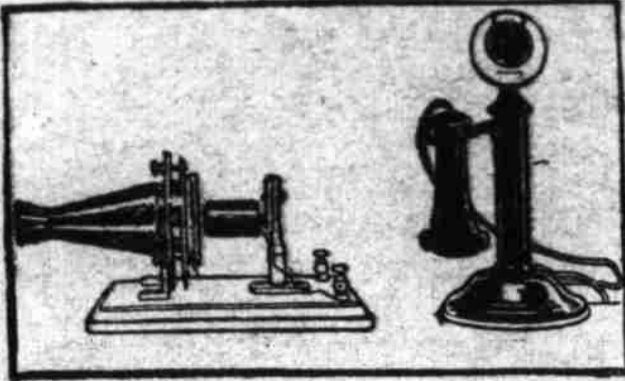


How the Public Profits By Telephone Improvements

Here is a big fact in the telephone progress of this country:



Original Bell Telephone 1876

Standard Bell Telephone To-day

Hand in hand with inventions and developments which have improved the service many fold have come operating economies that have greatly cut its cost.

To appreciate these betterments and their resulting economies, consider a few examples:

Your present telephone instrument had seventy-two ancestors; it is better and cheaper than any of them.



Early Telephone Exchange

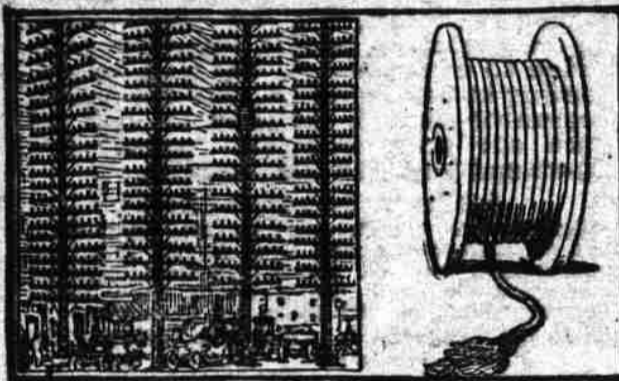
Typical Present-day Exchange

Time was when a switchboard required a room full of boys to handle the calls of a few hundred subscribers. Today, two or three girls will serve a greater number without confusion and very much more promptly.

A three-inch underground cable now carries as many as eight hundred wires. If strung in the old way, these would require four sets of poles, each with twenty cross arms—a congestion utterly prohibitive in city streets.

These are some of the familiar improvements. They have saved tens of millions of dollars.

But those which have had the most radical effect, resulting in the largest economies and putting the telephone within everyone's reach, are too technical to describe here. And their value can no more be estimated than can the value of the invention of the automobile.



If City Wires Were Carried Overhead

800 Wires in Underground Cable

This progress in economy, as well as in service, has given the United States the Bell System with about ten times as many telephones, proportionate to the population, as in all Europe.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service



Pick All the Peaches You Need From the Trees In Your Garden.

There is no reason why you should buy Peaches when you can grow all you need. A dozen of Lindley's trees, planted around the house or in the garden will give fifteen or twenty bushels of luscious Peaches after the third or fourth year. You can eas-

ily sell what you don't need, at a dollar or more a bushel. If you have room plant a peach orchard—you can put a hundred trees or more on an acre of land and get more money than the acre ever produced before, with less work for you.

Lindley's Peach Trees Produce Best Results

We know how to grow Peach trees—been at it a good many years. We know the good varieties for home planting, and the kinds to plant in a big orchard. Our list includes only the kinds we know are right—Mayflower, Carman, Hiley, Lindley, Belle

of Georgia, Alberta, Victor, Camella, Munson, Salway, and other profit-making sorts. Send for our list of Peaches, Apples, Cherries, Pears and other fruits, make up your list and take advantage of our

Special Discount for Quick Orders.

If you send your orders soon we will give a special discount. We will ship at the right time—but you can save money by ordering now. Write today for the list of trees and our prices.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, Box 106-B, Pomona, N. C.



Here's the HUSTLER Saw Mill

YOU'VE HEARD SO MUCH ABOUT—built especially to saw lumber better and quicker than any other mill, and to last longer. It is the lightest running, fastest cutting little mill you ever saw—easy to handle, durable and satisfactory. Has the famous Hustler variable belt feed works, the best ever invented, wire cable drive, steel head blocks, steel dogs, automatic offset of the log when pligged back, spring recoder, steel lined carriage. Manufactured by

SALEM IRON WORKS,

Winston-Salem, N. C., and Columbia, S. C.

Address Nearest Point.

