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WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A GOOD ROAD.

The old trails and cart tracks, run when men had less to carry and carried it less often than they do now, will no longer answer the purpose of roads. With the coming of a vaster population and the tremendous increase in market crops, the traffic laid upon the old highways is greater than they can bear. Suddenly we have swung into an age of road-building. The necessity is here; the traffic is here; the ability to build is here. If this latter point some be constrained to deny, let it be taken into account that a people who are able to sustain the amazing losses of time, of broken vehicles, and of ruined teams, entailed by our present system of roads are well able to build and maintain better highways. The challenge is not to our ability, but to our willingness, our enterprise.

IS COTTONSEED BETTER FERTILIZER THAN COTTONSEED MEAL?

By the scant use of cottonseed meal as fertilizer and the liberal use of cottonseed, many have convinced themselves that cottonseed is a better fertilizer for cotton than is the meal. The fertilizing content of the meal and of the seed makes fifteen pounds of meal equal to one bushel of seed; and by test of these quantities the meal is slightly superior. Any man, by comparing the market value of fifteen pounds of meal with the value of one bushel of seed, can at any time determine which is best for him to use. It is useless for one to fool himself with the idea that by putting the cottonseed oil into the ground with the seed that contains it he is aiding the crop. The seed must decay before they fertilize the crop. The hull may first decay. Then, the oil retards the decay of the seed perhaps. In a dry season there may not be moisture enough to rot the seed enough, and in any case some of the fertilizing value of the seed will not become available till it is too late for the crop. Does this make seed better for the second crop? Tests favor the meal again. Since the meal is finely

For the Night-Rider—"The Military and Gallows."

In some quarters of the South the night-rider has made his appearance.

The seriousness of this fact cannot be over-estimated. Whatever plea of justification he may make, the night-rider is the symbol of lawlessness, of barbarism, of a spirit that would undermine the very foundations of government and of public safety.

This night-rider business must be nipped in the bud, at whatever cost; for once let loose, it would go, like a midnight fire in a sleeping city, to ends whereof no man can guess.

Certain it is that if wide-spread, its effects would be ruinous to the South and to the good name of her people.

The way would be opened for criminals and desperadoes to wreak vengeance upon the innocent of all ages and sexes; neither life nor property anywhere would be safe; labor would become disorganized; wives and children in the farm homes would become the prey of an unceasing terror—and even in the depression of property values resulting from the general demoralization, the loss would be colossal.

Serious as the situation would be in any other section, it becomes ten-fold more serious in the Southern States where the presence of 10,000,000 negroes suggests all the possibilities of crime and uprising on the part of the more desperate and violent of both races, with bloody consequences and conflicts easy to imagine.

The situation, we repeat, is serious; and it is imperative that the farmers of the Southern States immediately make their regard for law and order so positive and unmistakable that the night-rider movement will end at once and forever with its present inglorious beginning.

If strong remedies are necessary, they must be adopted. Let the threat of the night-rider meet a response as cruel and bloody as the conditions he would bring about. We can not use over-much gentleness in handling the fool who plays with fire above a powder magazine.

With the night-rider there is but one way to deal—the way in which Governor Noel of Mississippi announces that he will deal with such offenders.

"The military and the gallows will be used," he declares.

Every Governor in the South, every sheriff and constable and deputy should join in the same resolve; and we appeal to our 100,000 farmer readers in the Southern States to meet this threatened danger in the same spirit.

The South must be saved at whatever cost from the perils of night-riderism; and it is better that severe measures be used on the hotheads who now threaten to start the movement rather than wait until the evil becomes, here as in Kentucky, so violent as to make officers and governments cower before its shameful strength.

There is no more despicable character than the man who is at once a coward and a bully. The methods of the night-rider put him in this class; and in the very beginning the South should meet his lawless show of force with a lawful show of force backed by unanimous public opinion—

"The military and the gallows" for all who would start a reign of terror in the South!

pulverized and the oil has been taken out, the meal feeds the crop quickly; but it is possible that in a very wet season some of the value of the meal might leach away more readily than if seed were used.

HOW TO PREVENT WHEAT SMUT.

There are Two Types and Dr. Stevens Tells How to Combat Both.

Many farmers are now making inquiries regarding wheat smut.

There are two varieties of this trouble, one known as the loose smut, the other, the stinking smut. The loose smut is readily recognized from the fact that it drops out as a dry dust and leaves the chaff empty.

The stinking smut, on the contrary, remains in the chaff as a more or less waxy mass, which has a very disagreeable odor when rubbed between the fingers. The latter of these smuts, the stinking smut, can be prevented by formalin treatment, which has been repeatedly given by me in

these columns. All you need is to take 1 ounce of formalin to 3 gallons of water and use 1 gallon of this mixture on each bushel of seed; wetting the seed thoroughly with this mixture at night and allowing it to stand over-night, covered with blankets or bags. The seeds may then be dried in any way which seems desirable. Seeds so treated will raise wheat free from stinking smut, and will raise oats free from smut.

This treatment is not, however, effective against the loose smut of wheat. The loose smut finds its way into the seed when the wheat plant is still in bloom, therefore any seed which comes from a field where there was smut, very probably was affected when the wheat was in blossom. The seed which comes from a field where there was any loose smut is almost certain to raise a crop badly affected with the loose smut. The remedy against loose smut is to secure seed from a field which was known to be free from this disease.

The smut on corn is an entirely separate disease and does not grow on either wheat or oats.

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