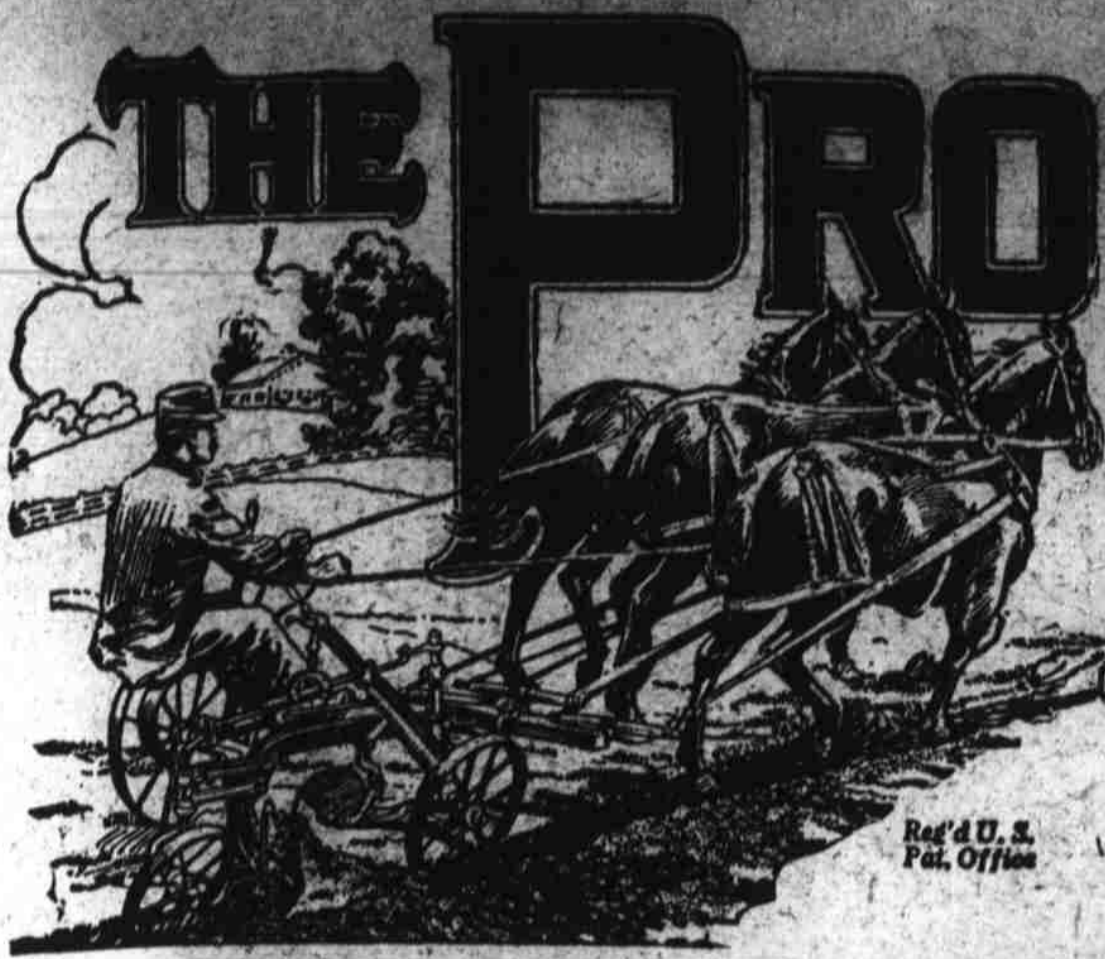


NOTICE TO READERS: When you find reading the paper slow a U. S. 1-cent stamp on this notice, bound with the U. S. Postal employees, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front. No wrapping—No address.—A. S. Durison, Postmaster General.



THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

EASTERN EDITION

A Farm and Home Weekly for

The Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida.

FOUNDED 1886, AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Reg'd U. S. Pat. Office

Vol. XXXIII. No. 14.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918

\$1 a Year; 5c a Copy

Try to Get a Perfect Stand of All Crops Planted



SCHOOL CHILDREN AND PATRONS PICKING COTTON AT ENTERPRISE SCHOOL FARM

Where the people of any school district have the right sort of hustle and enterprise, there is still time to get land from somebody near the schoolhouse, start a "school farm" of 1, 2, 3, or 4 acres, have the patrons and children do the work, and use the crop money to lengthen the school term or improve the school. The picture above shows the patrons and children of Enterprise School, Wake County, N. C., picking cotton on their 3 1/2-acre farm last fall. They made four bales of cotton, which they sold for \$544.47, and over \$100 worth of cotton seed—and the patrons and pupils gave their labor free and had a mighty good time doing it. Wouldn't \$644 help your school a lot?

BY A perfect stand, we mean that number of plants on each square yard and on each acre that will give maximum profits. In actual field work, perfect stands are almost never attained; but it is plain that the nearer we approach them the greater our yields and net returns. Let us look at some of the essentials in getting good stands.

Good Seed.—Of our main crops, particularly corn, cotton and peanuts, we believe that in most cases the experienced farmer can, without a germination test, tell whether the seed are good. In case there is any doubt, however, a simple germination test should by all means be made before the seed are put in the ground. Possibly, because of the very early frost last fall, it will be wise to test seed corn in the upper South this spring, though as a general rule we consider seed corn testing of little value to the Southern farmer, because our crops are generally matured well ahead of frost.

Good Preparation.—It is a waste of good seed to plant in a rough, cloddy seed bed. Seed so planted cannot possibly come up to a good stand, and so are

wasted; then poor stands mean idle land, at a time when every possible foot of ground should be producing. Good breaking, then harrowing and more harrowing, are absolutely necessary if seed are to germinate and grow into the best paying crops.

Careful Planting.—Finally, we must not tolerate any slipshod methods in planting. Before being put to work, every planter should be carefully gone over to see that every working part of it is in first-class condition. Then none but a skilled, careful man should operate the planter,—a man who will see to it that it is supplied with seed, that it is feeding as it should every minute of the time, that the seed are put at the right depth, and that they are properly covered.

In putting our farm work on a war-time efficiency basis, let us not forget that poor stands mean lands that are not doing their best. Two-thirds or three-fourths of a perfect stand is not an uncommon sight in the South, and where this is the case one-third or one-fourth the land is not only not working, but we are wasting our labor on it. Aim at perfect stands on every acre this year.

DON'T FAIL TO READ—

	Page
The April Garden	4
An Advertisement We Are Glad to Index	5
Use and Care of Machinery in April	6
Farm Work for April	8
How Differentials Work	11
Joining With Neighbors in Doing Farm Work	12
Livestock Suggestions for April	16
Working With Other Folks—Eight Suggestions	19
April Suggestions for the Housewife	20
Preventing Diseases of Hogs	26
Automobiles, Trailers and Motor Trucks	27
Timely Hints for Peanut Growers	34