

## Beginning with the Boiler

And ending with the last handful of paint, there is not a questionable item to be found in any engine that the Nichols & Shepard Company build. Everything is of the best.

## A GOOD TRACTION ENGINE

Is the unfailing result of this method. When we say that it is good we are backed by the openly expressed opinion of thousands of users who know in every detail what a good traction engine should be.

## THE USER IS SATISFIED

That every convenience, that every economy of operation, that every safety device that is necessary or practical will be found right where it belongs on a—

## RED RIVER SPECIAL ENGINE

Five sizes and sixteen variations are built, ranging from 13-40 to 30-98 H. P. Wood, coal or straw may be used for fuel, the engine may be had in single or double cylinder, the mounting may be center or rear. No matter what your needs may be for agricultural traction power we make an engine that will fill the bill.

Send for a copy of the Home Edition of the Red River Special paper. You will find that someone in your immediate vicinity has tried with success a Nichols & Shepard Co. traction engine on every kind of work that a tractor can do. They have been pleased with the results and have written us to tell just how well it performed. There is a lot of experience condensed in these letters that may be useful to you. Ask for a Big Catalog at the same time. It illustrates and describes the power that will haul the mortgage off the farm.

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

# ALL ROUND THE FARM

## A Fine Yield of Clover and Oat Hay

FROM the five acres of land that I described in my prize letter that you published a few months ago, we have just gathered 20 two-horse wagon loads of oat and clover hay.

I find that the Fulghum oat and white-blooming crimson clover make an ideal combination for sowing in corn middles the last week in August or by September 20. I think my stand of clover was damaged by the hot weather in September, but every stalk of clover that did survive tillered well so that we got a great crop of hay. And the oats were just ready to cut when the clover was getting in full bloom, an important point.

T. HYOMIG.

Vernon, Ala.

## Hand Picking Helps to Control Boll Weevils

THE first few boll weevils which appear in the buds of cotton plants should be hand-picked. Sometimes farmers become alarmed when these first weevils appear and plow their crop up. E. S. Pace, District Agent for the University of Florida Extension Division, suggests that an attempt be made to save the crop. Considerable expense has usually been incurred in bringing the crop up to that point, and all will be lost if it is destroyed.

These weevils should be hand-picked until the squares begin to form. Close watch should be kept for dropped squares. These should be collected and destroyed twice a week for several weeks. The damage to the crop can be greatly lessened by carefully destroying early weevils and dropped squares. Early work is most effective, because every weevil that is killed in the beginning is the equivalent of thousands a few weeks later.

## Humus the Great Need, Says Mr. Teague

WE GET The Progressive Farmer each week and it is a source of valuable information and help to us.

I have had quite a good opportunity to experiment with both poor hill land and bottom land, and have come to the conclusion that the greatest of all needs for our land is humus or more decayed vegetation in the soil. Recently I was talking to a friend of mine, a large land owner and a progressive farmer in every respect. He has used dynamite, subsoilers and heavy breaking plows and he has decided like myself that deep breaking is useless unless the humus is supplied to keep the land porous.

Some of our fields where heavy dynamite was used to blow stumps did not stand the drouth any better than the other land. However, wherever there was a fairly good supply of humus you could notice the difference.

So I am going after this one point, more than anything else, by turning under green crops when I can afford to, and sow all I possibly can in way of cover crops. J. A. TEAGUE.

Bartlett, Tenn.

## Whipping Nutgrass

THERE is only one way to whip nut grass—keep turning it. Break early with two-horse plow, and disk deeply after the first killing frost, with disks set to turn. Break in spring not so deeply, again using turning plow. Disk after ground has settled. Drag before planting, start with corn planted in water furrow, after laying off ground with riding cultivator or reversible disk harrow. Gradually work the mound of dirt in middles to the corn, and lay by on a slight bed, sowing peas to shade the nutgrass and help the land.

Put the stalk-cutter to work and turn under everything early in fall.

Sow oats not later than November first, using drill. Drag oats with tooth-harrow when strong enough to stand it. Follow oats with peas for hay, or for plowing under, fall plowing as before. The next crop in rotation is cotton. To get it up ahead of the nutgrass (which is considerably "hacked" by this time) plant early, slightly above ground level. Cultivate clean as long as possible and put in crimson clover the last whack. Three years of this treatment will put the land in fine shape and reduce the nutgrass to docility. The turning up of the nuts to the surface is desirable—hence the importance of the work of the turnplow as urged. Each nut has vitality sufficient to make two or three efforts. If one effort strings out a chain and makes a new nut, trouble is compounding.

It is important that little or no fertilizer be put in drill ahead of, or with the seed. Use standard prescriptions, according to soil, as side or middle dressings. Fertilizer in the drill brings the nutgrass too stoutly.

