

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

He who pays as he goes usually goes far.

Worry is thought without purpose or object.

Defective flies often permit the sparks to fly.

Success helps some men and makes fools of others.

An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of inquest.

Warmed-over opinions are better than none at all.

Hope is a pneumatic tire that is frequently punctured.

Inflated currency isn't always money that's been blown in.

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Ventilation is as essential to the family as it is to the stock.

The secret of success is correct information secured in advance.

A story to be pleasant should be without a stinger in the tale.

An unqualified success—co-operative fire insurance companies.

If one gave voice only to one's thoughts one wouldn't talk so much.

Money is one of the best things going—but it is still better coming.

Any man who has made a fortune never wasted time wishing he was rich.

Ignorance of the law does not prevent the losing lawyer from collecting his bill.

The world owes every man a living, but every man must collect it himself.

A self-made man often acts as if he thought somebody else wanted to claim the job.

Science in farming is no bugaboo. It is just knowledge and good sense applied to everyday conditions.

Three inches of lead pencil with thought behind it is better than an extra gang plow and a hired man.

"Triangle co-operation"—that between the farmer, the business man, and the banker—is the kind that means individual and community prosperity.

It would appear that some folks regard delicate health as a basis for social prestige. This is a foolish line of thought, but quite profitable for the doctors.

Philadelphia reports tomato growers get five cents a basket, while the local consumers pay 70 cents for the same basketful. A diagram of the way stations might expose the route of the high cost of living.

The farmer who wakes up to the fact that his soil is exhausted, and will not produce as it did once, is in the position of a man who has overdrawn his bank account. He must make good, and that quickly.

DOES BEEF FAMINE IMPEND?

People Gradually Beginning to Realize That Flesh of Animal is Not Entirely Necessary.

(By R. B. RUEHLING.)

Every now and then the statement appears in the papers that the production of beef in this country is falling away steadily; that the situation, in consequence, is becoming unusual, even serious; that unless a change is brought about in some way alarming conditions may result. Even the department of agriculture at Washington has given the matter consideration, and brought to the attention of the country at large the rapidly decreasing percentage of live stock to population.

But is there really any danger of a beef famine in store for us? Now, it must be admitted that the statements made in regard to the gradual decrease of live stock production in the United States are true, and represent affairs as they are, today. But there are also conditions and influences at work beneath the surface of things which must be reckoned with in arriving at the true solution of this problem.

There is a reason for the steady decrease in production shown, and one which is to become more and more potent, too, from now on. In this case, as in every other, effect is the result of an established cause, working itself out in its own time and way.

For a very long time the flesh of animals was universally regarded as necessarily the chief article of diet suitable to man. But little by little the consciousness is dawning upon the human mind that this is not altogether true; that the plant world all about us was intended to supply us largely with necessary nutriment. The truth which scientists have so long been proclaiming that many vegetables are in reality quite as nourishing as flesh is at last beginning to be heeded.

It may be that a famine is impending for that old, cannibalistic, flesh-eating tendency of the human race, which is at last to be starved out of our natures and put to flight by the steadily advancing and refining influences of modern civilization. Beef production may be, yes, certainly is, decreasing every day, but this is because fruit and vegetable growing have got it routed and on the run. And the better taste and judgment of the country at large will not be offended because this is so.

For Quick Growth.

Every element required for quick growth and full development in pullets is found in milk, oatmeal, chopped clover and bran, and such well-balanced rations that the digestive organs will not be overtaxed in any way.

Time to Sow Alfalfa.

In many sections of the country the best time to sow alfalfa is in the fall. Remember this and have ground ready to start a patch this season.

FEW YEARS OF CO-OPERATION

What the Southern Produce Company Members Have Accomplished—All Work Together.

The great trouble with co-operative work among the tillers of the soil is that they do not "step" co-operated long enough. Almost as soon as any kind of co-operative organization is formed, the selfish interests of individuals begin to crop out and mar the effectiveness and smoothness of the work.

