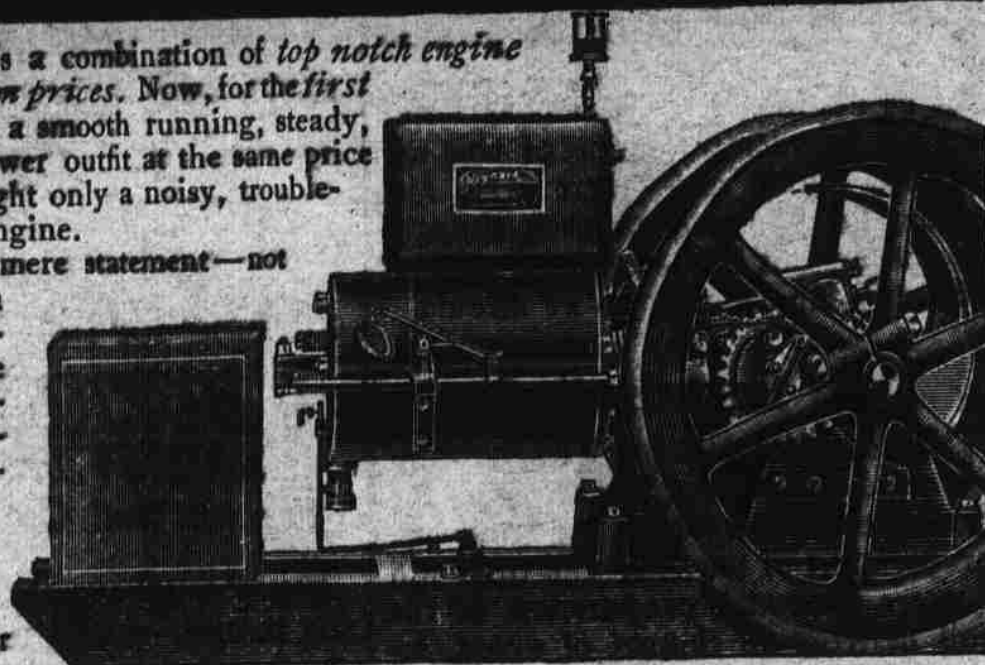


FREE Get this Book about the Biggest Sensation in all Engine History

WRITE POSTAL FOR YOUR COPY TO-DAY

At last—here is a combination of top notch engine quality and bottom prices. Now, for the first time, you can get a smooth running, steady, quiet, reliable power outfit at the same price that formerly bought only a noisy, troublesome, "cheap" engine.

This is not a mere statement—but a promise—but a written guarantee, backed by the reputation and resources of this Million Dollar Company. We make you the judge and jury. If the Maynard is not equal or superior to any engine at any price—return it and get every penny back, including transportation charges. That's proof of our confidence in the high quality of the Maynard. The prices speak for the wonderful values.



60 days' trial—no money in advance

Send in your name on a postal card for facts that prove this the greatest sensation in all engine history. Read why the Maynard would cost three times our prices if sold through dealers. Read about Maynard strength, durability, reliability. Read why the Maynard starts so easily, runs so smoothly, quietly and steadily. Read why the Maynard gets power out of every drop of fuel. Read why a boy can run it. Study the speeds at which Maynards are rated and compare them with others. Read why we send you any Maynard Engine on 60 days' trial, no money in advance. Guaranteed to give at least 5 years' service. Note our guarantee to sell repairs (if needed) any time within 15 years or give you a new engine or full price back. Compare the Maynard, point by point, feature by feature, with the engine you think is best, no matter how much it costs. Then decide.

Send in your name Now! Write postal now. Get our book. Read descriptions of all Maynards, 1 1/2 to 15 H.P., built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene or distillate; also pumps, saws, grinding, stone filing and corn chelling outfits. Just say "Send Engine Book," and address as below. Book comes by return mail.

