

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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THIS WEEK'S PAPER AS THE EDITOR SEES IT.

Already having a large list of subscribers in South Carolina, we are making an earnest effort to increase the number, and we are sending this week a considerable number of sample copies into the Palmetto State. We hope our new South Carolina friends will like us so well as to come into The Progressive Farmer Family at the first invitation. In next week's paper we expect to print special articles, "What the Farmers' Union is Doing for South Carolina Farmers," by J. C. Stribling; "Work of the Southern Cotton Association," by F. H. Hyatt, and other notable features by South Carolina writers.

We are proud of our new feature, "Work for the Month," the second installment of which we are carrying to-day. The first made a hit, and this is equally good.

Every farmer who has a pound of meat for sale—or even, if he only kills for home use—will find Mr. Troutman's article on page 2 "worth the price of a year's subscription. Mrs. Farmer will also be interested in this.

In "Making Cotton Cheaply" a Sampson County farmer gives his method; J. K. G. suggests another fertilizer formula for wheat; and on page 3 the Texas Experiment Station tells in what proportions cottonseed may be safely fed to fattening hogs. If you have any sheep to carry through the winter, you should lose no time in making the shelters and feed racks suggested in this week's "Sunny Home Stock Talk." Especially noteworthy is Mr. French's plan for a double reversible feeding trough—easily made.

Observe the lists of North Carolina Farmers' Institutes as given on page 4. Go—and take your wife to the black letter list in connection with which Women's Institutes are to be held.

One of the finest poems in current literature is that printed on page 6; and the stories of Sam Jones and Mrs. Davis are both timely and interesting. Undoubtedly your wife will send for the Farmers' Bulletins mentioned in Our Social Chat.

We commend to our tobacco-growing readers the letters of Messrs. Ragsdale, Adams and Gravelly in this number. Mr. Ragsdale calls attention to wrong methods of curing; Mr. Adams asks co-operation in the Inter-State Association's plans for re-ordering and steam prizing, and Mr. Gravelly urges full attendance on the Greensboro meeting November 16th.

Cottonseed seem likely to go higher, as is suggested by our clipping from the Yorkville Enquirer.

There are other articles you should not overlook—President Moore's letter on Cotton Association work; the official explanation as to exactly what the Postoffice Department will do as to discontinuing R. F. D. routes, and the suggestions to young people on page 15—but we do not wish you to neglect our advertising pages. Remember, we take none but reliable ads: we have rejected \$300 worth of business in the last thirty days because we did not regard it as worthy of the patronage of our readers. We can't afford to do this unless you do patronize liberally the advertisers we do admit to our columns. They are safe. Write for catalogs, mention The Progressive Farmer, and we guarantee fair treatment.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NOVEMBER FARM WORK.

There is much wheat land that has not yet been sowed. It is now too late to break land deeply for the crop; but rather plow or cultivate shallow and harrow and roll until a good seed-bed is formed. Thorough preparation is the key to a successful wheat crop. With the wheat, sow from 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizers, as was suggested in this department for October.

It is now too late to sow crimson clover with any certainty of getting a stand that will live through winter, but rye can yet be put in to advantage. Especially is this true this year on account of the scarcity of good forage. Manure and prepare a plot of land and sow in rye for spring grazing or hay, and then turn the stubble under for a corn, cotton, or tobacco crop. The increase in the yield of the crop will be very marked.

Sweet potatoes are yet largely in the field. These should be dug as soon as the land is sufficiently dry. As they are so full of water, it will be well not to cover with earth at once, but allow them to dry out in the hill.

As to the best plan to keep them, we do not know. We once thought we did, but experience has taught us better. A good way will be to study the plan of your neighbor who succeeds and follow his methods.

Second crop Irish potatoes can be left in the ground longer than sweet potatoes without danger of loss, but should not be permitted to remain in the field undug until freezing weather.

