

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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

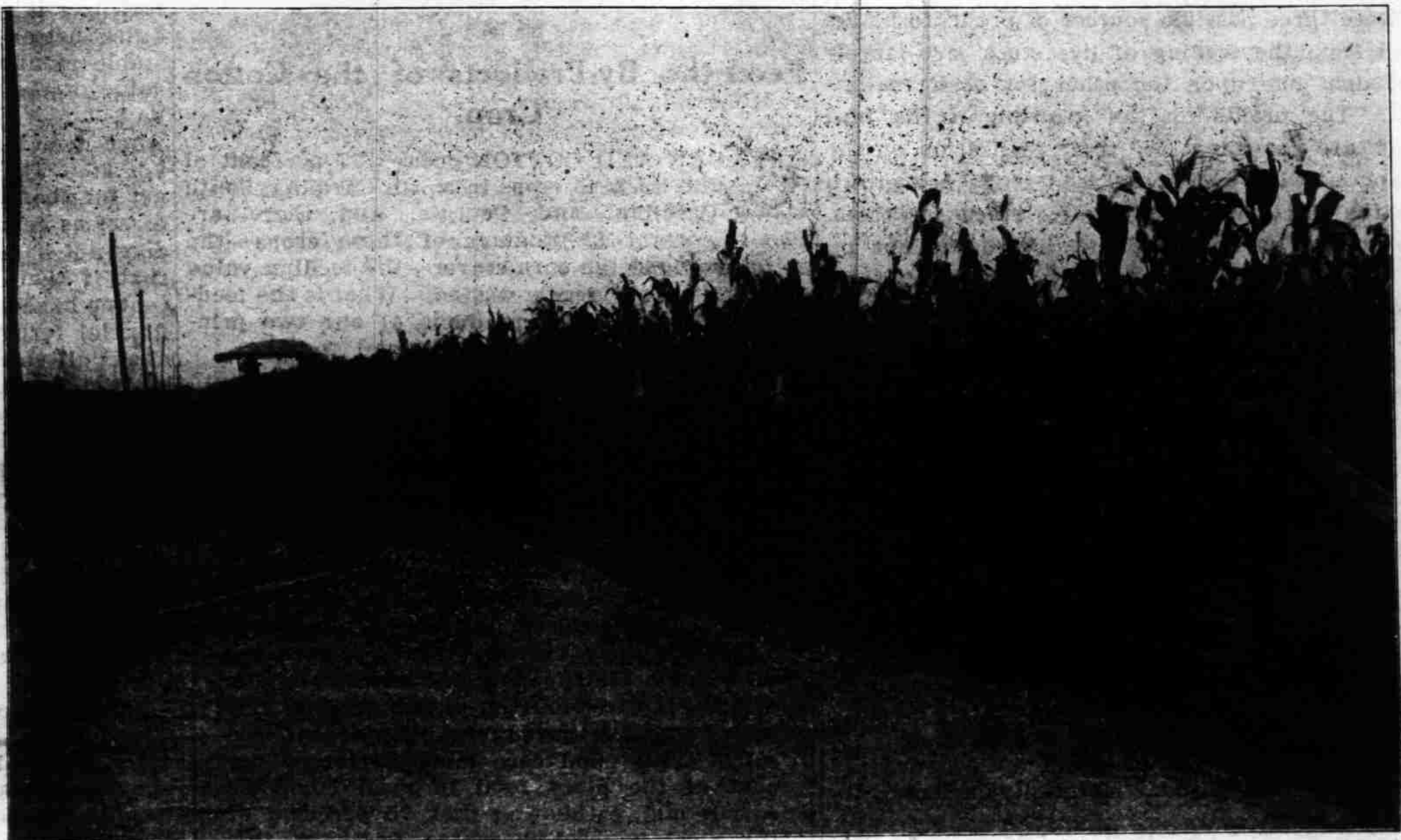
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Saving of Waste Products as a Guide Post to "\$500 More a Year."

THERE is a corn field of the kind that fills the farmer's heart with gladness and his pocket with good hard cash—the kind of corn field we hope you are working for this year. We are looking forward to the time when such corn fields will be the rule, instead of the exception, all over our territory; and when we have such corn fields we shall have equally productive fields of cowpeas and soy beans—these must come as part of the preparation for the big corn crops,—and fields of cotton producing, on the average, two or three times as much as our cotton fields now do—these will follow the improvement of the soil brought about by the growing of the legumes. When we get these fields and these yields—even before we get them, in fact—we must, to make the most out of them, utilize the whole product of our corn and cotton and hay crops. Those



[Courtesy Atlanta Land and Trust Co.]

are startling figures given on the next page; but can you doubt their substantial accuracy? When we have good live stock and enough of them to consume our cottonseed meal and thus give us both the feeding and manurial value of it, and when we utilize the corn stover we now waste and thus save the money we are now paying out for imported hay, we shall double our average crops per acre, and bring about that much-to-be-desired time when the farmer shall raise his food on his own farm and not be dependent upon a cotton crop of low productiveness and uncertain price for all he must eat and wear.

Begin working toward this end this very year, by getting some stock—even if only a few—of good quality, and by saving all of the crops you raise instead of allowing such a large per cent of them to be wasted or to remain unutilized.

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This Week's Message.

MR. CROOK'S account of how he increased his corn yield from 31 to 55 bushels per acre without using either manure or fertilizers is a story that should be an inspiration to farmers everywhere. With the exception in some cases of the subsoiling, the plan followed by Mr. Crook may be profitably adopted by farmers all over our territory, and will bring equally good results.

As Mr. French says, it is criminal to run down the soil, and only the man who takes care of his land can hope to make good crops year after year.

Then when one has made a good crop there is no use of letting a good part of it go to waste. We wasted untold millions in the old days when the cottonseed was regarded as a nuisance; we wasted other millions when we used the raw seed as fertilizer and got nothing out of the oil; we are going to waste millions in this good year 1909 by using the meal as a fertilizer instead of feeding it and getting both the feeding and manurial value. Think, too, of the waste of our corn stover and of the vast amount of forage we allow to remain unused because we have not the stock to consume it. Of course, it pays to grow cowpeas in

the corn even if they are all allowed to remain on the land, but how much better it would pay if they were fed to hogs before they go back to the soil.

Don't fail to read, too, Dr. Butler's article on page 11, "The First Essential of Successful Stock Raising." More stock we must have, if we are ever to farm in an up-to-date manner, and to have more stock we must have more feed. Resolve this year to raise your own feed, instead of having to pay two prices for it next spring. With corn and cowpeas, peanuts and potatoes, sorghum and soy-beans—to say nothing of the grasses and our cottonseed meal—surely we should make feed enough for our work stock and for enough cattle and hogs to furnish us butter and milk and beef and bacon.

And, as an encouragement to more live stock, and better farming, don't fail to read Mr. Gower's report of the Catawba County Live Stock Association on page 10. There are whole pages of inspiration in that little article.

Let ever *Progressive Farmer* reader who wants "\$500 More a Year Farming" set aside five or ten acres and devote this land to hay raising, just as an experiment to see if it will not show him a way to get the "\$500 More a Year" without seriously interfering with his present system of crops.