

**NEXT WEEK: "FERTILIZER AND MANURE SPECIAL."**

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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A FARM AND HOME WEEKLY FOR THE CAROLINAS, VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, AND GEORGIA.

Vol. XXIII. No. 50.

RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1909.

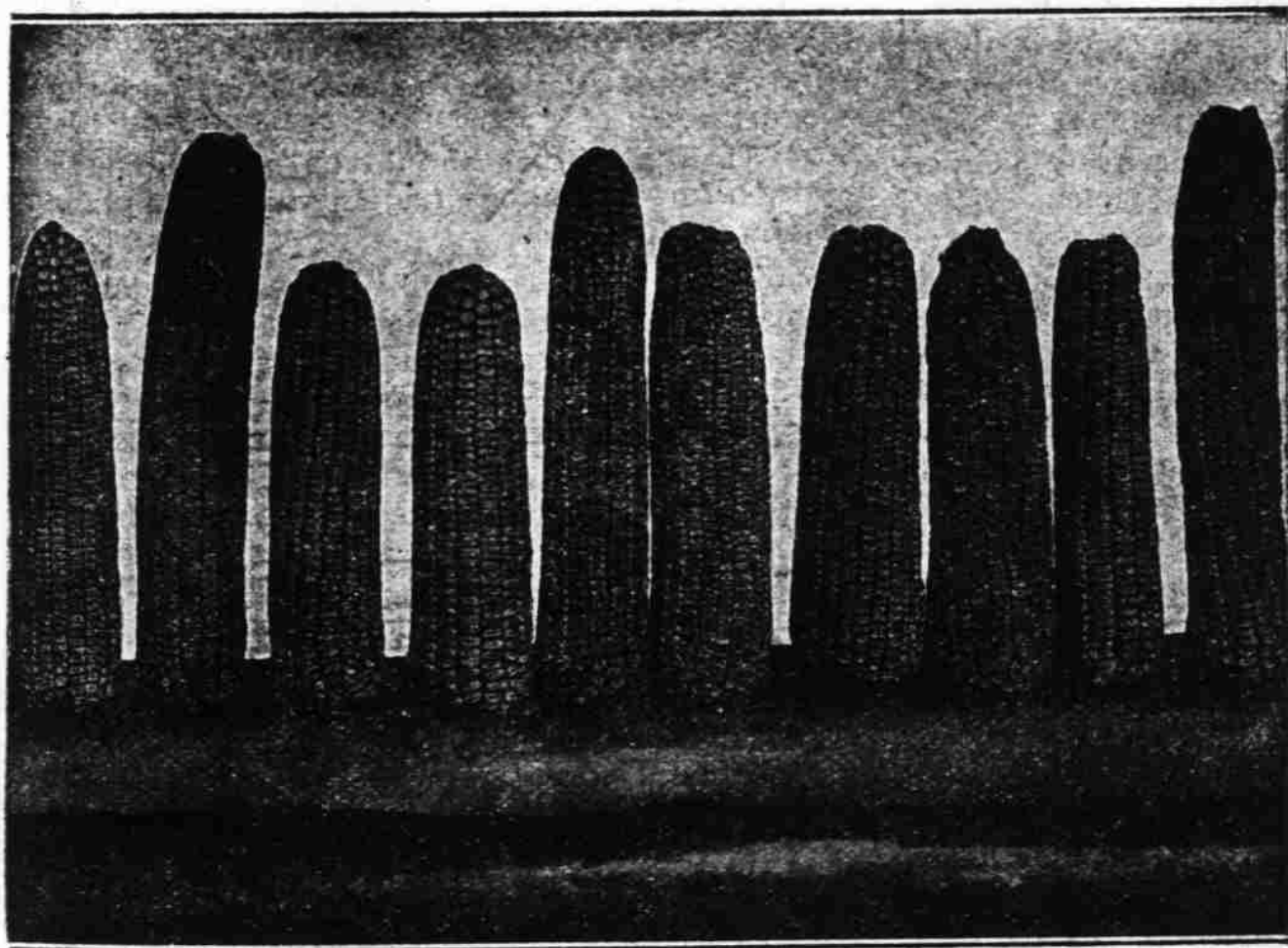
Weekly: \$1 a Year.

## GOOD SEED AS A GUIDE POST TO "\$500 MORE A YEAR FARMING."

THESE two photographs (reproduced from the 1907 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture) illustrate in a striking manner the difference between good seed and bad, and emphasize the point brought out by Prof. A. D. Shamel that only a small proportion of the plants in an ordinary cornfield produce the maximum size and weight of ear:

There is much more difference between these two lots of corn than mere looks alone, you must remember. The first lot could be expected to produce irregular ears of varying shapes and sizes, small, mis-shapen ears, many of them, and not at all true to the variety type. The second lot might be expected to produce ears of uniform characteristics, large, symmetrical, true to type, and thus to give the maximum yield—if these ears were selected from a patch where uniformity was the rule, and were not pollinated by barren or inferior stalks.

Professor Massey has been telling you—and scientists everywhere are coming to say the same thing—that you cannot judge the suitability of corn for seed by the ear alone. This does not mean, however, that a poor ear will do as well as a good one. It means that the whole plant must be taken into consideration; and not only the plant that bears the ear, but all that have helped to fertilize it. Smooth, symmetrical, well-filled ears, uniform and true to type, we must have to get the greatest yields; but if



BOONE COUNTY WHITE CORN—EARS FROM UNSELECTED SEED.