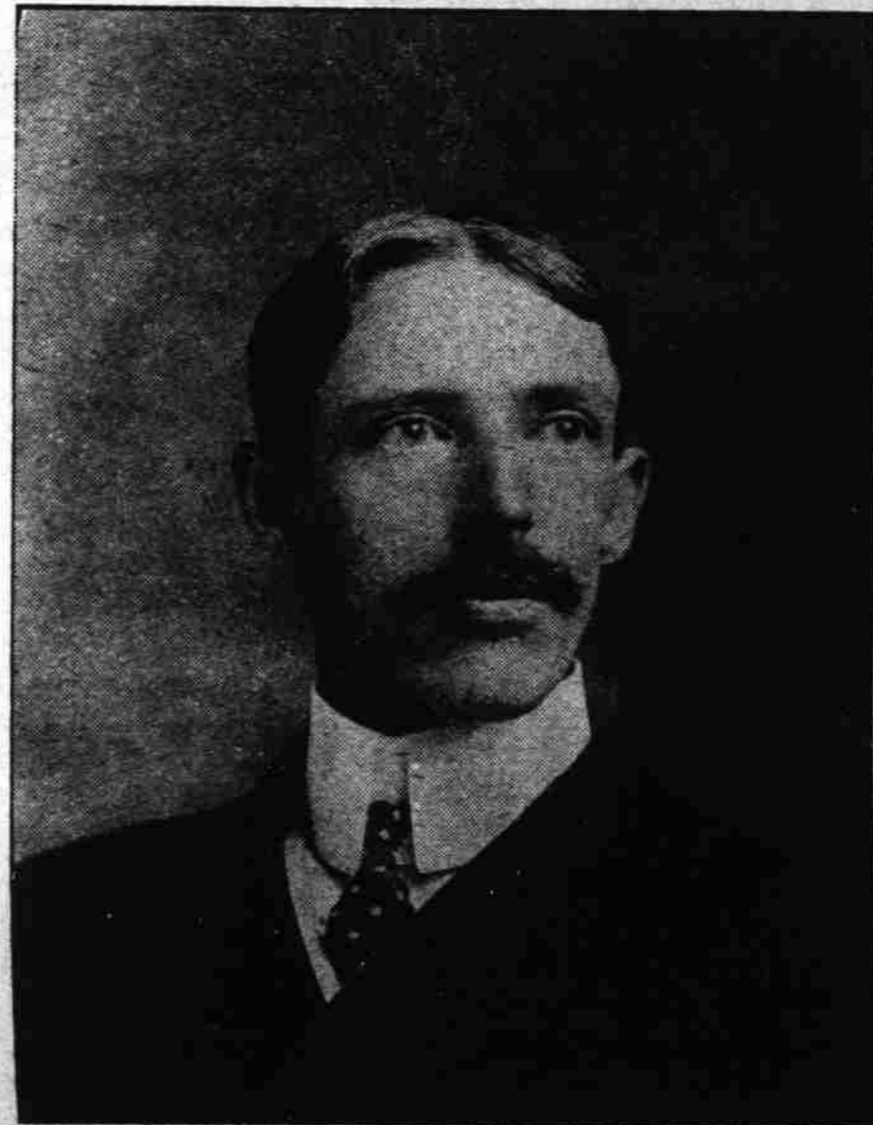
November is the month in which most corn is gathered in Progressive Farmer territory. The only suggestion we have to make in regard to this crop is to be sure it is well dried out before cribbing it, otherwise there is danger of injury from excessive moisture.

In the warmer sections winter oats can yet be sowed, though it is getting quite late for putting them in. Those who contemplate sowing them after this will do well to try the open furrow plan as described in former numbers of The Progressive Farmer.

Save all the field peas possible. The indications are the crop will be short and prices high another season.

Now is the time to push hogs intended for pork. A given amount of feed will make more pork now than it will in freezing weather. Corn is always high-priced in this section of the country, and therefore should be fed to the best advantage. There is probably no better feed for fattening hogs than corn, but no one kind of feed used alone yields the best results. If the hogs are to be fed three or four weeks, corn alone may give fairly satisfactory results, but for longer feeding periods, a better balanced ration with more variety is necessary. If there are no peas to be grazed, or peanuts for the hogs to gather, then it will pay to buy dried blood and mix one pound of dried blood with ten pounds of corn. The blood will be as cheap as the corn, and the corn will give far better returns because of being fed with the blood.

Have you planned for your garden? Put out onion sets this month for early spring onions. Also prepare a place to set cabbage plants later. Onions and cabbage both require rich soil to do their best. This is the month to put out the straw



HON. E. J. WATSON.

Mr. Watson is South Carolina's efficient Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, and a steady line of desirable immigration to the Palmetto State may be the result of his recent work in Northern Europe. On his return Mr. Watson will give the results of his observation and experience in one or more articles in The Progressive Farmer. In a letter just received Mr. Watson says:—

"I have 250 people already booked in Germany, and can increase it as I see fit by wire. From here I hope to bring 150 agricultural people, in families, paying their own way, without regard to the mill help families."

berries we told you about last month. We simply mention it again for fear you have forgotten about them. Make yourself and your family glad by having an abundance of nice ripe berries next spring—enough for your family to have all they want and some to spare to your neighbor who is less progressive.

This is also the best month to put out fruit trees. If you have not already decided on the kinds you want, procure catalogs from some reliable nurserymen (you will find them advertised in The Progressive Farmer) and select the kinds best adapted to your locality. Select varieties that will give you fruit from the earliest to the latest. Every farmer's home should be abundantly supplied with the choicest fruits and vegetables in season.

If it has not already been provided for, the winter's supply of wood should be looked after this month. Too many farmers have inherited the improvident custom of not providing for the supply of wood until it is actually needed for use; and they then go to the forest and cut a few loads as it is needed. Such practice is false economy, for a good part of the heat is consumed in getting the wood dry enough to burn. The house-wife who has a family to cook for and to look after, should at least have dry wood to burn.