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

SUNNY HOME SUGGESTIONS

Doing the Right Thing at the Right Time; Why Sod Land Gets Richer; Dehorning the Calves

DO YOU know that more than 75 per cent of all farmers are always a little or a lot behind with their farm work, and are always having disputes



MR. FRENCH

with the weather and conditions generally—things being a little out of joint with them always? I have found this condition to prevail over much of the territory that I have visited. The trouble is that the majority of men have not learned to make a specialty of the absolutely necessary work on the farm—such as plowing on time; harrowing on time; planting on time; harvesting on time; feeding and selling on time; buying for cash at the right time, etc.—and push these matters to the exclusion of all else while the right time is on and then do the less essential things between times. Think back over the past year and see how many times you have made partial failures or had your work cost you far more than it should, because of neglecting to do the important thing at the proper time. At "Sunny Home" we have acquired the reputation of doing a lot of work at low cost, and one of the main reasons is that we always have in mind "essentials first."

How many of us in the hill section have seen fields of grass mowed continuously for several years—taking off from \$8 to \$15 worth of plant food each year—then the field when broken giving a larger crop of corn than it did before the grass and clover was sown? I have in mind now a field that produced, in seven years, around 12 tons of hay—mostly timothy—and the land seemed actually to have improved under the robbery. Why? The main reason, to my mind, is that practically no plant food or vegetable matter was washed from the soil during the time the grass was growing; second, nitrogen was gathered from the air by the growth of Japan and other clovers; and, third, that much organic matter was supplied by the grass and clover roots and deposited in the very best way all through the soil, and thus was the mechanical condition of the soil much improved and much dormant plant food made available for succeeding crops. Contrast the condition of such fields with that of other fields having soils of similar character, that have grown even two sod crops in succession, and ask yourself if you haven't found in sod crops the secret of maintaining soil fertility?

If the calves were sired by a prepotent polled bull they will need no dehorning when they come up to the sheds for the winter. But if they are carrying horns these should be removed as soon as flies have gone, using for doing the work a gauge, dehorning clipper, or saw. And whatever tool is used be sure the cut is made close up to the head, taking off a little circle of skin with the horn; then all the shell of the horn will be removed and no unsightly growth or stub follows. A man came to our place not long ago to get me to tell him how to treat a case of "hollow horn." I told him how to saw the horn off close, in the way he described above—then bathe the wound in a 1 to 100 solution of good disinfectant. Then give the cow a pint of raw linseed oil, after which she would need liberal feeding on soy bean hay and corn fodders—the grass in the pasture being all burned up. The cow recovered from the attack all right.

Have you the fact marked down in your mind that feed will be too high to reach by next spring,

in the drouth section? If so I have no doubt that you will sow a good sized field very thickly in rye and oats for early spring grazing. May I urge upon you the wisdom of doing this, even if the sowing cannot be accomplished before November 15. Ten acres seeded in this way will afford grazing for a lot of animals during the last of March, April, and early May.

While meat is high is the time to weed out the "star boarders" on the farm. In this class comes the cow that produces only one calf in two years; the old sow that considers her duty done when she has raised one pair of twin pigs per year; the old blemished or balky horse that retards the work in a rush time because of inability or eccentricity. (Send the horse to Chicago, I understand they work them into sausage at that market.) It may not be possible to make palatable meat of the human "star" on the farm, but they might—if proper pressure was brought to bear—be induced to take on some profitable employment for the winter, just while the hard times last. Drones are a serious menace to the home at all times, and especially during close times.

In sections where legume hay crops have been complete failures, because of extreme drouth, provision should be made early for the needed supply of protein concentrates with which to balance the sorghums and fat forming grains. Wheat bran is too high to be even considered in this connection; linseed meal is out of the question also for farmers in the far South, but cottonseed meal is ever present with us, is more valuable than wheat bran and almost as valuable—all points considered—as linseed meal. So let's use our own cottonseed meal to balance up the corn, meadow hay, and corn fodder rations.

A. L. FRENCH.

SUBSCRIBE FOR A REAL FARM PAPER

And Don't Just Take a Cheap Sheet Thrown in With a Fountain Pen or Spectacles

MR. R. E. Grabel, a Demonstration Agent, gives farmers mighty good advice in the following article in the Charlotte Observer:

"Do you take a farm paper? If not you should subscribe for some good paper. There are a number of good farm papers published in the South that will be worth far more than their price to any farmer who will read them.

"We desire to suggest that you remember this when subscribing, that you are subscribing for a farm paper. That it is a farm paper that you want and not a pair of glasses, fountain pen or some other article.

"Our advice is that if you need a pair of glasses you can't risk just any kind of glass suiting your eyes. Your eyes are too valuable to take any risk on, so if you need glasses go to some reliable optician and let him fit your eyes and give you glasses that will improve as well as aid your eyes.

"If you need a fountain pen you can find one in most any drug store in your town and if it does not prove satisfactory you can have it replaced.

"If you want a farm paper we would suggest that you subscribe for the paper. We have seen offers where if you would buy some article the paper would be sent free, etc. We would rather a man think more of the paper he is putting out than to be willing just to give it away. There are very few free things in the world and the man looking for something free usually finds himself paying very dear for what he gets.

"Don't forget that you need a good farm paper in your home."

\$1.50 pays for your own renewal one year and The Progressive Farmer one year for a new subscriber.