

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

AND SOUTHERN FARM GAZETTE



A Farm and Home Weekly for
The Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida.

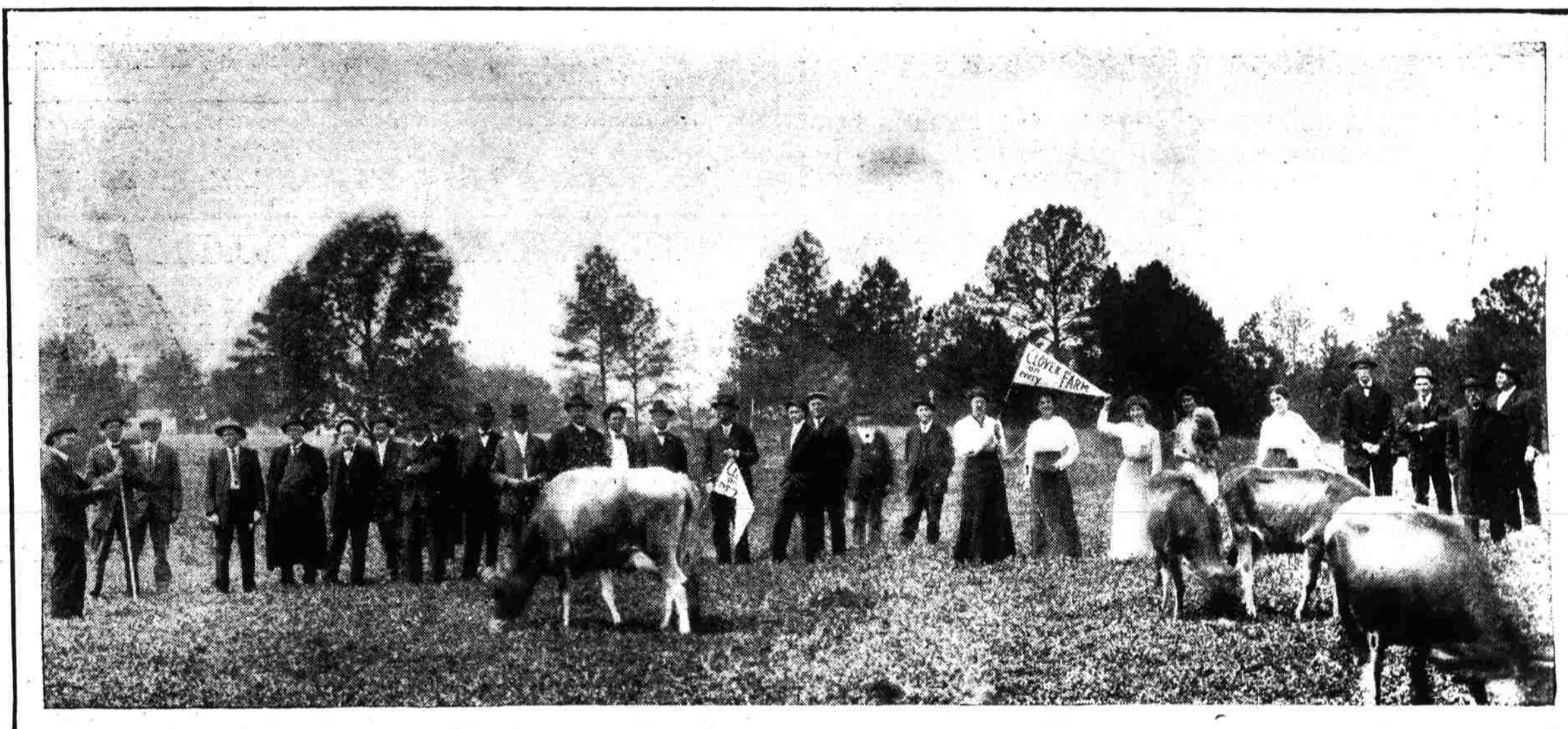
FOUNDED 1886, AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Vol. XXIX. No. 22

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914

\$1 a Year; 5c. a Copy

CLOVER ON EVERY FARM



FIELD OF CRIMSON CLOVER ON FARM OF E. A. WIMBUSH, BIBB COUNTY, GA.

Reeves Photo, Macon and Atlanta.

This picture was taken in April, and is another evidence of our great agricultural possibilities here in the South, once we begin generally to take advantage of our opportunities.

UNQUESTIONABLY the largest acreage of winter-grazing and soil-improving crops ever grown in the South has just come to maturity. Particularly is this true of bur and crimson clover, two great soil builders that should have a place on every Southern farm. It might be said that clover talk just at this time is out of season; but we maintain that these crops mean so much to us that a discussion of them is in order every day in the year.

There are a few fundamental facts that we must get firmly fixed in our minds: First, no man has ever made money farming on poor land; second, that the land on the average Southern farm is poor, and, third, that nature, by blessing the South with practically twelve months' growing weather, has afforded us a priceless opportunity to make our lands rich and productive at a minimum of expense. And now come the clovers, particularly bur and crimson for the cotton states, as the great agency that is to work a miracle in the regeneration of our cotton-weary fields.

On land valued at two hundred dollars an acre the Northern farmer must be content with one crop a year; if he wishes to plant corn on a clover sod a whole year is necessary to get a sufficient growth of the clover to make it worth while. What would Iowa lands be worth if it were possible to plant clover in the fall, allow it to furnish grazing and make its full growth during the winter and early spring, and plow it under and follow with

corn in April? We believe such a possibility would double land values, high as they now are, in the central West; still we right here in the South possess this identical advantage.

Are we using it? Candidly, we are not. Until our readers all decide to plant clover in self-defense, we are going to keep pounding on these big facts: A good crop of bur or crimson clover plowed under has a fertilizing value of from ten to twenty dollars an acre; these clovers grow in the winter and early spring, when the land would otherwise be idle and washing away; and, finally, where the soil is inoculated, they are a certain success on practically every well drained soil type in the South.

Commercial fertilizers are valuable, and have their place on nearly every farm; but the man who has to buy nitrogen in the form of cottonseed meal and nitrate of soda has simply failed to farm as he should. An acre of good bur or crimson clover has the fertilizing value of a ton of cottonseed meal, and may be had at a total cost for seed and planting of not more than one-tenth the meal.

Can we longer afford to be without these crops? We honestly believe that in large measure they are to be our economic salvation, and not until we have "clover on every farm" will we come into our own agriculturally. Let us at least see that this fall clover is planted on every "Progressive Farmer" farm.

DON'T FAIL TO READ—

	Page
A Dairyman and His Model Dairy Farm	5
Death of Cattle Due to Weakness and Not to Dipping	10
Feed For Holstein Dairy Herd	3
Fertilizers for Peanuts	4
How Deep a Soil Mulch Is Best	3
How to Recognize Clovers	7
Injuring Land	4
Jottings From Sunny Home Farm	6
Keeping Baby Well in Hot Weather	8
Misleading Silo Advice	12
Stomach Worms in Sheep	13
Two Years' Clover Experience	7