

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER



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OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

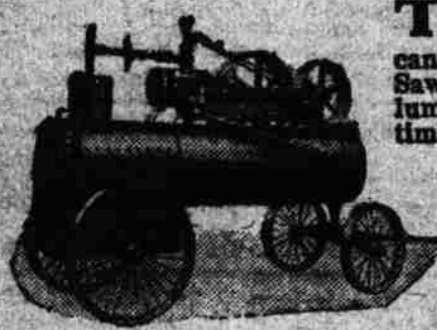
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Progressive Farmer one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$3.

Each Advertiser's Reliability Guaranteed

WE WILL positively make good the loss sustained by any subscriber as a result of fraudulent misrepresentations made in The Progressive Farmer on the part of any advertiser who proves to be a deliberate swindler. This does not mean that we will try to adjust trifling disputes between reliable business houses and their patrons, but in any case of actually fraudulent dealings, we will make good to the subscriber as we have just indicated. The conditions of this guarantee are, that the claim for loss shall be reported to us within one month after the advertisement appears in our paper and after the transaction complained of; that our liability shall cover only the purchase price of the article in question, nor aggregate over \$1,000 on any one advertiser, and that the subscriber must say when writing each advertiser: "I am writing you as an advertiser in The Progressive Farmer, which guarantees the reliability of all advertising it carries."

WANTED: LETTERS FOR OUR "EDUCATIONAL SPECIAL"

THE annual "Educational Special" of The Progressive Farmer will be issued June 30. For this issue send us short, pointed experience letters telling how schools have been improved in your community, how the agricultural or farm life schools are doing their job, send any interesting facts bearing on consolidation, local taxation, transportation of pupils, school farms, school libraries, schoolhouse meetings, reducing expenses of pupils in boarding schools, or about any other phase of agricultural education or better public schools. A cash prize of \$5 will be given for the best letter received from a Progressive Farmer reader, \$3 for the second best, and regular rates for all other letters published.



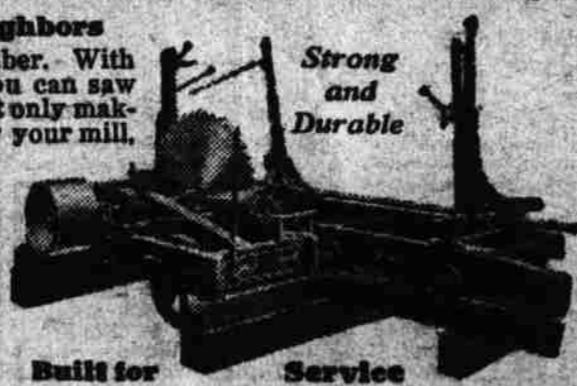
The Lumber Question

can be settled for all time with a Southern Portable Engine and Saw Mill. Don't let your buildings go to rack simply because lumber is high—doubtless you have an unlimited supply of timber, and this outfit will save you dollars, time and temper.

Your Neighbors all need lumber. With this outfit you can saw for them—not only making it pay for your mill, but net you real money.

Write for catalogue H for full particulars. We have been making good machinery for nearly fifty years and can fill your wants. Write today. We can make you liberal terms.

Southern Engine & Boiler Works,
 Jackson, Tennessee.
 (A Size and Type for Every Purpose.)



Strong and Durable
 Built for Service

FOOS TYPE J GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ TO 500 HORSE POWER
 Are the best that you can buy. You pay a little more for the engine and have less repair bills. The "FOOS" has been the standard for more than 28 years. They last a lifetime. Write today for our catalog and best prices. Please state size and style engine required.

We are General Distributors for Virginia and North Carolina for FOOS Engines and APPLETON Corn Huskers.

STOCKDELL-MYERS HARDWARE CO., Inc.
 127 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.



20-CENT COTTON!

Who Gets It? You or

The Boll Weevil?

OUR BOOK

The Boll Weevil Problem

Tells You How to Fight This Pest

Send for Yours Today

Prices: Cloth, 75c, Paper 50c. With the Progressive Farmer one year, Cloth, \$1.40; Paper \$1.15.

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

SUNNY HOME SUGGESTIONS

Study the Job and Make Your Efforts Count—How to Fight Pestiferous Weeds—Plant Plenty of Peas and Beans

WHEN traveling I am always interested in methods of farming in vogue in the country through which I travel. And much speculation is indulged in as to the reason for doing things that I see done.

Passing down a fertile valley recently, a mellow, smooth piece of recently broken creek bottom land was being "floated" with a plank drag, the small horses being worked to the limit of their strength, for what? Had the farmer been using a sub-packing roller or a deep cutting disk harrow on that smooth, freshly turned, mellow, clover sod that was in preparation for corn,—I should have known that he had in mind the breaking up of soil particles and organic matter and compacting a too soft seed bed. But I couldn't then and can't now see the advantage of working out horsepower to do what good farming had already done for land. When we are lucky enough on our farm to have some work or part of some work done for us, we rejoice and go at something that is needed to be done, and not—because of habit or some other equally untenable reason—proceed to thwart our good luck.

