



The Progressive Farmer Company
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PUSH THIS \$1 OFFER

THE new regulations issued by the Postmaster General mean that hundreds of R. F. D. routes all over the South will be discontinued unless farmers take more reading matter. But of course they ought to take no reading matter except what is really clean, healthful and helpful. We offer to any new subscriber The Progressive Farmer the rest of this year, "Today's Magazine for Women" twelve months, and the Kansas City Weekly Star twelve months, all for only \$1. We know no better clubbing offer, and in addition to helping your neighbors and your R. F. D. route by getting subscriptions, we will credit you four months on your Progressive Farmer subscription for each dollar you send us under this proposition. See your neighbors and send us a club.

IF YOU believe in Land Segregation Between the Races, or allowing white neighborhoods that wish to do so to limit future land sales to white people, now is the time of all times to rush petitions and letters to your members of the Legislature. Do it now.

THE United States Department of Agriculture warns Southern growers that stocks of Irish potatoes now on hand in the North are unusually large, and that there is no basis for expecting high prices this spring, as the Southern crop must compete with the heavy Northern supplies.

WHILE for general field crops, except along the South Atlantic and east Gulf Coast sections, potash has not generally been profitable, exceptions must be made in the case of soils where cotton tends to rust. On such lands an application of from 100 to 200 pounds an acre of kainit will usually be found profitable.

A WRITER wishes to know if turf oats will do to plant in the spring. Turf oats should not be sown in the spring. For the southern half of the Cotton Belt probably the Red Rust-proof will be found best for February seeding, and in the northern half either Burt or Red Rust-proof varieties may be used for seeding in February and March.

BE SURE to read what Dr. Nesom says this week about the home syrup crop. Nothing is better than really good cane syrup, but to possess all those good, old-time, mouth-watering qualities, care in growing and making is very necessary. The marketing end, too, is a matter with which we have trouble, and uniformity of product and proper packing must be looked to.

WE DARESAY that of all our fifty-two issues last year none was more widely appreciated and commented upon than our Reference Special. Next week we are expecting to duplicate our performance of last year, and we are even hoping to make this Reference Special even better still. Certain it is, anyway, that it will be packed from cover to cover with useful farm facts that every farmer needs. It is not possible to remember everything we sometimes need to know, but it is extremely important to have at hand a dependable source of information. Such a reference work will be our issue of next week, and we urge that all Progressive Farmer readers look for it, read it carefully, and then preserve it for future use.

UNDER the heading, "Some Averages Against Us," the Citronelle (Ala.) Call makes some centre shots in the following:

"The average Iowa farm has six milk cows; the average Alabama farm has less than two. The average Iowa farm has thirty-six hogs; the average Alabama farm has less than five (and mighty poor ones at that). The average Iowa farm has 108 chickens; the average Ala-

bama farm has less than twenty. A well trained investigator has recently announced that in Georgia (and Alabama is no better, if as good) the average farm produces less than two eggs a week for the yearly average; less than two-thirds of an ounce of butter, and two-thirds of a pint of milk a day; and only one-third of a hog, one-twelfth of a beef, and one-hundredth of a mutton per person per year. Twelve of the Southern states import from the North more than \$175,000,000 worth of wheat, corn, and oats, and the same twelve more than \$48,000,000 of meats, dairy and poultry products. That's being on the whip-cracker end of the game. Better change places, gentlemen, and try the other end for a time"

Use Fertilizers to Reduce the Cost of Production

MANY of our readers still seem to misunderstand our position regarding the use of commercial fertilizers in 1915. Our position this year is no different from what it has been every year. Fertilizers should not be used unless the increase in the crop will pay a profit, with a good safe margin, above the cost of the fertilizers. On the other hand, on soils and with crops that have in our past experience paid a profit on the use of fertilizers they should be used this year, and the necessity for the largest yields per acre consistent with the most economical production is as urgent and more so this year than in any recent year.

We are dealing with the same soils and largely with the same crops, requiring the same treatment, and no false idea of economy should lead us to restrict the use of fertilizers when this will lessen our profits. The idea of reducing the fertilizers in order to reduce the total crop of cotton, so it will bring a better price, would be too ridiculous to even mention were it not tragic in its possible effects in lessening the earnings of each individual by lessening the yield per acre and increasing the cost of producing a pound of cotton. By all means reduce the cotton crop, but do so by reducing the acreage instead of reducing the yield per acre, which is now so small as to make the production of cotton unprofitable at any price which has been obtained in the last quarter century.

Of course, when cotton is selling at eight cents a pound there must be a larger increase in the yield from the use of the fertilizer to pay the same profit on a given cost for fertilizers. Or to reverse this matter, less fertilizers can be paid for with a given amount of cotton; for the price of cotton has decreased while the price of fertilizers probably has not decreased so much.