W. W. CARROLL.

Watkinsville, Ga.

## Causes of Motors Overheating and The Remedies

MOTOR overheating can hardly be corrected unless the cause is known. There are many conditions which will bring about overheating, and these should be corrected as soon as possible so as to avoid damage to the engine.

One must naturally look to the water system first, since it keeps the oil cool. In thermo-siphon cooled motors like the Ford, it usually is due to an obstruction in the system. Generally the short rubber tube attached to the top end of the radiator is clogged. Remove this tube and notice if it is free. If it is, then try the radiator. Force water into the top with a hose and notice if a good stream comes out at the bottom. If this fails, then try the cylinders. Treat them the same you did the radiator. If the cylinders are found to be clogged somewhere, fill the jackets with a solution of washing soda in hot water. Allow the solution to remain in the jackets for a few hours and then drain and clean two or three times with clear water. Some pour the soda solution into the radiator and operate the motor for a while so that the solution will work its way all through the system and remove the obstruction. Do not use acids of any kind in the radiator. In a system using a water pump, the trouble may be in the pump. It requires little skill to dismantle a centrifugal pump and determine the cause of its failure.

Running the motor with the spark too far retarded for too long a time will cause overheating. To correct this merely means that the spark should be advanced a little. The spark, in fact, should be kept as far advanced as possible without causing the engine to knock.

Carbon in the cylinders is a common cause of overheating. Moreover, the presence of carbon will cause lack of power, especially on hills, firing when the ignition switch is closed, knocking, even on a slight grade, and poor performance in general.

The carbon must be removed before the overheating will stop, and there are various methods for ridding the motor of the deposit. The carbon may be scraped out, it may be burned out with oxygen, or it may be loosened by soaking with kerosene or denatured alcohol.

The motor will overheat if it is made to pull the car in low gear for too long a time, or will it heat if there is a drag on it. If the brakes are set tight and drag on the brake drums the motor may overheat. It remains to jack up the rear wheels and turn each wheel to see that each moves freely. Little effort should be re-

quired to remove the wheel, and if a scraping sound is heard the brake is dragging. A screwdriver pushed between the band and the drum usually frees the band so it will not scrape. Pry up the band at different places until the dragging stops.

H. A. TARANTOUS.

## The Himalaya Berry

SINCE its introduction a few years ago the Himalaya blackberry has been the subject of much discussion in our farm papers and by the different experiment stations. Most of these discussions are against the planting of the berry on account of its rapid thorny growth and the setting of very little fruit.

The person who is in doubt about the success of this berry, at least in some localities, can have his doubts removed by visiting the farm of Mr. R. R. Wheeler, of Clarksville, Ark. Mr. Wheeler has about one-half acre planted to these berries, the vines or briars being trained to a three-wire trellis. Only one or two canes are allowed to come up from the ground, and these are cut back or topped as soon as they reach a height of about five feet. The topping causes numerous side shoots to develop, and these are trained along the wire until four or five feet long, when they too are headed back, and allowed to branch. Being such a rapid grower, an immense amount of fruiting wood can be produced.

The plants are set nine feet apart in the row with rows six feet apart. This distance, has, however, been proved to be too close, and Mr. Wheeler will set his next patch ten feet apart each way. The writer has seen berries growing in several different states, and under a great many systems, but Mr. Wheeler's crop is the best, by far, yet seen. I believe that \$350 would be a safe estimate to make of the value of the berries in this one-half-acre patch. One cluster had 175 berries by actual count. It seems to me that the system of pruning and training is one of the big factors in the production of this berry. The soil is one of only medium fertility, a reddish clayey loam underlain by a stiff red clay. Try a few plants this fall, keep them pruned as above directed, and see what the result will be.

J. S. KNOX,

Fayetteville, Ark. Horticulturist.

Save your papers and get binder.

## A STIMULANT

### And a Sorry Friend to Many Systems

"Coffee acts as a stimulant to me. I can for a time accomplish more, but then I am dull, spiritless, nervous, weak and irritable."

"Coffee acts like slow poison on my father, giving him inward pains and a feeling of being generally upset. He used to be very fond of the beverage, but its continued use made him ill."

"It is several years now since we had the first package of Postum, and we have been using it ever since, to our very great benefit."

"A lady friend who is the wife of a clergyman, was almost a nervous wreck from the use of coffee. She finally began the use of Postum; in six weeks she had lost her former nervousness, had grown plump in the face, and her health was better than it had been for years. She is a splendid advertisement for Postum, and is most enthusiastic in its praise, telling her callers of its merits and urging them to try it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs. Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.