

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

(Title Registered in U S Patent Office.)

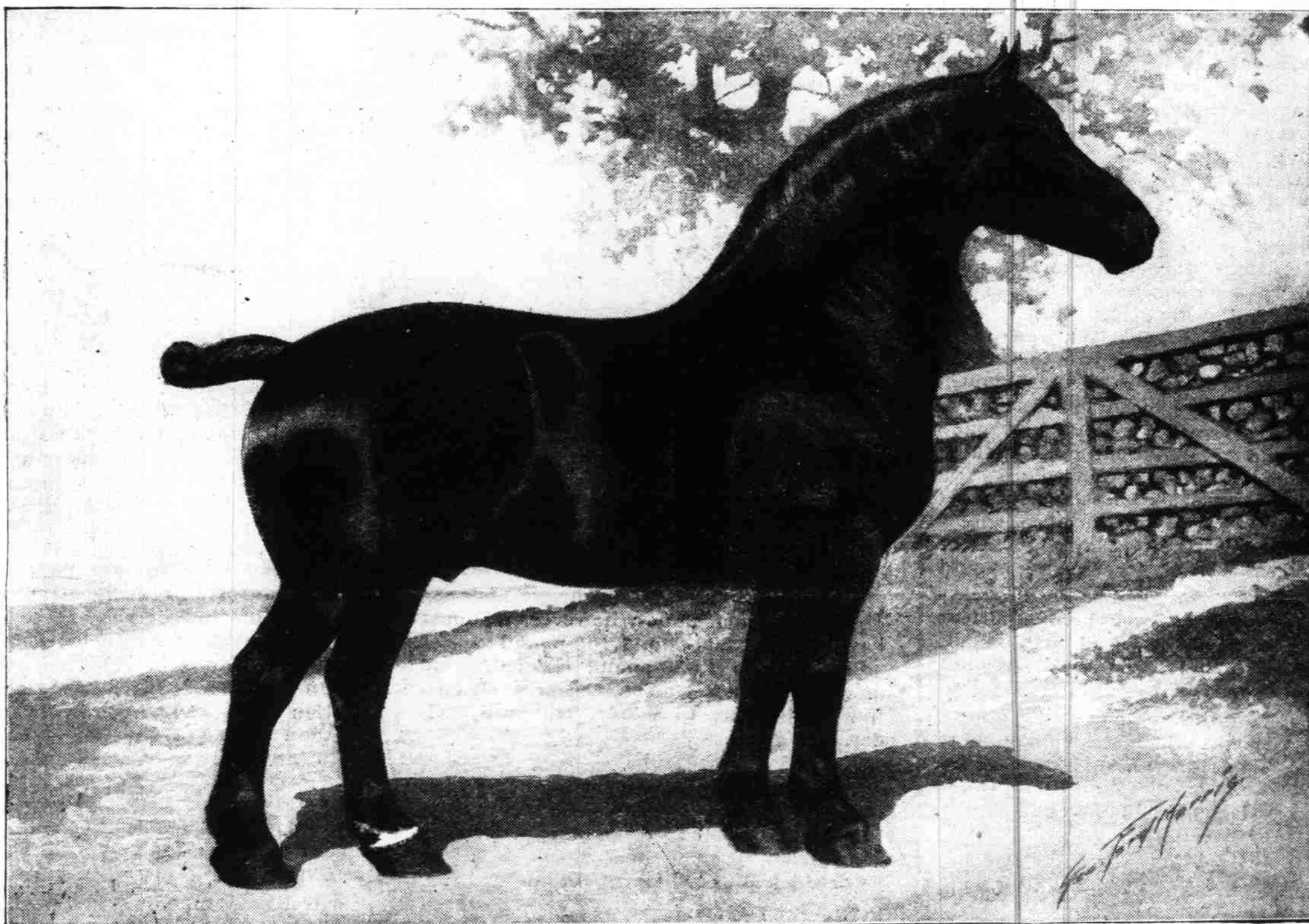
A FARM AND HOME WEEKLY FOR THE CAROLINAS, VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, AND GEORGIA.

Vol. XXIV. No. 10.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 15, 1909.

Weekly: \$1 a Year.

Home-Raised Work Stock as a Guide Post to "\$500 More a Year."



[Courtesy McLaughlin Bros.]

Index to this Issue.

Changes in Southern Cattle Fever Quarantine	13
\$500 More a Year Farming: How to Make It—XV.	2
How One Man Made Money Raising Hay	5
How We Have Bought Stallions	7
Lameness in Horses and Mules	12
Let Us Press Toward the Mark of the Prize of Our High Calling	11
Make Money Raising Hay, W. F. Massey	3
Notes and Comments, W. F. Massey	3
One-Sided Fertilization, W. F. Massey	17
Our Neglect of Dairying and Poultry	14
Seven Health Rules	10
Seven Reasons Why You Should Not Take Patent Medicines	8
Ten Poultry Pointers, Uraba Poultry Farm	16
The Farmer's Best Friend, A. L. French	4
The Farm Savings Bank, J. C. Stribling	6
Veterinary Questions Answered	13
We Are an Extravagant People, Mrs. W. N. Hutt	8
What's the News?	11
Why We Need Heavier Work Stock	10
With Our Rural Carriers	15

JUST as long as we have more men than mules and horses, we must continue to produce our crops with man power instead of horse power; and, since man power is more expensive than horse power, it also follows that as long as we try to get along with so few work stock the production of our crops will be more expensive than it should be. The man who cultivates a row at one trip across the field has a great advantage over the man who must go two or more times to cultivate that same row.

As Prof. Massey says, "Mule power is far cheaper than a darkey at the end of a hoe"; and the Southern plowman with one scrubby 900-pound mule and a little makeshift of a plow cannot make crops as cheaply as can the Western farmer who drives three 1,500-pound horses and uses a disc or gang plow.

The proposition we are up against is easily stated, however hard the disposition of it may be: We use out-of-date, inefficient implements to do our farm work, thus adding an unnecessary expense to every farm operation, and the reason why we use these small and uneconomical tools is because we have not the work stock to handle improved machinery.

We might as well face the matter squarely. The cost of producing all our crops is too great, and the margin of profit therefore too small, and before we can ever hope to remedy this situation we must do two things: We must (1) increase the average production per acre and (2) decrease the cost of working each acre. Good horses and better tools will enable us to do both; but we must have the horse power before we can handle the improved machinery to advantage.

Moreover, to get these horses we must raise them ourselves. We have not the money to buy them, and we can raise horses just as cheaply as anybody else can. Other folks make money raising them for us; why cannot we raising them for ourselves? Let us then begin the breeding up of our stock, so that we may be able to raise both the number and the kind of work stock we need. The accompanying illustration shows a Percheron stallion, a fine type of what is probably the best breed for grading up our native stock. Try raising some colts this spring and see if it doesn't pay. You will not only receive a handsome return from the colts, if you feed and care for them properly, but by growing more stock you will soon be able to cultivate more land, and to cultivate it better, thus increasing your yields and decreasing the cost of production—a consummation devoutly to be desired.