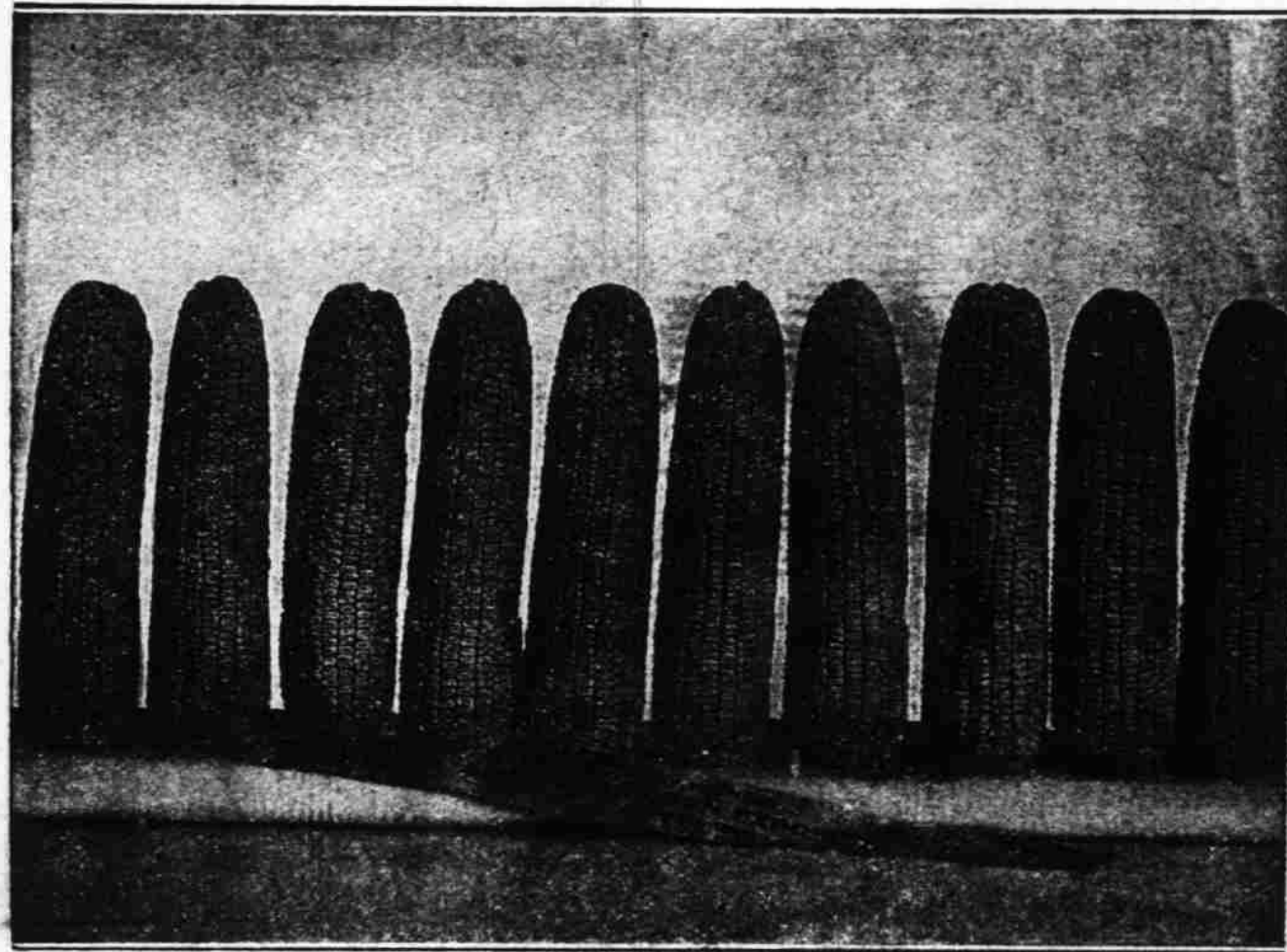
these fine ears have been pollenized by scrubby, mis-shapen, or barren plants, they are worthless for seed.

A few good ears of corn in a field may be only the result of happy accidents, and may be just as poor stock to select seed from as their less slightly neighbors. But where a corn field produces good ears, as a rule, in other words, where the type is so fixed that such ears as will give the largest yield are the general rule, a good ear is worth considering in the selection of your seed.

This is why you must have a seed patch, planted with selected seed and carefully guarded and "rouged," if you expect to raise corn of the best quality for planting.

Well bred seed is the result of careful selection, having always in view the definite characteristics desired in the plant. Haphazard reproduction will not give good live stock, nor will it give good seed stock. It took thirty-two years to breed the corn in the second illustration to its high standard—but it was a paying expenditure of time and labor.

Other things than good seed are necessary to make a good crop; but without good seed the maximum yield is impossible. It does not pay to



BOONE COUNTY WHITE CORN—EARS FROM SEED SELECTED FOR 32 YEARS.

spend labor on scrub seed or scrub stock; and it depends on your own efforts whether you have scrub stock and scrub seed, or good stock and good seed.

Plant a seed corn patch this year.

### How \$5.99 Sold \$550 Worth of Stock.

We cannot urge it too often upon our readers that if they have improved seed, improved poultry, or improved live stock, the best, quickest, and cheapest salesman they can find is an ad. in *The Progressive Farmer*. For instance, take this letter just received from Mr. W. B. Meares, Proprietor Belvidere Farm, Linnwood, N. C.:

"I am thankful to *The Progressive Farmer* for giving me such splendid results as an advertising medium.

"On the 22nd of October I put an ad. in your paper, costing \$1.89, calling attention to the fact that I would exhibit part of my herd of cattle at the Yadkin Valley Fair, at Salisbury, N. C.; through this 'ad.' I sold four calves for \$150. Two went to Rowan County and two to Cabarrus County. Last spring I advertised registered calves and some grade cows one time with you and sold \$400 worth as a result of the advertisement, which itself cost only \$4.10."

Have you anything to sell, Mr. Reader? If so, you know what to do.

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