But the problem is the same in principle as it al-

TEN THINGS TO DO IN MARCH

1. Don't forget that this month determines whether we are to have good seed beds or are to wrestle with clods in cultivating the crop.
2. The harrow's the tool these days—let it come close behind the breaking plows.
3. On rough, hard land try the disk harrow ahead of the breaking plow. It helps to prevent clods.
4. In many sections corn will be planted this month; see that a seed bed is made before it goes in.
5. Watch for the description of the home-made device for saving clover seed that will appear in The Progressive Farmer week after next and make one to harvest your clover seed.
6. Use all rubbish to stop gullies and make humus, rather than burn it.
7. Study closely what is said in this issue about commercial fertilizers, and then know what you are using this year.
8. If you are to buy your fertilizers in car lots in co-operation with your neighbors, saving several dollars a ton, there's no time to lose. Get busy.
9. Watch the oats, and if they are not making a good growth it is likely that an application of nitrate of soda will pay.
10. Read again what was said in last week's paper about grazing crops for hogs, and then arrange for plenty of these this spring and summer.

ways has been. If \$5 worth of fertilizers will produce \$7 to \$8 worth of increase in crop the investment should be made. The only question is as to the kind and amount to use to obtain the best profits and this is largely an individual problem for each farmer to solve; but this is no different than it has always been.

Keep Informed as to Market Variations

ONE of the most useful services a state department of agriculture can render farmers is that of keeping them informed as to prices in various markets and as to just what are standard prices on standard grades. The Division of Markets of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Experiment Station sends out such information weekly, and the copy of its latest reports as given below illustrates anew the importance of Mr. Farmer knowing about prices in more than one market.

The first column shows the price of middling cotton, which varies in different markets, here indicated, from seven to eight and one-half cents. The second column shows the price of cotton seed per bushel, the variation here being from thirty to fifty cents—this extreme variation in price being reported, in fact, from one market. The third column shows the number of pounds of cottonseed meal given in exchange for a ton of seed, ranging all the way from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. The table should prove interesting to readers in all states and arouse them as to the need for having some institution furnish such marketing information to the farmers of every state:

Town	Middling Cotton	Cotton Seed Per Bushel	Meal for Ton of Seed
Northeastern No. Carolina			
Farmville.....	8 c	40@43½c	.....
Jacksonville...	7½c	40c	1,900
Kelford.....	7½@8 c	35@40c	2,000
Moyock.....	7@7½c	45c	.....
New Bern.....	.....	30c	2,000
Vanceboro.....	7½@8 c	40c	2,000
Washington.....	8 @8½c	35@50c	.....
Windsor.....	7½c	.....	.....
Southeastern No. Carolina			
Fayetteville...	7½@8½c	40@45c	2,000
Kinston.....	7½@8 c	45@48c	2,000
Maxton.....	7½@7½c	35@45c	2,000
North Central No. Carolina			
Battleboro.....	7 c	42@45c	2,000
Kenly.....	8 @8½c	42@43c	1,800
Louisburg.....	.....	40c	.....
Pittsboro.....	.....	.....	.....
Raleigh.....	8½@8-16c	42@45c	2,000
Riggsbee.....	8 @8½c	35c	2,000
Scotland Neck..	.....	43@45c	2,000
Smithfield.....	8 c	40@45c	.....
Wilson.....	7½c	45c	2,000
South Central No. Carolina			
Charlotte.....	7½@8 c	39c	2,000
Cleveland.....	.....	35@42c	2,000
Kings M't'n.....	8 @8½c	39@42c	2,000
Monroe.....	8 @8½c	40@45c	2,000
Mooreville.....	8 c	35@40c	1,800
Newton.....	8 c	40@45c	1,900
Norwood.....	8 c	40c	1,500
Shelby.....	7½@8 c	39c	2,000
Statesville.....	7½@8½c	36@42c	1,810

A Good Beginning

THAT the South really means business in making an effort to live at home in 1915 is evidenced by the following figures from the United States Department of Agriculture, showing that the acreage of fall-sown oats has been more than doubled and that the wheat acreage has been increased by one-third:

State.	Fall-sown wheat		Fall-sown Oats.	
	Increase, per cent.	Increase, acres.	Increase, per cent.	Increase, acres.
North Carolina.....	78	470,000	56	98,000
South Carolina.....	200	164,000	112	336,000
Georgia.....	118	170,000	96	328,000
Florida.....	.....	.....	64	20,000
Alabama.....	186	68,000	116	258,000
Mississippi.....	125	1,000	147	158,000
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	189	94,000
Texas.....	20	228,000	86	291,000
Arkansas.....	44	56,000	211	154,000
Tennessee.....	20	145,000	127	124,000
Oklahoma.....	20	515,000	133	44,000
Total above	33	1,812,000	102	1,908,000

This is an excellent beginning, and now, that we may get a bull-dog grip on permanent prosperity, it is only necessary to make sure that this spring shall see the biggest acreage of corn and hay and soil-building crops ever planted in the South. Will this be the case on your farm?