Therefore, 90 per cent. of the organizations of the tillers of the soil, continue for only a brief period, writes A. Jeffers in the Progressive Farmer. The Southern Produce Company was organized as a "Grange" way back in 1870, and has evolved through several forms of organization to its present form. It has done an immense amount of good not only to its own 400 members, but to tillers of the soil in its sphere of influence. With its stockholders putting their hands into their pockets for a dollar, excepting to pay the original cost of their stock, the company has built and equipped an experiment station worth today, with its equipment, at least \$40,000. It has also built a splendid six-story building in the city of Norfolk, for a permanent home for the organization, at a cost of fully \$125,000.

When 400 men organize to co-operate, and stay co-operated for 40 years, they accumulate experience sufficient to enable them to successfully meet the business world and secure their just and legitimate rights.

This has been a continuous organization, working as such ever since 1870. At least a dozen of the original charter members are still alive, among them at least two ladies, for the ladies have been members all along. The stock of this company is limited to less than \$15,000 and has paid a dividend of late years, never less than 20 per cent. Besides there has been accumulated enough of a surplus to build and equip the experiment station and the other buildings. Each and every member has been greatly benefited every year. The saving and the profit to each individual member has been many times more than his stock. It is simply the "savings" through co-operative buying and selling.

These men have been long enough in the co-operative work to get thoroughly inoculated, acclimated, drilled and disciplined. They can keep step, touch elbows, and go right along. They cannot be downed by internal dissensions, should they arise, nor by outside pressure or attack, which is always liable to happen. These men buy together and save money; sell together and save; consult and save; and in thousands of cases have saved their "bacon" by working together.

WHERE GERMANY BEATS U. S.

Teutons Educating Young Men to Take Charge of Co-Operative Organizations in Right Way.

While the United States is struggling along with co-operation in a haphazard way, Germany is teaching it as a business. The Germans are educating young men to take charge of co-operative organizations. They are teaching both co-operative buying and co-operative selling.

In the United States, co-operation is a venture into an unknown field, as a general thing; in Germany, it is a science that is studied in the universities and even in the high schools. Uncle Sam, when he starts a co-operative association, takes a chance of getting the right man to manage it. If he guesses wrong, the whole thing is a fizzle. Germany educates young men for that business. The people of the United States are turning to co-operation more and more, but they are doing it blindly.

The German is thorough. That is one of the things that has given him his world trade. He packs his goods better than the American, and that counts for a good deal. Now he has taken up co-operation, and he is just as thorough in that as he has been in other things.

Betterment by Culling Sows.

If a sow raises but three pigs, says Professor Smith of Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., it means that they are costing \$5 each. If instead of three she raises five, the initial cost is reduced to \$3 per head. If she is a very prolific sow she may raise ten, in which case the debt represented by each pig is only a dollar and a half.

When the breeder heartlessly culls out his sows that produce stock that never attain good size; when he promptly sends to the block the sow with small litters; when he gets out of his herd the peevish hogs and the hogs of low vitality, then he will hear less about the relative advantage of the cross-bred hog.

Turning Alfalfa into Pork.

At the Kansas experiment station 800 pounds of pork were made from one ton of alfalfa hay and 770 pounds from an acre of alfalfa pasture. At the Nebraska station hog rations consisting of one-fourth alfalfa hay showed the alfalfa hay worth its weight in corn meal and superior to the same weight of bran. The Iowa station made pig pork at \$3.84 per 100 pounds and realized 71.1 cents per bushel for corn. With alfalfa and corn, pork cost \$2.88 per 100 pounds, and corn returned 86.6 cents per bushel, a difference of 33.13 per cent in favor of alfalfa.

Results From Hard Work.

Hard labor in the orchard is almost sure to mean hard cash in the bank.

Cleanliness in Nest.

