

Small Grain Crops: Seven Special Articles Next Week.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

A Farm and Home Weekly for the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.

PROGRESSIVE FARMER—VOL. XXI. NO. 32.
THE COTTON PLANT—VOL. XXIII. NO. 31.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 20, 1906.

Weekly—\$1 a Year.

THIS WEEK'S FEATURES.

Holding Your Cotton in the Seed.—It is a short letter, but more important than many an article that fills a page. Read it and discuss the matter with your neighbors. Page 1.

A Suggestion to Teachers.—Teachers must equip themselves for teaching agriculture. But teachers are not the only ones who need the Agricultural Yearbook. Every farmer should also send for a copy. Page 1.

Selecting Seed Corn.—The pictures tell their own story. A longer article on this subject will probably appear next week. Page 1.

Picking and Packing Apples.—Profits may be doubled by proper selection of market stock. Page 2.

Selecting Cottonseed.—It is not too late to get select seed from your field and increase your next year's yield. Page 2.

Curing Cowpea Hay.—Our readers who have enjoyed Mr. Miller's articles in The Progressive Farmer will be interested in his method. Page 2.

Will a Corn Harvester Pay?—Mr. French says if you have twenty-five acres or more of heavy corn, it will. Page 3.

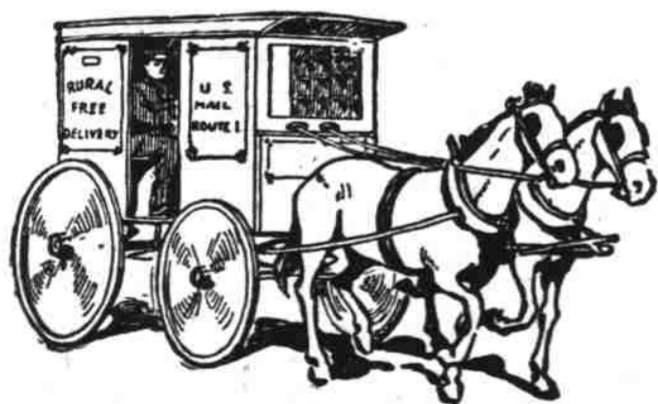
Selecting Seed Corn.—The Talks to Small Farmers seem to get better and better every week. Selecting seed corn and seed peas and harvesting corn are discussed this week. Page 4.

Tare in Cotton.—President Calvin of the Farmers' Union discusses a subject of much importance to cotton growers. Page 10.

Cider Vinegar.—How to make it. Page 11.

Arachel's Talks.—Your boy should read them. Page 15.

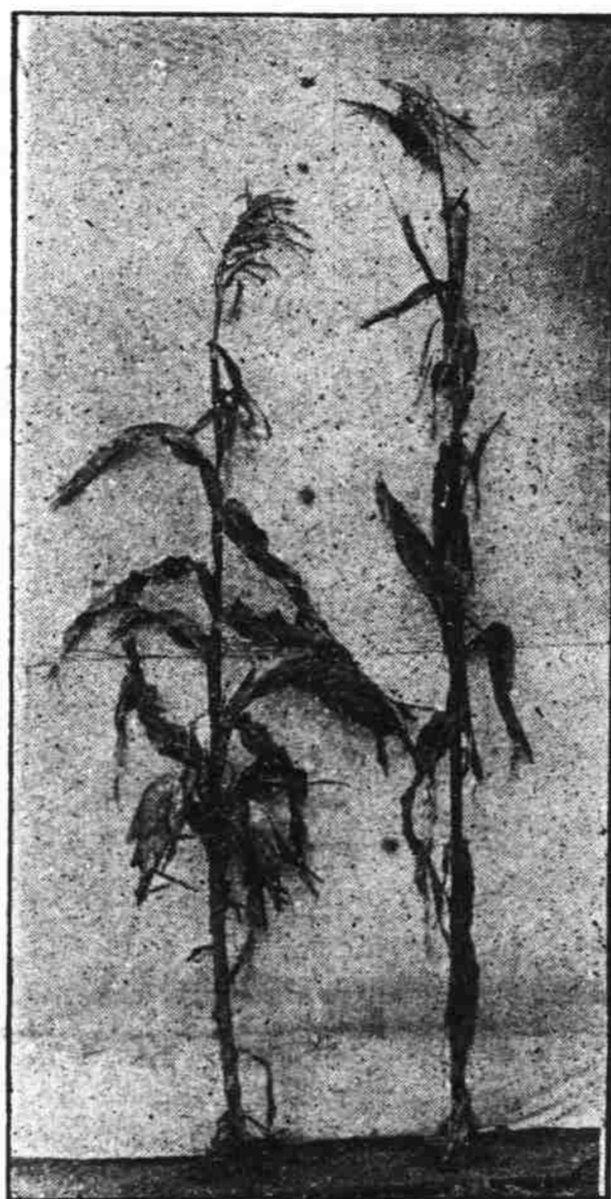
TO R. F. D. MAIL CARRIERS.



