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BEATS COTTON OR TOBACCO.

Mr. Parker's Personal Experience in Raising Corn and Pork and Improving Land.

Messrs. Editors: I was much interested in an article from Brother Lucas in this issue of The Farmer on corn culture. It displays much thought and shows what might be done and will be done in America as well as in the Orient when we have a population demanding it. But as his experiment may be too much in advance for the average farmer, I will give one that will perhaps be more practical.

Now this suggestion is from personal experience and is intended for the average farmer—a man having four to six horses and colts, twelve head of cattle, twenty-five hogs and a few sheep, and is not for the man who works four months in the year and spends the balance of his time sitting around stores cussing the hard times and bad luck. To these I have nothing to say, for all the ink that has been shed on them since the foundation of the world has been shed in vain. To the average farmer, then, we will suppose, like the writer, as a matter of taking care of manure and keeping ditch banks in order, you have composted all the stable and lot manure you have made since last May when you finished planting your 1905 crops up to February. Now if your horses, cattle, hogs and sheeps have been kept well strawed up in the stables and sheds, and you have exchanged your cotton seed for meal and properly fed it, you should have by May 10th one hundred loads of stable and lot manure.

Now select a field of sixteen acres of your best land. Broad-cast the manure from time to time as you have it ready. To this one hundred loads of manure add three tons of acid phosphate and one ton of kainit. Ploy the land as deeply as two good mules can pull the plow. Pulverize with harrow. About 15th of May plant plat in Southern White Snowflake corn without bedding. To keep rows right distance, run your planter by stakes. Plant rows five feet apart. When up, start to cultivate. Thin to eighteen inches apart in drill; when three feet high, lay it by, sowing thickly in cow-peas.

Plant in same field five acres in stock peas, using one ton of acid phosphate on the five acres. At last working, sow cow-peas in the rows. Plant the sixteenth acre in sweet potatoes, using wood mould, unless you have an abundant supply of humus already, and in addition whatever scrapings you have left, with 400 pounds acid phosphate and fifty pounds muriate of potash.

On the 15th of October gather corn and turn twenty shoats in the field. You will not raise 135 bushels of corn to that acre, but you will have 500 bushels of corn, 3,000 pounds of

nice pork; if you cut and dry the corn you will have forty tons of stover and better peas than if the corn is allowed to dry standing on the rows.

You will have also sixteen acres of improved land.

Now let's see where we are getting.

We have 500 bushels corn @ 60c.	\$300.00
We have 3,000 pounds pork @ 7c.	210.00
We have 40 tons stover @ \$4	160.00
Improvement to land @ \$10	160.00
Total	\$830.00
Expense.	
Fourty-four bags acid phosphate @ 90c.	\$39.60
Ten bags kainit	9.00
Muriate potash	2.50
Labor	150.00
Net profit	\$628.90
	\$830.00

This will give a net profit of about \$39.30 per acre. Try it. Cotton is a fool to this. J. H. PARKER. Hertford Co., N. C.

[In personal note to the Editor, Mr. Parker says: "The allowance of \$10 per acre may seem extravagant to you, but repeated trials on my land has proved that land treated as suggested will give the succeeding year one bale of cotton an acre with the application of 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of kainit, whereas on land cultivated the previous year in cotton with the same would require at least \$10 worth of ammonia to produce same amount of crop.]

NEXT TOBACCO CROP.

Will Farmers Make the Mistake of Increasing the Acreage?

Indications are that there will be as much tobacco planted in the old belts as labor conditions will permit. At any rate, the average crop will no doubt be planted. There is danger of over-production, taking the entire tobacco-growing sections into consideration. There will be a curtailment of acreage in Eastern North Carolina as well as in South Carolina. With favorable seasons the next crop in North Carolina will run from one hundred to one hundred and twenty million pounds.—Southern Tobacco Journal.

Whilst we repay Him with neglect or with hate He still loves.—Alexander Maclaren, D. D.

MAKING WAY FOR MORE PROFITABLE STOCK RAISING.

The fact that the cattle quarantine directed against tick fever went into effect again the first of this month directs attention to the changes in the cattle quarantine lines in North Carolina in the last four years. Those interested in the cattle industry and the removal of the most serious obstacle to its development, the fever tick, will note with satisfaction the increase in the

exterminating the fever ticks in all "stock law" sections, but the small cost at which the work has been done also proves that it is easy, practicable and profitable. Those who have given such matters consideration know that an embargo on a free exchange of the products of any industry is the most serious obstacle to its development, and it is safe to state that the present undeveloped



Fig. 1.—Federal and State Cattle Quarantine Line Across North Carolina, 1902.

free or unquarantined area of the State.

