

TEN DAYS MORE.

"Everyone win one"—that was the motto with which we began our Whirlwind Campaign for new subscribers.

We did not ask for big clubs: we simply asked that each and every old subscriber try to send us one new subscriber.

Have YOU sent yours?

If not, please observe that there are just ten days more to do your part in this general rally of The Progressive Farmer Family—this Freedom's Gift to the paper on its coming of age.

The Progressive Farmer must have its Thirty Thousand subscribers. To give it its due rank among the farm papers of the country, it must have them.

And so in these next ten days we hope every subscriber will make an effort to send us at least one new name. We doubt whether we shall have a fifteen-cent offer this year, or any other offer that will make it easier to get subscribers than it is now.

"Everyone win one." If our readers will rally to us just for the ten days remaining between now and March 31st, all our hopes will be realized.

Will YOU send us just one new subscriber in these ten days?

AN INJUSTICE TO COUNTRY TEACHERS.

Why should the public school teachers in the country districts wait for two, or three, or four months before receiving pay for their work? That is a question with which the Georgia teachers are now busying themselves. They do not see why they should not be paid promptly, and they are saying so in their meeting and asking for better treatment. Teachers are entitled to just as prompt pay for their services as other people. Now that the Georgia teachers have taken up the matter in their associations, they are likely to accomplish something. In the larger schools of the State and in the city graded schools it is customary to pay salaries monthly, while the teacher in the country districts has been waiting until the end of the term to see the school voucher turned into cash. Organization and co-operation mean as much for teachers as for others who help to do the world's work. In one North Carolina county monthly institutes are held, and one of the incentives to attendance is the arrangement made by the sagacious county superintendent by which all the teachers in the country districts are paid their monthly salaries at these institutes. This arrangement is one worthy of consideration in other counties of the South.

THESE FIFTEEN CENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Did you send us last year or year before the names of any 15-cent subscribers who failed to renew and whose papers were therefore stopped?

If so, now is the time to enroll them as permanent readers of The Progressive Farmer. They will be reckoned as new subscribers, and commissions allowed accordingly.

Look up every 15-cent man and if he has fallen from grace, now is the time to bring him into The Progressive Farmer fold. He will count as your "one" in our "everyone win one" campaign.

THE STOCK FOOD FRAUD.

Warning Our Farmers Against a Common Swindle.

The Raleigh Progressive Farmer prints a notable article exposing the stock food fraud, which it pronounces the most stupendous swindle now being practiced upon American farmers. Millions and millions of dollars are spent every year—several thousand dollars a year perhaps in this very county—for gaudily advertised "stock foods," "condition powders," etc., for farm animals, while the investigations and tests made by the Experiment Stations have demonstrated that these preparations are nothing more than common meal, bran, etc., with a little cheap sulphur, salt, Epsom salts, pepper, saltpeter, etc., added to change the taste, and the mixture (hardly more valuable than ordinary ship stuff) put up in flaming packages, advertised in big illustrated ads in farm papers, and sold to gullible farmers at rates ranging from \$250 to \$2,500 a ton.

These stock foods, which can be found in almost

any country store, have recently been tested in seven different Experiment Stations, and our farmers who are paying such enormous prices for the mixtures, should be interested in the results as reported by The Progressive Farmer.

In Minnesota steers without stock food gave better results than those using the stock foods. In Kansas two lot of sheep were fed, and those without stock foods made 117 pounds greater gain. In Massachusetts a slight gain in butter was made—but at an increased cost of 48 cents a pound! Of nineteen experiments in New Jersey, sixteen showed no gains, and in the three cases where gains were made from stock foods, their cost was so great as to make their use unprofitable. In Iowa \$1.40 a steer was lost by using these high-priced mixtures.

And so it goes. The Progressive Farmer gives instance after instance—but we mention these examples merely to warn our farmer readers against wasting further the many hard-earned dollars that go out from our county each year for these much-advertised frauds—for frauds they are, although so conspicuously advertised in many farm papers; and The Progressive Farmer reports that it loses \$1,000 a year in advertising partonage by exposing them to its farmer readers.

Here is one little leak which our farmers may stop and keep some good money at home. Let stock foods alone.—Exchange.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Men suffer all their life long under the foolish superstition that they can be cheated. But it is as impossible for a man to be cheated by anyone but himself, as it is for a thing to be and not to be at the same time. There is a third silent party to all our bargains. The nature and soul of things takes on itself the guarantee of the fulfillment of every contract, so that honest service cannot come to loss.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

BEWARE OF THE "RECIPE" MAN.

He Will Sell You a Worthless Fertilizer Formula for \$5 if You Let Him.

If any of your readers are offered an opportunity to get in on the ground floor of the fertilizer business—to learn how to make fertilizers for \$1 a ton—all by purchasing a five-dollar recipe for making fertilizers, we wish to offer the advice:

Don't.

