

**THIS WEEK'S PAPER—SOME RANDOM COMMENTS.**

There is not a progressive farmer in our whole family of readers who will not be interested in the contents of this week's paper. It is almost a silo number, to begin with. On page 2 Mr. French gives arguments showing need of a silo, and how to build it are clearly explained in an illustrated article on page 2. While on page 4 our Dr. Butler tells just how much your silo will cost you, how many acres you should plant to fill it, and how many head of cattle the several sizes will maintain. With the help of some such booklet as the Silver Manufacturing Company, Salem, O., will gladly send free of charge, no farmer should have any serious trouble in constructing his silo. There must be more and more stock on the farm, and the greater the number of cattle the greater the need for just what the silo provides.

Something to fill the silo with is an allied question, and in this connection the corn article on the first page, and others in this issue touching the forage question, will have a timely interest. Our first page article is, in fact, one of the most important of the year. Don't overlook it.

Important, too, is the question of what is to be done about peas and peavine hay this year. An article by Dr. W. B. Crawford on another page discusses on a basis of an actual experience what is the cheapest way to grow peavine hay. It is especially timely in view of the scarcity of peas for planting.

Our tobacco growers will be interested in Dr. Freeman's letter on page 4. We should like to have his experience as to level culture discussed by other tobacco growers.

The decision of Judge Brawley which nullifies the labor contract law of South Carolina and kindred laws in other States is of great importance and will have wide reading. The decision and its effects are set forth by our South Carolina correspondent, Mr. Hoyt, on page 13.

Our South Carolina crop outlook is given on page 16 in a number of short letters from correspondents of several counties of that State. Re-

**The Military and Naval Displays at Jamestown Exposition are Attracting Large Crowds.**

You probably do not realize that the Naval and Military Displays which can be seen at the Jamestown Exposition, far exceed anything of the kind ever seen before. No one should fail to visit the Exposition if there were nothing there to be seen except the Naval and Military displays; but, as a matter of fact, there are a great many other interesting features to be seen.

In the southeast end of the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building you will find something which is of especial interest to all Southern people. CRADDOCK-TERRY CO., of Lynchburg, Va., the largest Shoe Manufacturers in the South, have reproduced an "Old Virginia Shoe Shop," just as it stood in 1857. The old negro shoemaker who has worked in this shop since that date can be seen making shoes "in the same old way."

In striking contrast with this exhibit will be seen just across the aisle an up-to-date shoe factory, showing just how shoes are made today by the Craddock-Terry Co., in their factories in Lynchburg. Exhibits of this kind not only are interesting, but very instructive, and all Southern people are interested in seeing the progress of the "New South" in manufacturing.

ports from Virginia will be printed next week.

Two recent articles on the French coach and Percheron horses are fittingly followed by Dr. Tait Butler's article (page 10) on the intelligent care of a stallion, written in reply to an inquiry on this important question. Every owner of such a horse who takes The Progressive Farmer should read this article.

The matter of rest and recreation for the farmer and his family, if neglected, will sooner or later find them "chained to the farm"—and it is not good for one's health to be in chains anywhere. The Two Minute Health Talk on page 10, therefore, is well worth an attentive reading.

Another good chapter from Mrs. Grimes tells what pictures to hang in the different rooms of the home, and Uncle Jo helps another correspondent whose chickens are afflicted.

"What You Ought to Do With Your County"—promised last week—is the subject of a fine article in this issue on the development of farm life in Union County. It is written by Mr. Rowland F. Beasley, of the Monroe Journal, who has been himself some part of the things he describes and has seen them all as they came to pass. It is not mere enthusiasm, it is just expression of a plain truth, to call these achievements a glorious chapter in reconstruction—a reconstruction in rural life and conditions wrought out by the hands of the people themselves. This latter fact is what makes the chapter an inspiring one; for what Union County has done others may do, and they may set themselves to the task with greater courage, having before them this fresh demonstration that there is no help like self-help.

Taken through and through, our sixteen pages this week are packed as tight as a silo with timely articles as crisp, juicy, and palatable as we and our contributors could make them.

**WEATHER EFFECTS ON COTTON AND WHEAT.**

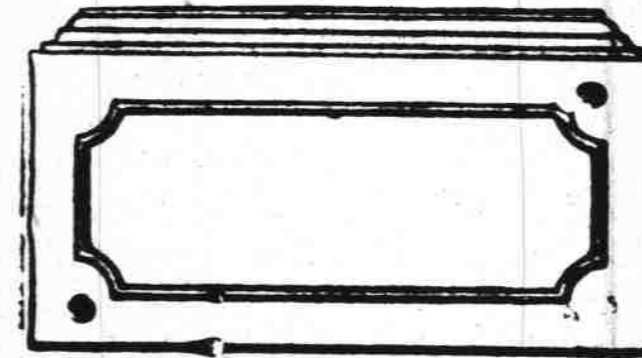
The fine exclamation of Henry Grady about the cotton plant, that "the world waits in attendance on its growth," now finds daily verification. The conditions proclaimed last week in the reports of Latham, Alexander & Co. and Theo. H. Price, which gave a bullish tone to the market, have grown no better. Indeed the reports of floods in the heart of the cotton belt have sent prices bounding again so that at this writing October cotton is higher by \$2.50 a bale than it was two days ago, while the local prices are cracking up the 14-cent surface as if they meant to come through. Bad floods are reported in the sections around New Orleans and Lake Charles, La., and Beaumont and Houston, Texas, while from Texas also comes the report that laborers for chopping cotton have increased their demand from \$1.25 to \$2 a day.

The whole world is almost literally "waiting in attendance" upon the growth of the plant, and watching the daily weather reports from the cotton belt. In this connection the June weather record for the past 20 years becomes one of interest. The warmest June in twenty years averaged only 79 degrees; the coldest 72 degrees; the normal temperature is 76 degrees. The average June rainfall for this period was 4.59 inches, the greatest was over 10 inches in 1889, the least 1.72 inches in 1905. These are records—not a forecast.

The unfavorable reports from wheat conditions in Europe did not offset the improving conditions in



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OFFICE OF

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DURHAM, N. C., June 3, 1907.

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our own fields, and wheat now stands below rather than above the dollar mark, though flour and bran have caught the contagion and maintain an average of about 33 1-3 per cent in thirty days.

**ABOUT THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.**

Last December The Progressive Farmer made arrangements with the Woman's Magazine, of St. Louis, for a large number of yearly subscriptions to be used as premiums in connection with our paper. We paid the Woman's Magazine for several hundred of these subscriptions in good faith, and it is a matter of regret and annoyance to us that the magazine has been forced to suspend publication until fall, the suspension being due to an unfavorable ruling of the Postoffice Department. This ruling the publishers hope soon to have reversed. They promise therefore that the suspension will be only temporary and we hope that our readers will bear patiently with the Company until it can resume publication of the magazine.

We have paid for the subscriptions to be sent to our readers as ordered, and we regret that we cannot now do anything further in the matter.

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