

The Story of Two Boys.

Why George Thinks the Farm the Best Place to Stay and How Frank Was Disappointed With City Life.

FRANK WAS a sturdy lad, having the best of health; but he decided to go to the city, for he was not "making enough money," as he expressed it. Finally he secured a temporary position as a wrapper of bundles in a large department store, receiving the salary of \$6 a week.

And how much of this weekly wage do you think he could lay by and save? For a narrow hall-room, containing but bed and chair, and for his meals he had to pay \$4.00 a week. He lived too far away to walk, so he took a car ride morning and night, which he enjoyed when he was able to secure a seat; still, this car riding cost him 60 cents a week, and other necessities cost him another 60 cents. Total, \$5—for a most grinding, unhealthful kind of work. So with close economy he was able to lay by only 80 cents per week, which would make \$40 per year. But out of this \$40 he must also clothe himself.

Frank grew tired of such work—and who would not? After a long search, he secured a position as driver of a 2-horse wagon for a large drayage company. Since new men are generally assigned the worst part of the work, he was given an early morning shift. By 3 a. m. he had to be on his wagon ready to leave the barn, and it mattered not what the weather was. Formerly, on the farm, when he had a load to haul and the weather was bad, he could protect his health and wait for better weather. Not so, however, in this position; he had to go through rain, storm and blizzard.

In his first position, Frank became weak from close confinement, while the second position called for much exposure. The result was that such exposure brought on lung trouble.

George, Frank's neighbor, had decided to remain on the farm, al-

though he realized he would not handle as much money as his friend who had left for the city. He considered it a good plan to save what he could and invest in a small farm as soon as possible.

Last year George raised 700 bushels of sweet potatoes on six acres, receiving between 75 cents and a dollar per bushel for them. He raised one acre of early watermelons and received \$75 for them. He possesses a good hog pasture and raised 27 head of hogs, selling \$110 worth of pork last year. Of course, plenty of feed is raised for porkers, such as peas, corn, Spanish peanuts, sorghum, potatoes, etc.

George's advice to young men is: Stay on the farm, where there is plenty of sunshine, pure air, happiness and good morals. Be a farmer right. Raise plenty of cattle, hogs, and poultry; and make your own fertilizer with a good manure pit.

And, finally, read a good agricultural paper so that you can keep up with the latest and best methods of farming.

P. C. HENRY.

A Bulletin on the Soy Bean.

Farmers' Bulletin 372, "Soy Beans," is just out, and supersedes Bulletin 58. In it the treatment of this valuable crop is brought up to date. There are illustrations and descriptions of the leading varieties, and full instructions for raising and feeding the beans. The conclusion that "for intensive farming the soy bean is the best annual legume to grow for forage in the southern part of the cotton belt and into the southern part of the corn belt" is evidence of the increasing value that is being placed on the soy bean. Write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 372.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

Problems of Southern Farmers.

An Interesting and Profitable Meeting, at Jackson, Miss., of the Southern States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture and Other Agricultural Workers.

REPRESENTATIVES of those working in the Southern States for the increase of agricultural knowledge, for the extension of better agricultural practice and for better laws more effectively administered for the protection of the farmer, his live stock, and his crops, met in Jackson, Miss., November 16, 17, and 18th.

The program published in a recent issue of this paper, shows that the Association takes for its work the whole field of agricultural endeavor, and includes in its membership all those who are in any way engaged in upbuilding the agricultural interests of the South. This, so far as we know, is the only organization which takes for its exclusive field the large and special agricultural problems of the South. The scope of its work is varied and extensive, and its opportunities for effective work are large.

President H. E. Blakeslee, Commissioner of Agriculture for Mississippi, delivered an address dealing with many of the important questions now before the farmers of the South. Among other topics discussed were agricultural fairs, agricultural high schools, farmers' institutes and other means of teaching agriculture, tick eradication, feed and fertilizer laws and highway improvement; but no more important subject was treated in this address than the one of seed and nursery regulation or control. Unquestionably some means must be devised for the protection of the farmer from ignorant and dishonest seed and nursery dealers. Fertilizer and feed control laws are now generally in operation which give protection to the farmer and which save him millions of dollars and the same sort of control must be extended to the nursery and seed business.

The session Tuesday afternoon was

devoted to live stock matters.

Dr. J. A. Kiernan, Nashville, Tenn., who has charge of the tick eradication work for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, delivered an excellent and encouraging address on "the Progress of Tick Eradication." Dr. Tait Butler, associate editor of The Progressive Farmer, discussed the necessity for uniform laws for the control of live stock diseases and live stock traffic.

It Pays to Feed Steers on Pasture.

A very interesting address and one of great value to the South, if the results related are sustained by later experience, was delivered by Prof. Dan. T. Gray, of the Alabama Agricultural College, on "The Feeding of Beef Cattle on Pasture."

