

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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THIS WEEK'S PAPER—SOME RANDOM COMMENT.

When the State of Georgia provided last year a current expense fund of \$66,000 with which to begin eleven agricultural high schools, the people of the eleven Congressional Districts answered this challenge of their faith by raising \$800,000 to establish and equip these schools! It was an emphatic declaration of popular faith in agricultural education. With this attitude of the public mind manifest in every State of the South, the time seems ripe for establishing schools of lower or secondary grade to utilize, to bring to the masses of the farming population, what Congressmen Davis, of Minnesota, calls the great body of new knowledge which has been accumulating for forty-five years as the result of the establishment of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the expenditure by different countries of an aggregate of \$100,000,000 in agricultural research.

Following up Dr. Knapp's stirring article of last week, and the resolution of the Farmers' Convention endorsing the Davis bill, we are giving this week on page 2 Congressman Davis's own exposition of the scope and purposes of the measure he introduced into the last Congress. Providing industrial education for the youth of both city and country, Mr. Davis's measure is a far-reaching one—so much so that its enactment into law may be yet a long way off. But we give striking portions of his speech because they afford fine arguments for the establishment of agricultural high schools for the country youth. What he says of the States which have already tried these schools is valuable and the example of Georgia is an inspiring one, showing that in the South at least there is no need to wait for the Federal Government to get ready before our country youth can get the benefit of the training they so much need. Speaking of these secondary schools in Minnesota and Nebraska, Mr. Davis says, "The graduates of these schools nearly all go back to the farm"—a most desirable and encouraging result, showing that the agricultural high school may yet contain the answer to the question of how to "turn the tide back to the country."

Can a farmer profitably raise more than 40 or



C. B. Williams.



John Michels.

NEW LEADERS IN NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

We present herewith cuts of two new leaders in North Carolina agricultural progress—Mr. C. B. Williams, just elected Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and Prof. John Michels, who leaves the same position in Clemson College to act as Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the North Carolina A. & M. College.

Mr. Williams has done most excellent work for several years past in the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, having especial direction of test farm work, and is also well-known to many of our readers as a Farmers' Institute worker. Laying especial emphasis on the importance of seed selection, the improvement our farmers have been led to make as a result of his efforts has undoubtedly been worth many thousand of dollars to the State.

Prof. Michels was reared on a dairy farm in Wisconsin, trained in a dairy school, and for four years acted as Professor of Dairying in Wisconsin Agricultural College. He is the author of two books, "Creamery Buttermaking" and "Dairy Farming," besides a number of excellent bulletins. For two years past at Clemson College, he has done splendid work for the agricultural interests of the Palmetto State, and in his new field there is no doubt that he will "make good" as he has done elsewhere.

50 bushels of corn to the acre? Profitably, mind you. If he gets more than that, doesn't it cost him more than it comes to to make it? These questions are answered in the official report of the methods by which Mr. A. J. Tindal, of Clarendon County, S. C., won last year the National corn prize of \$100 for making a yield of 182 bushels to the acre. True, he had mighty rich land to make it on, but let it be remembered that there is no law against making your land rich, too; rich enough to produce 182 bushels of corn to the acre. While the handsome profit indicated is figured on the yield as seed corn at \$2 a bushel, it is shown that there was a good profit even at current market rates. On page 3 we print the account of Mr. Tindal's methods with this piece of prize corn, and we feel sure that our tens of thousands of readers will find it interesting and suggestive.

The report of the Farmers' Convention, by our Mr. Parker, is completed on pages 14 and 15, and is fully as entertaining as the first part we printed last week. We hope to give some of these Convention talks in full, and begin in this issue with the address of Mr. French which appears on page 10. Its subject matter is important enough and live enough to interest not only an audience of hun-

dreds, but an audience of the thousands to whom it goes this week. The place which live stock should occupy in the farming of the Piedmont South is convincingly set forth, and we shall look for Mr. French's work to continue to bear fruit.

Truckers and gardeners will be interested in Professor Massey's helpful letter on page 9 about the winter cabbage crop.

The Plowhandle Talks are fully as helpful as usual in this issue. Indeed, we believe they are growing upon our readers on account of their practical helpfulness and familiar style. A very practical article to which we want to call special attention is the one on page 13. It is truly "crimson clover in a nutshell;" it is packed tight enough with crimson clover facts to produce spontaneous combustion, if that were possible. When you have read it, you will agree with us that it certainly contains a great deal in a very small space.

If you prepare a dish of food carelessly you do not expect Providence to make it palatable; neither, if through years of folly you misguide your own life, need you expect divine interference to bring round everything at last as if you had done right.—John Ruskin.