Figure 1 shows the Federal and State quarantine line as it was in 1902, while Figure 2 shows the line in force during 1906.

It will be noted that ten entire counties—Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, Alexander, Iredell, Davie, Surry, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston and parts of two others, Rowan and McDowell—

condition of the Southern cattle industry is, to a very great extent, the result of the ravages of the fever tick and the attendant Federal quarantine restrictions. To reach the best markets our cattle must go north of the quarantine line, and must be slaughtered at once or go back home. The buyers know this and pay from one-fourth to one-half cent per pound less for them than for cattle

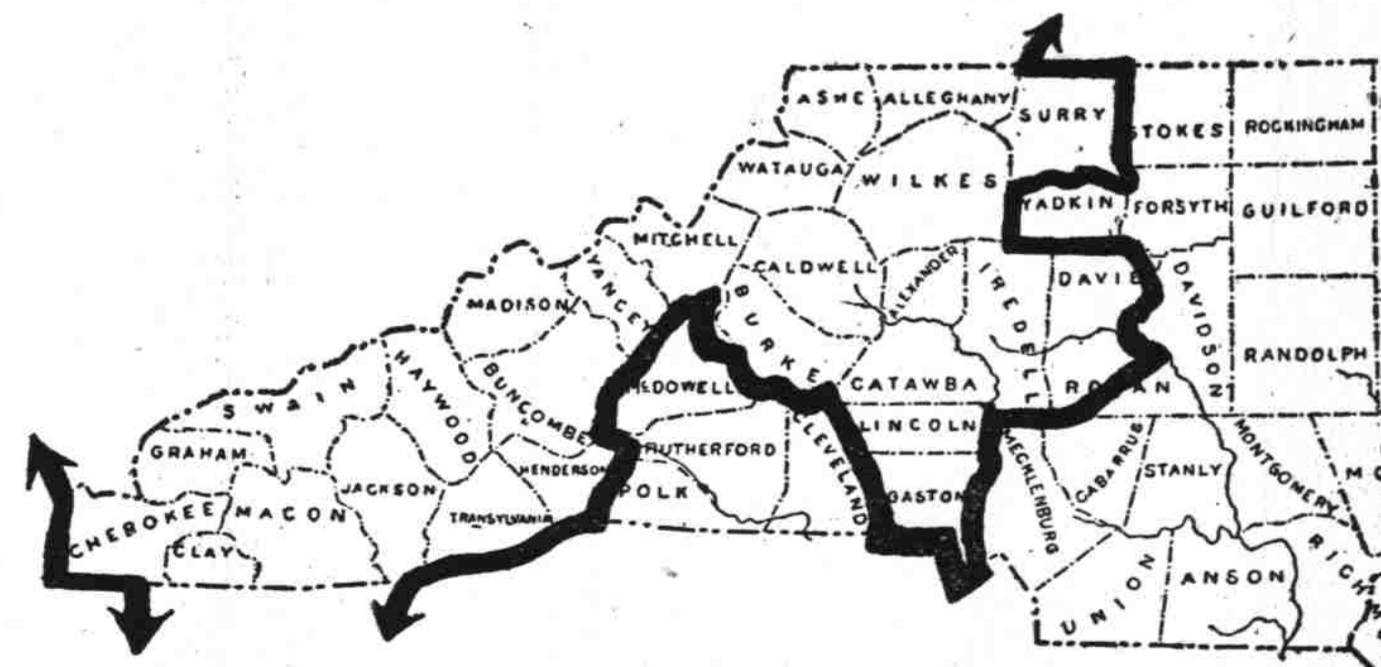


Fig. 2.—Federal and State Cattle Quarantine Line Across North Carolina, 1906.

have been exempted from all Federal quarantine restrictions during the past four years. This is the result of the campaign of tick extermination which has been carried on by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture under the efficient direction of Dr. Tait Butler, and is certainly a gratifying success. It not only demonstrates the feasibility of

of the same quality from north of the quarantine line.

The ten counties which have been released from all Federal quarantine restrictions, because we have exterminated the fever tick within their borders, sell about \$288,000 worth of cattle annually. If the price of these cattle was reduced to one-

(Continued on Page 4.)