Three lots of cattle were wintered as follows:

Lot 1—On the range of fields without other feed.

Lot 2—On 2.5 pounds cottonseed meal and 8.8 pounds of cottonseed hulls daily.

Lot 3—On 8.5 pounds cowpea hay daily.

Lot 1—Lost 97 pounds in weight per steer.

Lot 2—Lost 5.75 pounds weight per steer.

Lot 3—Lost 9.6 pounds weight per steer.

The results on pasture the next summer showed that it did not pay to feed during the winter, but that it did pay to feed while the cattle were on pasture. In 1908 cattle on pasture alone made a net profit of \$2.85, but cattle on pasture and fed cottonseed cake made a net profit of \$10.19. The cattle on pasture made a gain of 1.52 pounds a day at a cost of 1.18 cents per pound. The cattle on cottonseed cake made a daily gain of 2.32 pounds at a cost of 2.62 cents per pound, but the greater gains made by those fed and the better price secured for them owing to their better condition enabled those fed on pasture to make a net profit of \$7.34 per head greater than those receiving pasture only.

In 1909 cattle on pasture alone made a net profit per head of \$9.84.

Cattle on pasture and cottonseed cake made a net profit of \$9.43.

Cattle on pasture that received cottonseed made a net profit of \$10.15.

Cattle on pasture that received a heavy ration of cottonseed cake and were finished and sold in July, made a net profit of \$11.19.

The results show the great profits from feeding our cheapest of all cattle feeds, cottonseed products, to cattle on pasture.

The Teachers' Creed.

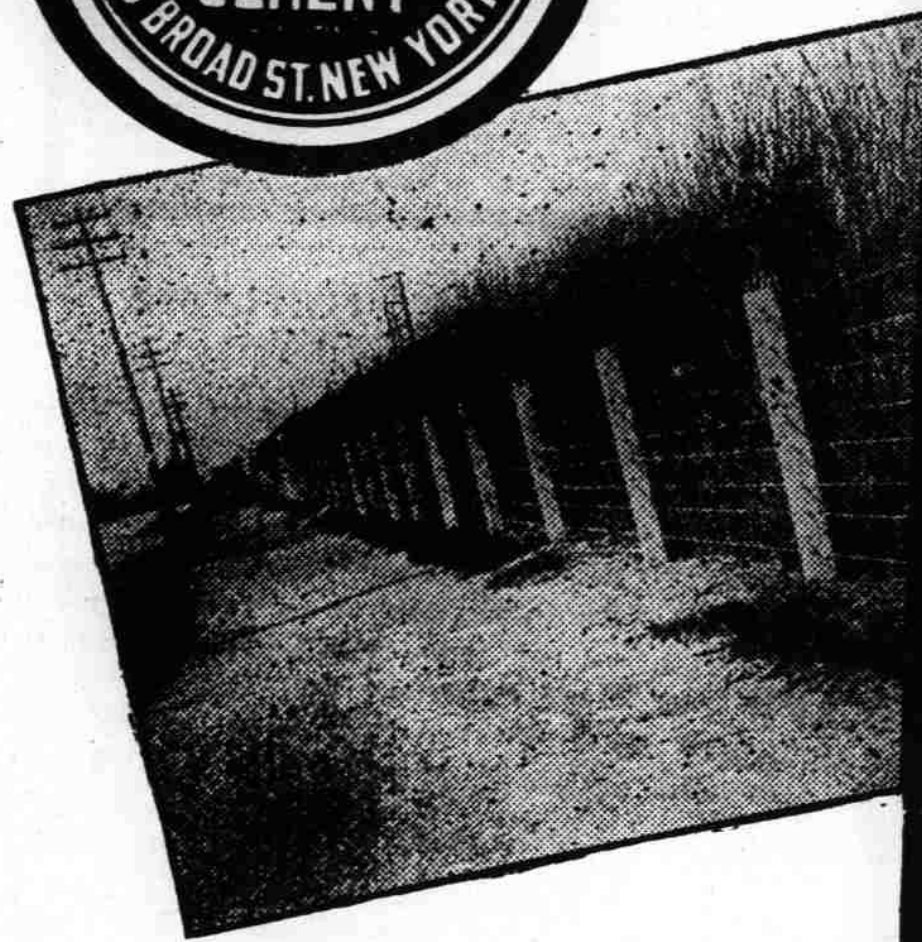
At the night session the Association was treated to clear and forceful talks by Miss Susie V. Powell, President of the State School Improvement Association, and Prof. J. N. Powers, State Superintendent of Education.

Miss Powell closed her address with a recitation of the following creed, which is good enough to be adopted by all:

"I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of a great tomorrow; that whatsoever the boy soweth, the man shall reap. I believe in the curse of ignorance, in the efficacy of schools, in the dignity of teaching, and in the divine joy of serving another. I believe in wisdom as revealed in human lives, as well



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