

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

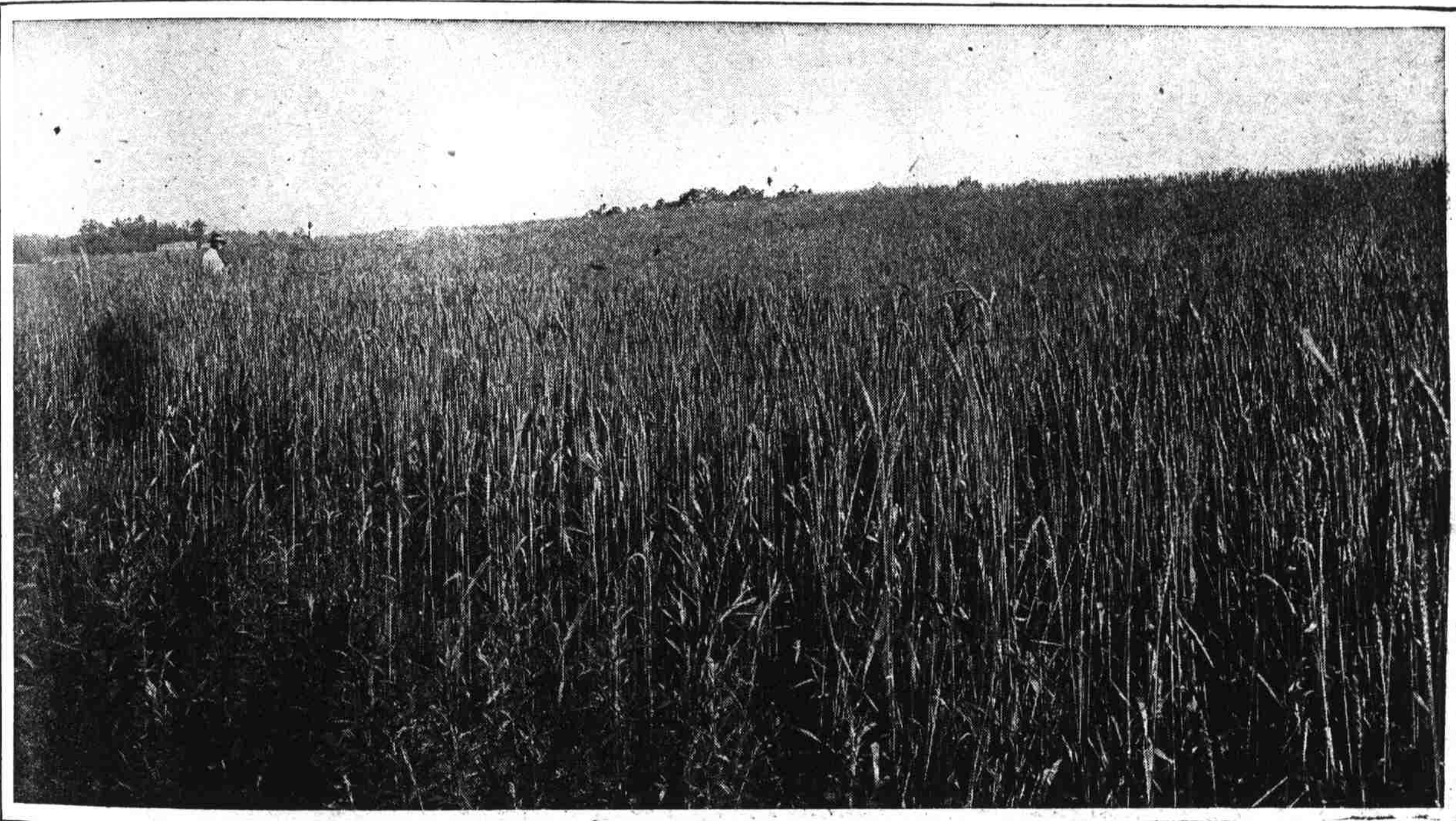
Vol. XXXIII. No. 33.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918

\$1 a Year; 5c a Copy

PLANT SOME WHEAT THIS FALL

EXCEPT possibly in the extreme lower South and on the very light sandy soils of the Coastal Plain section, every farmer in the Cotton Belt should make an effort to plant at least a small acreage of wheat this fall. Phosphate and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal per acre about the time. Then in March, in case the wheat does not appear to be making a sufficiently vigorous growth, 75 to 100 pounds per acre of



FINE WHEAT ON FARM OF J. K. TURNER, CULLMAN, ALA.

to wheat this fall. Wheat did well in most parts of the South this year, and the crop may be made equally profitable next year if the right methods are followed. Some of the most important of these are as follows:

- 1. Plant on good clay or loam soil.** Wheat prefers a fairly compact clay, clay loam or loam soil, and very sandy land should be avoided. Humus is very important, and care should be taken to see that the drainage is good.
- 2. Make sure of plenty of plant food.** Wheat is not a poor land crop, and probably most of our failures with it are due to planting it on soils too poor to grow it successfully. Land now covered with cowpeas or soy or velvet beans, if other conditions are favorable, will be well suited to wheat. These summer crops should be cut to pieces with a disk harrow and plowed under several weeks before time to plant the wheat, in order that they may have ample time to decay and become incorporated in the soil. To balance the nitrogen in the peas or beans, we would suggest using about 300 pounds

nitrate of soda should be applied broadcast.

3. Plant good seed at the right time. As with oats, it may be stated as a general proposition that seed wheat grown nearest to

where it is to be planted will be the best kind to plant. Among the standard varieties for the South are Blue Stem, Fultz, Fulcaster, Red May and Currell's Prolific. These varieties have in a measure become acclimated and adapted to Southern conditions, and should be used wherever practicable. Where the Hessian fly usually damages the wheat crop it will be well to delay seeding until after the first white frost; but where this pest is not a factor somewhat earlier seeding will probably result in increased yields.

The South will be called upon to increase its wheat crop next year, and farmers in most sections of the South will do well to plant at least a small acreage. Put on good, strong land, wheat will usually yield well, and every bushel we make is a very direct contribution toward winning the war.

DON'T FAIL TO READ—

	Page
Experiences With Small Grains	5
Growing Wheat in the Southeast	6
How to Succeed With Oats in the Southeast	8
Some of the Characteristics of the Different Breeds of Beef Cattle	10
Good Farming Impossible Without Good Fences	12
Growing Oats: Five Rules for Success	12
Why American Farmers Must Get More for Their Crops	13
Housekeeping and Home-making Hints	14
Wiser Marketing of Peanuts Needed	17
A Lesson From Florida in Successful Cooperative Marketing	18