

Giant and Stowell Evergreen, and keep a succession of these till August 1, planting each time rows enough to insure pollenization. Black Valentine beans are the earliest, sowed as soon as danger from frost is over. As soon as these are up I plant Burpee's Green Pod Stringless and Tait's Celestial, the last for wax beans. It is the heaviest cropper of all. The best cantaloupe is the Golden Pollock or the Salmon-tinted Pollock from Colorado. Plant as soon as the soil is warm. Never sow salsify before the middle of June. It makes its best growth in the fall, and in fact grows all winter. Parsnips can be sowed at the same time. Better sow some Dwarf Essex rape for the chickens. Sow early in March in rows and it will give you more greens than collards. Collards you can sow in June and transplant like cabbage and grow for winter use. Sifted coal ashes, if you take out the cinders, will have a good effect in making a clay soil lighter. For a seedsman, refer to our advertising columns.

**Nitrate of Soda on Wheat**

"WHAT returns could I expect from 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia on wheat? Years ago I had very good success from such an application of nitrate of soda on wheat in the spring just as the growth began, and applied when the leaves were dry, after pounding the nitrate fine.

**Growing Cantaloupes**

"WHAT is the best cantaloupe for family use and local market? Here where I live the cantaloupe crop is planted by the thousand acres. Our growers get seed from Colorado every year. They use the Salmon-tinted Pollock largely, getting the seed from the seed breeders' association at Rocky Ford, Col. There is a new cantaloupe now grown to some extent and the seed is gotten from the same place. This is the Honey Dew. It is a smooth-skinned melon, white in color and with orange-colored flesh. It is

wonderfully sweet. Last summer these melons retailed in Philadelphia for 75 cents to \$1 each. I shall plant this variety for family use.

**Wants to Know About Strawberries**

A FRIEND writes: "A man who has bound volumes of The Progressive Farmer came into my office today and said that he had looked through the last two years and could find no specific information about the planting, care and varieties of strawberry, dewberry, blackberry, grapes, asparagus and horseradish. He wants such information as any one who has never grown these wants."

This seems rather strange, for I have written fully several times about all these things. It will not be practicable to tell all he wants to know in a single issue of The Progressive Farmer. Hence I will take them up one at a time, beginning this week with strawberries.

**It Is Their Own Fault**

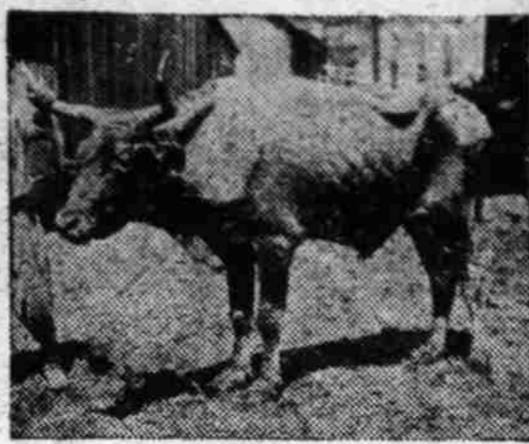
A NEW Orleans seedsman complains that I suggested to an inquirer that he could get seed of the Broad Windsor bean from any of the Northern seedsman. He says that he sells a great many of them, for there are hundreds of acres planted in them around New Orleans. Now I am always glad to have new information, and am glad to know that these beans can be had from Southern seedsman. But the leading seed houses in the North keep me supplied every year with their catalogs, while I rarely get one from the South. Hence when some one asks where to get certain things I naturally refer to the catalogs I have at hand from houses in which I have confidence. The Southern seedsman should keep their catalogs on file with me. While I have confidence in the New Orleans seed house named, I do not know what he offers, as I have not his catalog, and I find on my shelves only one Southern seed catalog.

**Wants a Formula**

"WILL you kindly give me a formula for a cotton fertilizer? I have been advised to use 200 pounds fish scrap, 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda under the crop and then 400 pounds of burned shell lime on top the rows after planting. What do you think of this?"