Clean nests are very essential in producing clean eggs. Change the nest material occasionally, and as a precaution against insects burn the discarded material that is taken from the nests. Too much care cannot be given to cleanliness in the poultry yard.

No Place for Flies.

Flies were probably made to serve some purpose, but dairying is a purpose which shouldn't be made to serve the flies.

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Oats Should Be Principal Stock Feed in Cotton Belt.

MOST PROFITABLE IN SOUTH

Plant Would Reduce Washing and Leaching to Minimum, Furnish Grazing and Add to Deficient Supply of Humus.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

From October 1 to November 15, according to the latitude, is the best time to sow oats in the cotton belt. The oat crop should be made the principal stock feed grown in the cotton belt. The area in oats should be fully as large as that in corn, but let us not forget the facts that as a stock feed and cash crop, oats is one of the best crops that can be grown in the south.

The chief crops grown all over the cotton belt are cotton and corn. As an average for a ten-year period of 1900 to 1909 there was planted from 10 to 15 acres of corn for each acre of oats in the various cotton belt states. During the same time an average of the oat crop per acre was \$10.09, while the average value per acre of corn was \$11.02. Figuring the cost of growing an oat crop and a corn crop, we find that the oat crop was the most profitable. There are several important reasons why we should sow millions of acres of oats in the cotton belt. The oat crop would reduce washing and leaching to the minimum, furnish grazing, add to the deplorably deficient supply of humus, add to the always short supply of feed stuffs and supplement the money crop—cotton.

Of course, there are better winter cover crops than oats. Burr clover and crimson clover are the vetches, and in some cases some of the other winter cereals are better. We do not claim that oats alone or that oats and hairy vetch combined should be grown for the sole purpose of supplying a cover crop. However, in view of the fact that oats will grow on poor land poorly prepared, and it costs little to seed an acre, it is a good winter cover.



Good Oat Crop.

crop for the many thousands of farmers who have not learned to grow winter legumes.

Two and one-half acres were planted in oats at the experiment station at Baton Rouge, La., for a grazing experiment on September 23. October 29 seven Poland China hogs, weighing in total 276 pounds, were put on this plot and were given no feed but the green oats during the winter. February 17 the pigs weighed a total of 568 pounds. There was an average gain of 37 pound per pig per day for 110 days. From October 29 to January 17 45 head of sheep were pastured on this same plot. Of this number, eight ewes and nine lambs were pastured continuously there after February 17, at which date the lambs averaged 68 days old and 35.5 pounds each. Allowing six cents per pound for the lambs, we have a return of \$13.40 per acre, plus the pasturage of the sheep not considered in the estimate.

The loss of humus in the soil results in the increasing of its power of storing up and properly supplying crops with water. Soils with a liberal supply of humus are capable of more effectively withstanding drought than similar soils with less humus. The oat crop fills the soil full of roots, and the stubble also adds much humus to the soil.

The oat grain is very valuable feed, especially for young animals, because of its moderately high protein content and the large amount of ash and mineral matter. Pound for pound, oats are not as valuable for feeding mature animals as corn, four pounds of corn being equal to about five pounds of oats. However, when we consider the cost of growing the two crops and the fact that feed is always scarce when the oat crop is harvested, we are

RACK FOR CURING PEA HAY

Arkansas Man Describes Folding Device and Materials Necessary in Its Construction.

Some years ago I saw on one of the Tennessee experiment station fields a number of racks for the curing of pea hay. They were made of scantling bolted together and, while very effective, were rather hard to move around.

In this neighborhood a sort of a folding rack has been developed that answers the purpose of curing cowpea hay, soy bean hay or heavy clover and alfalfa very well. By using from four to eight of these racks to an acre of ground the crop can be easily cured. Each rack will hold several hundred pounds of green hay. The hay can be left on the racks right in the field for weeks if necessary, writes an Arkansas man in the Farm Progress.

Poles cut from the nearest woods will be best for the racks. Four poles eight feet long, three inches in diameter at the butt, four stakes

forced to admit that every farmer in the cotton belt should grow oats.