When you purchase a recipe for making fertilizers, you are parting with your money for nothing. We have seen several of these recipes, and have yet to see one that was not worthless. The mixtures prepared according to the directions given are not worth the time and labor applied. Ingredients are called for which can only be purchased at a drug-store at high prices, and, likely as not, are of not more value to the plants than a piece of coal would be.

But even if you did happen to buy good directions for mixing a fertilizer—what then? You have paid your money for something that could be secured for nothing. The Experiment Station will at any time send without charge, directions for mixing any kind of fertilizer desired.

But, as said before, we have never yet seen a fertilizer recipe sold for \$5, or any other price, that was not worthless.

Do not buy fertilizer recipes.

G. S. FRAPS,

Chemist, Texas Experiment Station.

Don't Forget to Drag the Roads.

We hope our readers will not forget the suggestions that we have made for the last year or two with reference to dragging the roads, not when they are dry, but when they are wet—when they are so wet that it will be useless to attempt to plow corn or make hay. When it is dry enough to plow corn it is too dry to work on the roads. When it is wet enough to work on the roads it is too wet to do any sort of cultivation of the soil.

On the average farm there is one mile of road, half of which should be worked by the farmer and half by his neighbor. It will not take the farmer more than an hour at the outside to hitch onto his road drag, and go up one side of the road and down the other, repeating the operation if necessary. If he will do this after every rain, by the time the ground freezes up next winter he will have better roads than he ever dreamed of, and better than his neighbors ever believed would be possible.—Wallace's Farmer.

Harrowings.

HUMUS THE LAND'S SALVATION.

In the cotton fields presented in last week's issue are many fertile spots that might be freshened up with profit, and possibly, there may have been a clod or two which should be mashed, but the field is too large for this Harrow.

On page 2 there is a sub-head inserted in Prof. Kilgore's article, "You must get humus or buy ammonia," that Harrow does not like, and he is going to presume to re-write it as follows: "You must get humus" even if you do buy ammonia, but the more humus you get the less ammonia you will need to buy. For humus does more than furnish nitrogen. Yes, even much more than retain moisture and furnish nitrogen. There seems to be an idea all too common that the principal function of humus is to supply nitrogen or ammonia, and, therefore, many seem to prefer to buy the nitrogen. When Southern farmers come to a full realization of the value of humus, apart from and in addition to the supplying of plant food, then shall we have rotation of crops, stock feeding and the solution of the problem of soil improvement.

LONG STAPLE COTTONS GOOD ONLY ON RICH LANDS.

Messrs. Newman and Stribling give encouragement and good advice to the one who contemplates growing long staple cotton, but it must be remembered that it requires richer lands to grow the longer staple, and most of our lands are not rich. The longer the staple the less pounds, as a general rule, and our yield of less than one-half bale per acre is small enough already. On rich lands where there is a long growing season, the cultivation of long staple varieties is probably most profitable, but on our average up-lands the attempt to grow these varieties is usually anything but satisfactory. However, we should, and probably will, increase the length of staple by breeding and selection, as our lands are improved is fertility, and such is most desirable.

WHAT YOUR WIDE-AWAKE NEIGHBOR HAS DONE, YOU CAN DO.

The most important point made prominent in the "Cotton Special" is the necessity for and the method of cheapening cultivation. The small, time-consuming implements belong to the past age of abundant, cheap labor; while hand-work must soon be discontinued or reduced to a minimum. It will as certainly be discontinued as cotton is cultivated profitably. Proper preparation of the soil, seed selection and seed testing must solve the problem of planting only those seeds which it is desired shall continue to grow, or the implements must come and be generally used which will do away with chopping out by hand those plants which are not desired. It is indeed interesting to note the growth of the practices which are eliminating hand and other slow methods of cultivating cotton. Some still contend that while others may use the weeder or harrow in early cultivation, these methods are not practicable in their cases. Others again will use a harrow with some of the teeth removed and go once across the field to each row; while still others begin before the cotton is up and take several rows at a time with a weeder or light harrow. Better preparation of the land and rapid early cultivation by machinery are the key-notes to the solution of the problem of cheaper cotton culture, but what a pity it is that so much time must be consumed in working out this solution by the average farmer. If these methods, speaking generally, are practicable for one they are for all, yet many will stick to the old ideas and methods for many years to come. The plow is not needed in the corn or cotton field except in the proper preparation of the seed-bed.

CROP ROTATION IS A NECESSITY.

The discussion of cotton culture presented in last week's paper shows plainly one thing: that the farmer—even the progressive farmer—is still suffering from the effects of the one-crop system. Too little attention is given to crop rotation. A two-year rotation of cotton and corn, with at best peas in the corn and rye in the cotton, may be made satisfactory in some cases, but with the average farmer it is an absurdity, because with such it means soil depletion and failure to produce a sufficiency of the other crops which should be grown.

HARROW.