The mixture would give you an excess of nitrogen in proportion to the phosphoric acid and no potash, for there is a bare trace of potash in the fish. Then 400 pounds of lime an acre is a dressing too light to amount to much, and lime is not best used as a top-dressing, but should be applied all over the land and well harrowed in before planting. Then I do not like the use of nitrate of soda before planting, for it is better used as a side-dressing after the plants are in full growth, if needed. A mixture of equal parts of cottonseed meal and acid phosphate, well mixed, will give you a better proportion of phosphoric acid in proportion to the nitrogen and would give about 1 per cent of potash. If this is used liberally, one-half in the furrow and one-half broadcast you will need no side-dressing, for the cotton roots spread all over the ground, and should have part of the fertilizer broadcast at the start. Use lime liberally on your land for the general purpose of restoring the sweetness of the soil and for its general effect in releasing potash in the soil, and for its effect on the physical character of the soil, but do not use it simply as a fertilizer.

If you have neighbors who do not read The Progressive Farmer, send us their names and we will send them some sample copies. They call on them and ask them to subscribe.



Tick-Infested Steer, August 12, Weight 730 Pounds  
Value Greatly Reduced by these Blood-Sucking Parasites



Same Steer Free From Ticks and Fed on Same Feed, October 12, Weight 1015 Pounds; a Gain of 285 Pounds

**285 Pounds Increase for 50 cents**

You can add from \$5 to \$10 per head to the value of your cattle by dipping them a few times in a concrete dipping vat. Fifty cents per head is all it costs.

Tests of the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that a cow heavily infested with ticks will give 42% less milk; the hide will bring from 50c to \$1.25 less; beef one-quarter to one-half cent less per pound. Well-bred cattle shipped into tick infested territory have a very high death rate from Texas fever—sometimes as high as 90 per cent.

These losses can be eliminated by systematic dipping. Co-operate with your neighbors in build-

ing vats to eradicate ticks. You can then raise more and better cattle and afford to import full-bred bulls.

Ticks mean scrub cattle. Scrub cattle mean lean profits. Dipping vats mean profitable, healthy stock—the kind on which your bank will lend you money.

A postal card will bring you free instructions for building a concrete dipping vat or any other farm building.

Remember that concrete is the material used for the most enduring engineering structures. It can be used to equal advantage for your farm buildings.

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**CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE**



**SPEED**

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**Grape-Nuts FOOD**

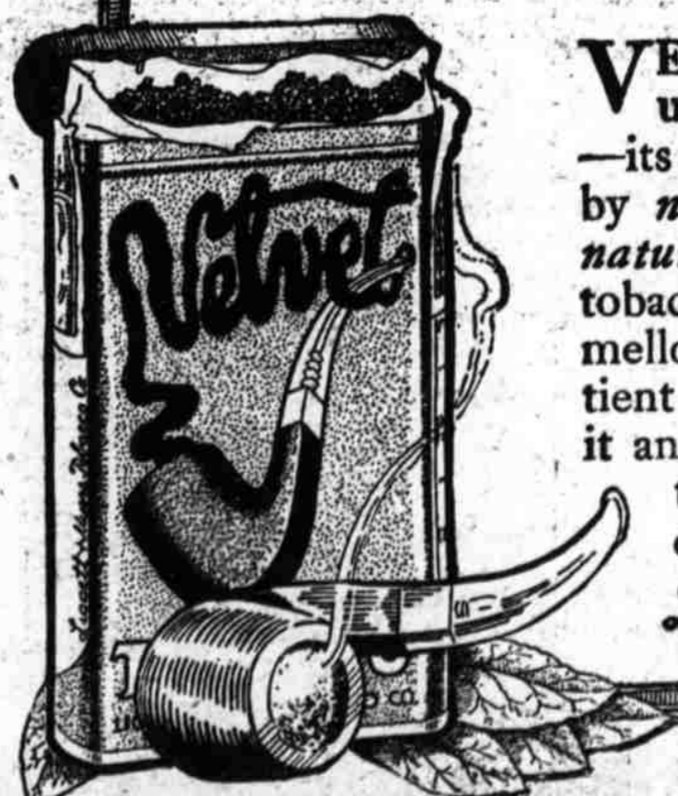
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DON'T BE satisfied with a tobacco you can get along with. Find the tobacco you can't get along without.

*Velvet Joe*



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