In attempting to build up the worn-out cotton lands, we must depend very largely on the leguminous crops. Now the oat crop is harvested early enough to permit the growing of a leguminous crop. The leguminous crop may be plowed under or it may be used as feed, and the manure returned to the land. If we are going to build up our land and raise good stock, we must grow oat crops and follow with legume crops.

Oats are probably the best paying small grain crops that can be grown over practically the entire cotton belt. The same soil that will produce one bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn, per acre will produce 60 bushels of oats. At the average price that has prevailed for oats during the last five years, the 60 bushels will sell for from \$36 to \$40 and the straw, when baled, will often pay for growing the grain.

It is best to plant oats after corn and peas. Cut the corn stalks and pea vines into pieces with disk harrow. The disk harrow is the best possible implement in preparing the corn and pea fields for oats. The drill will clog in trashy ground and particularly when working in uncut stalks and pea vines. When the disk harrow is used before the land is broken, the drill runs freely and easily, thus depositing

HOW CAN I INCREASE THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF MY OATS?

- 1—Fan and Grade Seed.
- 2—Seed Early.
- 3—Early and Medium Varieties Best.
- 4—Better Prepared Seed Bed.
- 5—Drilling Better Than Broadcasting.
- 6—Treat Early Oats for Smut.
- 7—Always Sow Clover.
- 8—Save the Crop by Good Shocking and Stacking.

the seed evenly. After using the disk harrow to cut the corn stalks, plow the land deep, then disk and double disk, and harrow and cross harrow until every inch of the soil has been stirred and broken as fine as possible.

A mixture of 300 pounds of 16 per cent. of acid phosphate, 100 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 200 pounds of potash, followed in March with a top dressing of 50 to 75 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre is good fertilizer for oats on average soil.

The best variety for fall sowing in the south are Red Rust proof type. The original Red Rust proof, the Appler and Bancroft are so nearly alike that no one can tell them apart if shown side by side. The Burt oat is for spring sowing.

The quantity of seed that is necessary to sow an acre of oats is variable. If sown early in the season or sown on very fertile soil a smaller quantity of seed may be used than if sown late or sown on poor land. If the crop is planted 25 per cent. less seed may be used than if the same crop were to be sown broadcast.

There are three methods commonly practiced of planting oats, namely: Sowing broadcast, open furrow and drilling. Drilling of the seed is to be preferred, since considerably less seed can be used if drilled by machine; the seeds are covered to a uniform depth and come up, grow, and ripen uniformly; the small ridges made by the drill afford a slight degree of protection from the cold; and the yield from drilled oats is usually greater than that from broadcast oats. The seed saved, and the larger crops that usually result from drilled oats, will soon pay for a good drill on the farm.

It is well nigh impossible to discuss oats in the cotton belt without discussing lespedeza, cow peas, soy beans and peanuts, as these crops are almost as good a counterpart of oats as the Siamese twin Ang was of his brother Chang.

The lespedeza begins to bloom in September and October, and is ready to harvest. It is best to cut when in bloom and all green.

Do not cut when wet from dew or rain. Mow in forenoon, windrow and

OATS. COST OF GROWING.	
Seed	\$ 1.58
Preparing Ground	1.45
Harvesting	1.25
Stacking50
Thrashing	1.20
Rent and Repairs	4.16
Total	\$10.14
AVERAGE OF 26 FARMERS.	

cock in five or six feet high, 200 to 300 pounds to the cock and cover with lowells or eight-ounce duck covers about nine feet square. After about three days open out, air is needed, and haul to barn or stack. It is, of course, unnecessary to offer suggestions relative to the growing of cow peas, soy beans and peanuts after oats.

eight feet long, and four pieces of heavy wire two feet in length are the materials necessary for making the racks.

