Mr. Cooper also says Farmers Should Use Planters and Let the Children Stay in School

FIVE years ago I bought a pea thresher to thresh my peas and my neighbors' peas.

You all know how hard it used to be to pole out peas as our fathers on a bad rainy winter day had us go to the pea crib, put some peas in a barrel and take an old axe—and oh my! how hard they were to beat—we would wish there weren't any peas!

Not so now. I take my thresher, which we turned by hand for two years—that was like work—and now I hitch my gasoline engine to it and thresh my neighbors' peas. That is one time they are glad to see me coming.

I can tear up my engine and put it together and work it all O.K., so you see it pays to thresh peas by machinery. I can thresh about 100 bushels at a small cost of about 25 cents.

A thought on cooperation with my neighbors. A few years ago I bought a Cole planter to plant everything. Let's not be like some people I have seen, when I asked them why they didn't buy a planter, the answer was, "I have plenty of children to plant my corn." I tell them I had rather run a planter and let my children go to school. Doesn't this pay? I let my good neighbors use my planter and two-horse plow, and in turn they let me use their grain drill and manure spreader.

I consider the spreader the greatest labor-saving implement on the farm, and it pays to use it in that there is not so much hard work in handling manure and it saves the labor of many hands that would cost $1 a day. It also spreads it much more evenly, thereby enabling the plants to get their food during the growing season, for when we spread by hand it falls in piles. The same is true of the grain drill. It saves one from having to tote the grain over the field and puts the grain in evenly and keeps is from freezing through the winter.

So, dear readers, you see it pays to cooperate with your neighbors. It has paid me and I think it will pay others. I have made a great many mistakes on the farm—too numerous to mention—but I feel my mistakes have and will help me for years to come on the farm. I believe I will tell you of a mistake I made that you may profit by. In 1913 I planted long staple cotton and found it would not do for me.

Well, after all, I feel as if all we farmers owe what we are and what we hope to be to God and The Progressive Farmer.

A. F. COOPER.

Salemburg, N. C.

PUT THE SMALL STREAMS TO WORK

If You Have an Idle Creek or Big Branch Near You, Make a Farm Hand of It

AT A CERTAIN place in the splendid agricultural and dairy district around the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, a small stream that runs along the base of a steep bluff is being finely utilized by the owner of the farm house that stands on top of the bluff. It is just a little stream, but it is strong enough to operate a hydraulic ram, and thus raise the water to the top of the cliff, where it supplies the house, barn, and garden. This is but one of many similar cases in which a little stream is made to serve a great convenience, and an illustration of what might be done at many other places where tired men and women and dwarfed little children are dragging water up rugged hills in buckets, and then never having as much as they need.

2. Near Timberville, Virginia, a gentleman has on his farm a small stream that flowed there from time immemorial, yet never until a short time ago was made to serve half its purpose. One day this man found that he could by the natural fall of the stream, easily get the water to a height of eight feet. Accordingly, he proceeded to install an overshot water wheel, eight feet high and three feet wide. This wheel, when the water in the stream is low, furnishes about one and a half horsepower; when the water is stronger, it furnishes about two horsepower. This power is utilized for several important purposes. In the first place, it is applied to force water from the stream to the top of the adjacent elevation—a rise of 40 to 45 feet in a distance of 700 or 800 feet. From this elevation the water is carried to various points where it is needed. In particular, it is distributed over a field for irrigation, the value of the field being thus increased threefold.

In the second place, the power from this water wheel is used in compressing air for spraying a large orchard of apple trees. Other possible uses are being considered. This is another simple story of a little stream put to work, to make the life of country people richer and their work lighter. It tells of an achievement that might be duplicated in a hundred rural communities in Virginia and elsewhere.—From a Bulletin of the Virginia Normal and Industrial School.

How the Manure Spreader and Home Water-works Help on the Farm

FOUR years ago we made a good investment by purchasing a manure spreader, as since then we have covered over 100 acres of land with manure. We aim to keep from 60 to 70 head of stock and all of these are kept in the barn during the cold months so there is a great deal of manure to be handled. By using the spreader only one handling is necessary and the driver has a chance to rest until time to load again. It also distributes manure evenly on the field and then it can be gauged to spread a thin dressing of manure in fertile land or a heavy coat on thin land without stopping the machine. This usually gives us an even crop yield. We get our manure out a great deal oftener now than when we depended on the wagon as formerly. I am sure the spreader more than paid for itself the first year. Four years ago such machines were very scarce in this country, but now nearly every enterprising farmer has one. Two farmers decided to purchase one on the cooperation plan, and the idea has been a success. They declare the machine paid for itself the first year.

Another little machine that saves us many steps is our three-horsepower gasoline engine. It was purchased three years ago and we use it to pump water out of a drilled well 112 feet deep to a water tank with a 3,300 gallon capacity, a distance from the well to the tank of 40 feet. Thus we have hot and cold water on three floors in our building, so too much cannot be said in praise of the little step saver.

Besides this we have a hydrant in our yard, two in our barn, as pipes are laid from the well to this building, then two in the dairy barn. On cold stormy days it isn't necessary to turn our cattle out to be watered.

M. T. MAHONEY.

Mitchells, Va.