Today, just before night, when crossing one of our corn fields with the weeder, I came across a small patch of grass that looked at the first glance like an old enemy that I had a bout with more than 30 years ago. Hoping my eyes and memory were playing me false, I dropped down on my knees and proceeded to bring some of the roots of the grass up as a witness and its testimony was conclusive. Some of the grass seed sowed on that field three years ago was the seed of quack grass—a very inferior second edition of our fine pasture grass, Bermuda. Tomorrow morning I shall carry the mattock to the field with me and some time during the forenoon while my horse is resting I shall dig out and burn every root and stem of this grass that is so persistent and of so little value in a humid section.

This is our practice in the control of all manner of plants that are out of place in our fields—get rid of them while they are only few in number and, do it now.

Those in the Piedmont section who are expecting to pursue the wise course of planting quite largely of beans, such as the red kidney and others adapted to our section, should know that from the middle to the last of June planting will avoid in a large measure the damage of the fly that is responsible for the bean weevil. There is little danger this year of the farmers of the South overdoing the business of bean, soy bean and cowpea planting: for the chances to my mind are good for our people having to depend the coming winter upon corn meal home-grown for their flour, and quantities of foods rich in protein will be needed to properly balance our food. Pigs will probably of necessity be our main dependence in the meat line, and more beans will be needed to balance this pig meat—that will likely be over rich in fat for the use of children especially.

This, it seems to me, is to be the season that is to try the metal of which we Southern farmers are made: for the task is upon us, no doubt, of growing the food and feed our section is to consume during the next twelve months. So let us conserve our every energy, using none in

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useless hysteria, but with supreme confidence in our ability—while recognizing the extent of the task before us—put our minds and muscles at work toward the highest mark in food production our judgment tells us it is possible for us to reach. Then let nothing discourage us from the performance of our duty to our families, our neighbors, our state, our nation and a hungry world.

The high price of cans this summer would seem to indicate that only foods rich in nourishment be preserved by the canning plants this season. The present price of a tomato can is greater than the food value of three pounds of tomatoes in the cans. So I have no doubt that after a few cans of those less nourishing foods have been put up the attention of canners will be turned to the preservation of products richer in food value. And, too, we may well turn to the evaporator for the preserving of many foods that we have got into the habit of canning. All kinds of fruits when carefully evaporated and carefully prepared when ready to use are toothsome, healthful and nutritious. Surplus English peas, too, picked before they begin to harden are fine when dried.

A. L. FRENCH.

How to Get Rich Lands

(Continued from page 7, this issue)

Some grades of ground limestone, for instance, may contain only about 80 per cent of calcium and magnesium carbonates, while another grade may contain 96 per cent of carbonates. If the first or lower grade was worth 80 cents at the crusher, the second or higher would furnish the material actually needed at just as low cost at 96 cents per ton. In other words, 80 per cent limestone is only really worth, when on the land, five-sixths as much as the 96 per cent grade, for it requires only five pounds of the higher grade to furnish as much useful material as contained in six pounds of the lower grade limestone.

Again, if the freight rate is \$1 a ton, it will be the same on both grades. In the 80 per cent limestone the freight will be \$1 on 1,600 pounds of carbonate, while in the higher, or 96 per cent grade, the freight charge will be \$1 on 1,920 pounds of the material of actual value. In other words, the same freight cost secures 20 per cent, or one-fifth more carbonate or useful material in the higher grade than in the lower grade or 80 per cent limestone.

As to whether the oxide (burned lime) hydroxide (water-slaked) or carbonate (ground limestone) form is to be purchased or used should largely depend on the price or cost of a pound of calcium in each when applied to the land. At the same price for a pound of calcium we would prefer the carbonate or ground limestone form, because it is equally efficient, less likely to do injury and more agreeable to handle.

On light soils, deficient in organic matter, which comprise a considerable portion of Southern soils, the ground limestone is preferable to the caustic forms. On heavy clay soils or those very abundantly supplied with organic matter, peaty or muck soils, for instance, hydrated lime may be used or burned lime purchased and water-slaked, but the carbonate or ground limestone, in quantities supplying equal amounts of calcium, is perhaps equally satisfactory for these soils and the cost therefore, of a pound of calcium should largely determine the selection.

In figuring the cost, it should always be as applied to the land and not at the lime-kiln or crusher, for the freight and cost of hauling from the railway station to the land is as much on 100 pounds of ground limestone as on 100 pounds of burned lime, or as much on 40 pounds of calcium in ground limestone as on 71.4 pounds of calcium in burned lime.