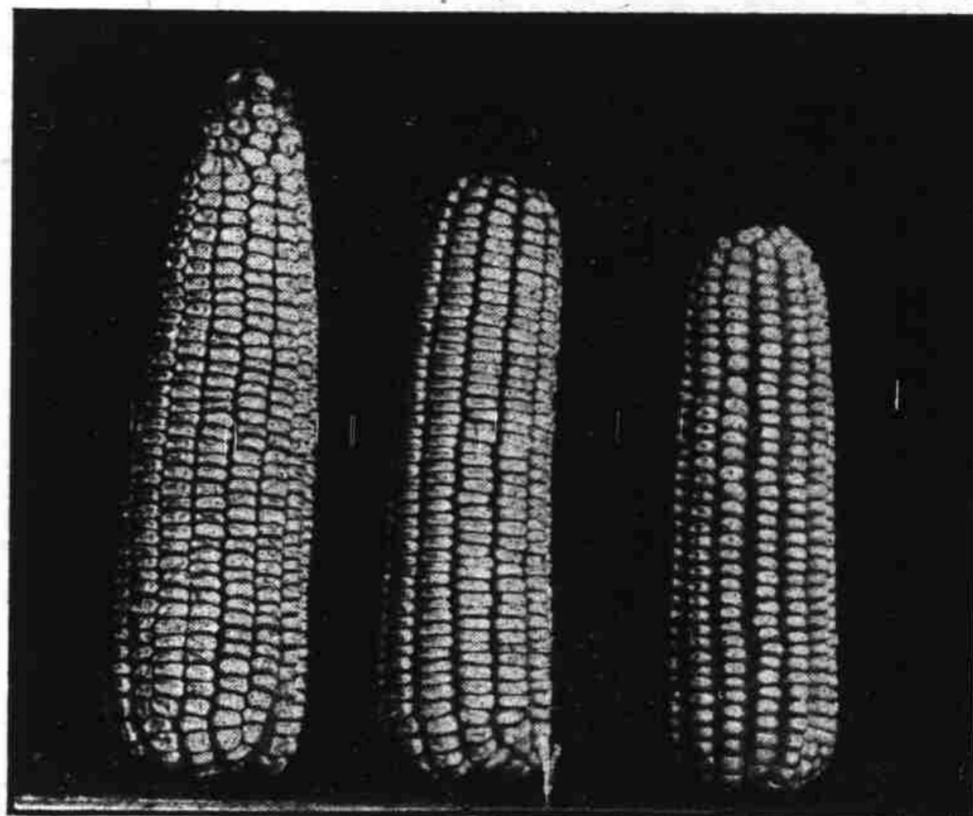
We are directed by the Committee appointed at the recent meeting of the North Carolina Rural Letter Carriers' Association to announce that The Progressive Farmer has been selected as the official organ of the Association for the ensuing year. All official communications will be published in this paper, and The Progressive Farmer—which was the pioneer in getting rural mail delivery started in North Carolina and a pioneer advocate in urging organization—will continue to work with all its earnestness for the interests of the service and of the carrier "boys."

Politicians are a cheap lot, and that in a great way is the matter with our government to-day; we elect too many politicians. Men should be sent to office who are never seen at conventions. If we elected more farmers to the big offices instead of lawyers the country would be better off.—Homer Davenport.

SELECTING SEED CORN: THE TYPE OF STALK AND THE TYPE OF EAR TO CHOOSE.



A B



A B C

CRITICISM OF EARS:

A is too tapering; B is the best shaped ear; C has too wide space between the rows.

CRITICISM OF STALKS:

A is the best type of stalk from which to make selection of seed corn: it will yield a large quantity of shelled corn and has the ears of a medium height. B is a poor type of stalk: it has a small quantity of kernels and the ear is too high.

HOLDING COTTON: THE TIME AND THE WAY.

The Time to Hold Cotton is Till November 1st; the Way to Hold Cotton is in the Seed.

Messrs. Editors: Tell your readers the time to hold cotton is from the beginning of the picking season to the first of November. Hold in the seed.

Cotton held in the seed for six weeks in a dry house will add more intrinsic value to the lint than anything else. During that time the lint will have time to absorb the oil in the seed that naturally belongs to it, if it is given time to take it up. It will add strength to every fibre in the lint, giving it weight and body, and will add from a quarter to half a cent in value per pound to every spinner of cotton.

Old cotton is always worth more than new cotton on any market—a half to one cent is generally the difference—and the manufacturer who is a judge of cotton will always pay a big difference for cotton that has been held in the seed for six weeks or more.

Another reason why the farmer should hold his cotton in the seed in this: It would put the market up quicker and higher than anything the farmers could possibly do in the way of holding cotton. I don't think the farmer ought to let the market go below ten cents, nor do I think it wise to force the market above twelve cents, but if they will hold six weeks in the seed before ginning they can get their own price.

J. H. CURRIE.

Cumberland Co., N. C.

Helth is lik munny—we never hav a true idea ov its value until we lose it.—Josh Billings.

TO COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Every Rural Teacher Should Send a Postal for a Copy of the 1905 Agricultural Yearbook and Read the Article on Teaching Agriculture.

Messrs. Editors: We would like to call the attention of the teachers of our State to the "Yearbook" of the Department of Agriculture for 1905.

There is one chapter in the Yearbook that immediately concerns every teacher in the South. The chapter to which I refer is prepared by D. J. Crosby and is on "Illustrative Material in Teaching Agriculture in Our Rural Schools." (And it might stop some of the tendencies toward congesting the towns of our State if the city schools would teach more of nature studies.) There are in this article numbers of simple illustrations which any teach could make.

We think every teacher should at once secure a copy of the Yearbook, as well as "Agriculture for Beginners," and go to work before the schools open to get ahead of the classes, for it is a notable fact that in many counties there has not yet been an effort to teach the elements of agriculture. We hope our county superintendents will see that it is not longer put off.

I will mention here one simple experiment Mr. Crosby gives to illustrate the best depth to plant seed—corn, for instance. Take a bottle or fruit jar same size all the length of it, and fill in with earth, at the same time planting a grain of corn at intervals in the bottle so it can be seen as it germinates put spirally around the inside of the glass from six inches deep up to one inch. Then from day to day, the germinating process of each grain can be watched, and will be with interest, if a real live teacher has charge of the experiment.

Craven Co., N. C.

D. L.

The country districts are those in which we are surest to find the old American spirit.—Theodore Roosevelt.