The four eight-foot poles are fastened together at the top by means of links and staples. On each of the four poles, staples are driven eight inches from the butts and a loop of heavy wire fastened in the staples. The racks are easy to set up. When the four poles linked at the top are set up they are like the framework of a wigwam. Then the four stakes are slipped through the wire loops at the base of the poles, being placed horizontal, so they reach from pole to pole, forming a rectangle.

As soon as these cross-stakes are removed the racks will fold together and can be stored anywhere that is handy. The value of the racks lies in the fact that none of the hay rests on the ground and that there is a free circulation of air all through the rack.

Success With Sheep. Success in the sheep business depends as much or more upon the care taken as upon the sheep.

HERMAN OELRICHS, JR., IN HIS CAR



Young Oelrichs, son of the millionaire steamship man and a student at Columbia, was freed from an unpleasant situation when Miss Singleton admitted that her charges that he stabbed her while they were riding in his automobile were false.

DUTCH IN AFRICA

Language Problem Will Be Solved by Immigration.

High Dutch is the One Used in Writing by Preachers and Parliamentarians But Has No Popularity With the People.

London.—The Boers have always been one of the most conservative of people. Good colonists, they bullied and enslaved the natives with ruthless harshness, and then at the approach of the British rather than mix with them they sullenly trekked backward into the hinterland.

It is this dourness which, now that the two nations are inevitably and undeniably joint proprietors of the country, in alliance with the flash and parish patriotism of the Hertzog school, stands strongly against the supremacy of the English language in British South Africa.

Both a far seeing and a tolerant man. While he speaks Dutch in parliament and in elections, he can and does speak fluently in the English tongue, and is never averse to carry on a conversation through that medium.

Hertzog, on the contrary, never loses an opportunity to stir up enthusiasm for the Dutch tongue. All official documents, likewise all menu cards and programs, are printed in both languages. But the general infinitely prefers a document written in bad Dutch than one penned in perfect English.

It is among the "back veldtlers," or the old farming classes of the plains, that the Dutch language holds chief sway, and it is there that Hertzog is most in favor. In the big towns English has a clear preponderance, and Britishers in Johannesburg would repudiate with scorn the suggestion that the Dutch language was advancing toward supremacy. While it has to be noted that the Dutch spoken among the lower classes is not the written language, the language of church and state, but what is called "Natal," a sort of corruption, it must be remembered as a significant fact that while the top dressing of society adheres proudly to the English language, the backbone is every whit as enthusiastic, and in more dogged fashion, for the Dutch.

High Dutch is the written language, the preacher's language, the parliamentary language, but it has no popularity whatsoever among the people.

In school British children are now being taught a servicable mixture of high and low. One generation may speak one tongue, the next both and the next again will be able to converse only in one.

You will meet among the government officials a Mr. MacCallum, obviously of Scottish descent, and even suggesting it in his physiognomy, who will converse pleasantly with you in Dutch, but soon become confused and fuddled if you greet him in English. Then, again there is the phenomenon of Mr. Davies, say, who will speak Dutch to a Boer even although he is perfectly well aware that the Boer would speak English. This may be complimentary to the English tongue, but it is scarcely likely to prove so servicable to it as General Hertzog's fervid admiration for Dutch does to that tongue.

It is well known in what contempt the Kaffirs are held by Boers and British—it is a matter which Ambrose Pratt emphasizes very strongly in his recent work on "The Real South Africa." And here there is another significant fact to be noted—English is never spoken to the Kaffirs.

There is an interesting analogy to this problem in our own history. When the Normans conquered the Saxons and settled in England it might have been expected that the French language and not the Anglo-Saxon

Spoke Himself to Sleep. British Statesman Relates Amusing Experience in Calcutta—Audience Slumbers During Talk.

London.—The historic feat of the late duke of Devonshire in yawning to the delight of Diersell, in the middle of his own maiden speech in the commons is generally reckoned unique of its kind. But it is positively obliterated by an incident that was described lately by Sir Guy Fleetwood

BABY SAVES GIRL'S LIFE

Little Five-Year-Old Hero is Youngest Applicant for Carnegie Medal.

