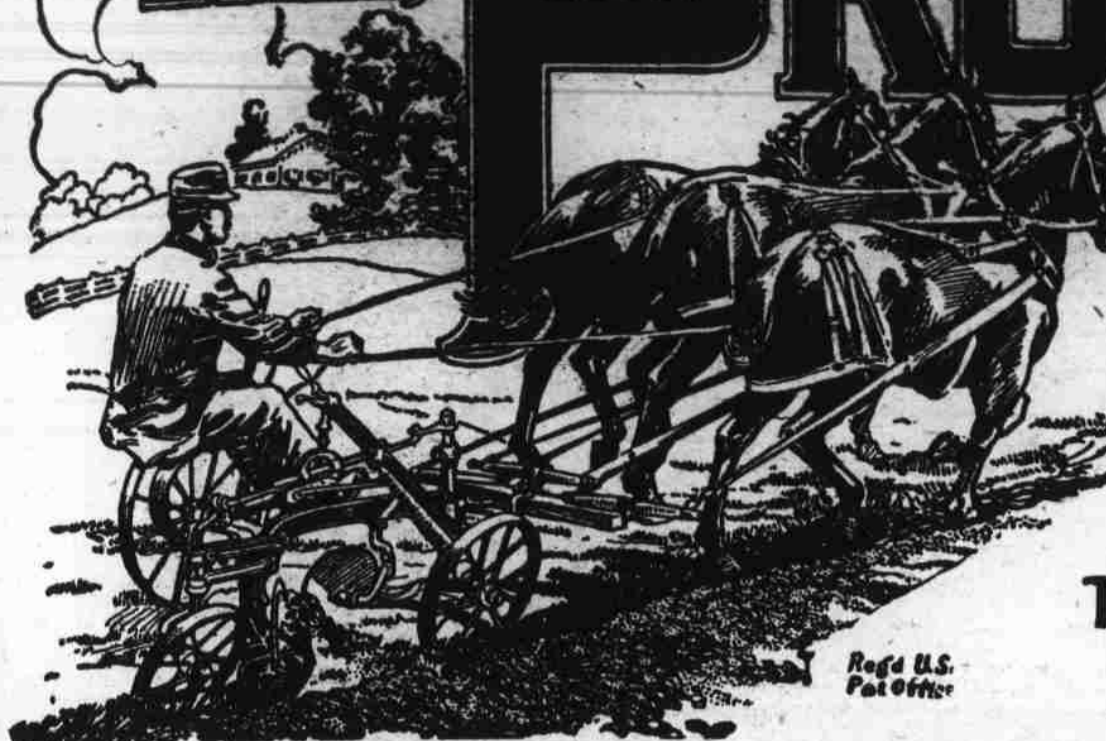


# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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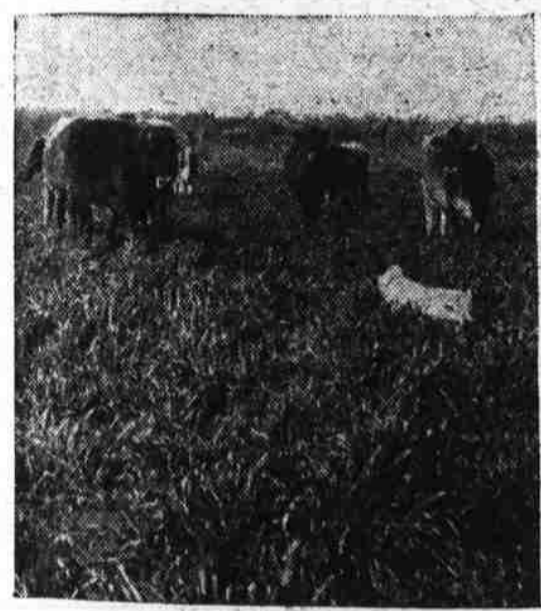
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916.

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## A MESSAGE TO THE HOMESEEEKER



BABY BEEF IN OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, GRAZING ON WHEAT IN FEBRUARY



GRAZING OATS IN TEXAS IN JANUARY

**T**HE South, from Virginia to Texas, needs and welcomes white farmers from the North and West. To such it offers opportunities superior, we believe, to those found anywhere else in America today. To acquaint the prospective homeseeker with these advantages is the object of this Special Issue.

In the beginning, let us say that in natural fertility the soils of the South will not average as high as

The same climatic conditions that make it possible to keep green crops growing twelve months in the year also permit of outdoor labor the year round. When the North is ice-bound, in the South the temperature is usually just right for outdoor labor. Nor are the summers, while long, unpleasant, very hot nights being rare indeed. Unquestionably, the Southern farmer during the year has more days suitable for work in the open than the farmer in any other part of the country, unless it be southern California.

Finally, in proportion to the returns that will come from intelligent management, farm lands in the South average cheaper than anywhere else in the country. The intelligent Corn Belt farmer does not need to



CRIMSON CLOVER IN VIRGINIA IN APRIL

in the Corn Belt. Warm winters and an abundant rainfall, coupled with continued clean cultivation, have resulted in many cases in a shortage of humus and nitrogen, both of which are absolutely essential to profitable farming. But the same warm winters and liberal rainfall give the South an opportunity for making rich land and making it quickly that the North can never have. To illustrate, a crop of crimson clover planted in September or October is ready to plow under in April, and is the finest of all corn fertilizers. Moreover, the clover covers the land in winter and prevents soil washing and wastage and furnishes excellent grazing as well. Then in the corn planted on the clover sod may be planted cowpeas or velvet beans, either of which is a great soil-enriching and feed crop. Thus within a year three crops, two of them legumes, are grown on the same land, or in the case of oats sowed in the fall, the crop is ready to harvest by June, and can be followed by peas, beans, or Japan clover for hay or soil-building. This double cropping system is a great asset to either the general farmer or the livestock grower

be told that it is hard indeed to net 6 per cent on lands valued at \$150 and \$200 an acre. What chance, then, has the young man in such sections to buy such high-priced lands? He simply cannot pay for a farm out of the profits from it. Isn't it best for him, then, to come South and buy at from \$10 to \$50 an acre?

To the intelligent white farmers from all sections the South extends a welcome. For 50 years it was "Go West"; today the West has largely been developed, and there are few opportunities there for the man of small means. For the next 25 years it will be "Go South"; and for those who go, the door of golden opportunity is opened wide.

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