PRICES	
1 1/2 - H. P. —	\$29.75
2 - H. P. —	39.50
3 1/2 - H. P. —	64.00
5 - H. P. —	96.00
7 - H. P. —	116.00
9 - H. P. —	160.00
12 - H. P. —	230.00
15 - H. P. —	295.00

GUARANTEE
We guarantee this engine to develop Horse Power and to be capable of standing a reasonable overload continuously without overheating or damage. We guarantee the life of this engine to be 5 years or more, and we will replace it if it should become useless inside of five years, provided the damage is not caused by misuse or neglect. We guarantee this engine to run as well and last as long as any engine of like size and type, regardless of make or price. We guarantee it to be free from defects in material and workmanship, and will replace free any part (excepting batteries) that may wear out or break from defect at any time during the life of engine.

Charles William Stores New York

533 Stores Bldg., New York

Great News for Every Milk Shipper in the South THE STURGES REFRIGERATOR CAN



makes long hot-weather hauls possible—opens up new and profitable markets—makes each shipper independent of purely local conditions.

This can is built like a refrigerator—is a refrigerator. Has double walls so scientifically insulated that 24 hours of continuous 24 degrees heat raised the temperature of the cream only 18 degrees (from 46 to 64 degrees F.) while the milk in an ordinary can lost all its refrigeration and rose from 46 degrees to 92 degrees long before the end of the test.

All expenses for icing, felt jackets, boxes, etc., is forever stopped.

By using these cans you can secure and hold the trade of large hotels and restaurants in Southern cities many miles distant, getting the retail price for your sweet milk and cream.

All markets are open to you. Nothing thus far invented is of greater importance to the dairying industry of the South.

The Sturges Refrigerator Can is not only a refrigerator, but it is an airtight, germ-proof container. Cover fits neck like a globe valve and below this cover a paraffin cap fits into a groove in the neck like a bottle cap. The can is sturdy and staunch and will last three times as long as an ordinary can.

In order to secure widespread use of this can, we will sell direct to farmers and dairymen at a small margin above manufacturing cost.

But don't expect to buy it for anything like the cost of ordinary milk cans, because we are really selling you a high class scientific refrigerator.

Just the same it is the cheapest can you can buy measured by its carrying power and loss-stopping power. Send for catalog No. 57 and prices. State how many cans you wish us to quote on—of 5 gal. and 10 gal. sizes.

Sturges & Burn Mfg. Co., 508 So. Green St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Inoculate with NITRA-GERM

Nitra-Germ improves your crop and land. Use Nitra-Germ on your cow-peas, peas, beans, peanuts, soy beans, velvet beans, alfalfa, clovers, vetches, etc.

When you buy Nitra-Germ you buy germs which have been properly trained for life in the field. They are strong enough to assist the plants in extracting nitrogen out of the air, and store it in the land for the use of the next cash crop. Many years of practical experience have taught us how germs must be packed for shipment to reach you in productive condition. Nitra-Germ will produce where other cultures have failed. The application is very simple. Our prices are standard. 1 acre—\$2.00; 5 acres—\$1.00; 50 acres—\$.50 per acre delivered. Larger quantities special prices. Write for our literature. Farmers Union can write for special quotations. We want local agents to represent us. Pay good commission.

THE NITRA-GERM CO., Dept. B. SAVANNAH, GA.



When writing advertisers, mention The Progressive Farmer.

Our Prize-Winning Soil Preparation Letters

PULVERIZE THE CLODS BEFORE THEY GET HARD

(First Prize Letter)

WHEN I want to make a good seed bed the first thing I do, is to take a disk harrow with plenty of horse power to pull it and go over the land with the disks set with a good angle, so they will go in the soil to a good depth and cut half the width of the disk. This double cuts the soil and if there is any trash on the land it will be cut into small lengths.

By doing this disking I get a good seed bed some three or four inches deep, but this is not deep enough. After I get the land well disked I take a large turning plow and set it to run as deep as possible, but not deep enough to turn more than a very little of the subsoil up on top of the ground. If there are any clods and the weather is dry I run a drag or roller over the land as fast as it is broken up. This packs the soil and crushes the clods before they get hard. When a clod gets hard and dry it is next to impossible to make a good seed bed.

In about a week or 10 days after the land is broken I double disk it again, and if this does not make a good seed bed—but it generally does,—I wait a week or 10 days and give it another disking. It is much better to put off planting a few days and make a good seed bed than it is to plant early in the clods.

