

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. XXX. No. 38.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.

\$1.00 a year; 5c. a Copy

LET'S STOP PLANTING SCRUB SEED

WHAT'S the use, Mr. Progressive Farmer, of waiting until next spring to select your seed corn when you can do the work so much more effectively now? What's the use of planting gin-run, badly mixed cotton seed when, by field selection now, you can make sure of a supply of pure seed for planting next year?

We do not claim that pure seed will double yields; but we are cer-

characteristics of a variety have been settled upon, in making future selections see that they are made only from plants possessing what are the most nearly ideal qualities.

3. *Plant a seed patch every year.* It is manifestly impracticable to hand-select each year sufficient seed to plant our whole crop the next year; but it is comparatively easy to carefully select enough to plant an



CORN BREEDING WORK ON FARM OF D. R. COKER, HARTSVILLE, S. C.

tain that by getting the variety of cotton or corn best suited to your conditions and then keeping it pure by careful selection, you can increase your yields from 10 to 30 or even 40 per cent. In other words, good seed will mean an increase per acre of from two to twelve or fifteen bushels of corn and of from 50 to 250 pounds of seed cotton. Aren't these increases worth working for? In selecting seed there are several points that it is well to bear in mind. Some of these are:

1. *Choose a variety best adapted to your local conditions.* A variety of corn or cotton well suited to the western Carolinas, Tennessee, or northern Arkansas may, on account of different climatic conditions, be a very poor variety for south Georgia, Florida, and all the Gulf Coast country. Here is where our state experiment stations can help us. True, they may not always be able to name the particular variety that will prove best for our conditions; but they can name the three or four varieties that have done best, and from these a good yielding selection can be made.

2. *Hold constantly in mind the ideal type.* In other words, once the desirable

acre or so. Then from this seed plat selections can be made again for the next year's seed plat, while the general run of seed can be used for the whole crop next year.

4. *Avoid mixing after harvesting.* With cotton seed, however careful we may be in selecting seed in the field, it is simply impossible

to keep them pure with our present ginning methods. Where a small hand-power gin is not available, probably the best plan will be to hold the selected cotton in the seed until the rush ginning season is over, and then have the ginner clean out the roll and clean up thoroughly to prevent any other varieties getting mixed with ours.

5. *Avoid losses in stored seeds.* Weevils and rats particularly should be kept away from seed corn, and it is important that the cotton seed be kept dry and not allowed to heat.

To carry out these suggestions will be neither difficult nor expensive, and doing so will mean better seed, bigger yields and larger profits. This being true, can you any longer afford to plant scrub seeds?

DON'T FAIL TO READ—

	Page
A Toot for Vetch	19
Danger of Gin-mixed Cotton Seed	8
Don't Be Alarmed About Potash	9
How Selected Seed Will Pay You	6
Let the Renter Stick to the Farm and to the South	12
Make Yourself a Missionary in the Twelve-cent Fight	12
More Landlord and Tenant Ideas	18
Organize for Holding Cotton	16
Selecting Corn and Cotton Seed for Planting Next Year	5
Six More Suggestions for Renters	12
Some Garden Notes	4
Thirty Cents a Pound for Butter Instead of Fifteen	10
Why You Should Grow Crimson Clover	4