If this method of preparation is followed an ideal seed bed will be made and there certainly will not be in the soil any dead air spaces that are so detrimental in time of drouth. A seed bed made like this will not need very much cultivation—just enough to keep down the weeds and conserve the moisture.

C. A. TINSLEY, Madisonville, Ky.

COVER CROPS AND GOOD PREPARATION MAKE BIG YIELDS CERTAIN

(Prize Letter)

GOOD preparation on any soils counts for a large part of our success. I had this very forcibly brought to my attention in the spring and summer of 1914. I had fixed my land early in the fall of 1913 by breaking good with a turn plow and then harrowing with a disk, breaking up the clods and pulverizing the soil well. But I did not stop here. I ran a section harrow across the opposite way to which I had run the disk, and this made a very fine seed bed, it being level and free from clods.

On the 15th of October I drilled in rye and bur clover for a cover crop. This did fine. In the spring it was so fine I was tempted to let it grow, but as I had to have this land to plant corn on I turned it under for a green manure crop. I let it stay four weeks and disked it and laid off in four-foot rows for my corn.

Although this was on bottom land I planted level and kept it level. Now right adjoining my field was my neighbor's. He let his land lie all winter untouched. Rains packed it together almost like a brick, no vegetable matter grew on it, and so some soil was washed away. In March he plowed it with a two-horse plow. It was waxy and stiff, so it clodded behind the plow. In April he laid off in four-foot rows and planted to corn. The corn could not come up, for clods fell on some of the grains. The soil was very hard to work, for as soon as we had a heavy rain it ran together, and when the sun came out it cracked open and got hard. He had lots of trouble with poor stands,

grass and hard soil to work. I had fall plowed and used a cover crop and turned under a cover of green sod in spring, and my soil did not get hard by running together. His crop suffered from dry weather, while mine did not.

My yield was 42 bushels per acre; his about 25. This can be accounted for in this way: First, soil plowed in fall allowed rains to enter and be stored up; second, the cover crop took up fertilizer elements that would have been washed away, and held the soil in place; third, the green crops plowed under in spring gave humus and fertilizing elements to the soil; fourth, the humus kept the soils from running together after rains and helped to hold moisture in store for dry times in July and August.

F. W. RISHER, Durham, N. C.

GOOD PREPARATION REDUCES THE COST OF CULTIVATION BY HALF

(Prize Letter)

THE preparation of the seed bed is more important than cultivation, because if the soil is not thoroughly pulverized before planting no amount of cultivation can pulverize the clods under the plants. If the soil is prepared in the right way before planting, better crops will be made, with half the cultivation that is required with a poorly prepared seed bed.

The best way I have found is to pulverize the top soil before breaking. Then there are no clods turned under to give trouble all through crop time. Then pulverize thoroughly and you have a seed bed pulverized as deep as you have plowed.

This is my method: first, I cut the top soil with a disk harrow about three or four inches deep. I then harrow with a section harrow, going across the disking; then drag with a flat drag. In this way I have solid ground on which to break the top clods, making it easier to pulverize them. I then break the land deep, let it air until it begins to slack, go over it with section harrow, and then with a roller or drag. It is then ready for the drill, and I have a seed bed that will be easy to cultivate and will hold moisture.

B. F. DIGGS, Paragould, Ark.

\$34 AN ACRE INCREASE FROM THOROUGH PREPARATION

(Prize Letter)

IN THE fall of 1912, the writer prepared a field, which was planted to cotton as follows:

A stalk cutter was run over the old cotton stalks so as to break the stalks into as many particles as possible, so that the organic matter would be evenly distributed and well incorporated into the soil.

We then flat broke this patch with a Sanders disk plow to a depth of ten inches by the rule. The ground was left in this condition until the latter part of March, 1913, when we double disked the entire patch with a Clark "double cutaway." We then took a 12 inch middle breaker and laid off the rows four feet apart, which were then section harrowed twice, making them almost level. This work was followed by the cotton planter.

By comparison with other soils farmed the old way, this patch treated as described above, responded to the tune of \$34 per acre over and above adjacent lands of equal fertility and cultivated in the same manner, the only difference being in the preparation of the seed bed.

G. W. HARDEN, Deason, Miss.