New York.—Perhaps the youngest applicant for a Carnegie hero medal is little Freddie Smith, the five-year-old son of Sergt. F. S. Smith of the Columbus corps of the Salvation Army. He is credited with having saved his playmate, Tenia Dally, a few months younger than himself, from drowning. The rescue, according to eyewitnesses, was dramatic.

Col. J. E. Margetts, chief secretary for the children's Salvation Army work in the United States, is so impressed with the story that when he started for Pittsburgh he carried a quantity of evidence which he will submit to the Carnegie Hero Fund commission on behalf of the little fellow.

Tenia was playing on the bank of the Soloto river on June 4 when she lost her footing and fell in. Freddie, who was a block away, heard her screams and ran to the river bank as Tenia was sinking. Although he could not swim, he jumped into the water without hesitation. He was up to his neck about three feet from where the little girl was struggling. Fortunately her long hair floated on the water toward him. He grasped it between his tiny fingers and dragged her to the shore.

\$10,000 GIFT TO CZARINA HIT

"Gillie," Playing With Prince John, on Balmoral Lawn, Drove Ball Through Window.

London.—A "gillie," named Barnes, while playing cricket on the western lawn at Balmoral with Prince John, hit a cricket ball through the window room in the castle where valuable old china, which Queen Mary is taking



Czarina of Russia.

care of for the dowager empress of Russia, is stored.

The ball smashed a Dresden figure worth \$10,000, which was given to the empress by the late King Edward. Curiously enough a replica was broken at Windsor two days before King Edward's death.

BEEES STING A FERRY CROWD

Considerable Action When Box Holding Hives Splits Open and 2,000 Are Released.

Philadelphia.—Two thousand busy little bees raised much turmoil and excitement at the Market street ferry. A large packing box containing two hives with 4,000 bees was being shipped to Paulsboro, N. J. When the drayman reached the ferryhouse the box slipped off and fell to the street and burst open. The enraged bees at once mixed with a crowd of 4,000 commuters and then action began. Lieutenant Buehler on a spirited horse rode into the fray. His steed was stung and tried to stampede into the crowd. Finally the crate was pulled on the ferry boat at Camden and when she left her slip the 2,000 bees flew after it, making life uncomfortable for everybody on the boat. Had it not been for the intervention of the police, the rest of the day.

TRAPPED IN BURNING TREE

Chased by Bull, Farmer Has to Beat Out Flames in Topmost Branches.

Muskegon, Mich.—Attacked by a bull and forced to take refuge in a tree, which later caught fire from burning brush, was the thrilling experience of R. T. Lane, an Eggleston township farmer living near here.

Lane managed to beat out the fire in the tree. He had his eyebrows burned off and his clothing scorched.

He climbed 60 feet into the tree before he was able to check the flames that spread through the branches. The bull kept in the neighborhood of the tree and Lane was unable to make his escape for several hours.

Finally a line of fire forced the bull away from the tree and Lane was able to descend. He fled through the hot embers of the brush fire and had one foot burned.

"Cobweb Gown" Has Arrived. Philadelphia.—The "cobweb gown," made of pina cloth, brought from the Philippines, is on view at the commercial museum here. Several local stores have ordered large consignments of the fabric, which is more diaphanous than voile and more clinging than crepe de chine.

WILSON, WHO HAS JUST RETIRED FROM THE OFFICE OF FINANCE MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir Guy was recalling in a speech at a farewell dinner the great changes that had come about in the viceroy's legislative council as a result of Lord Morley's act. Four years ago, when Sir Guy Wilson began work in India, it was a body of only twenty-one members, and he remembered well the day on which he was required to answer the criticisms on his first budget. Sir Guy said: "It was on

THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1909, AND THE GAY WAS ABNORMALLY HOT AND CLOSE, EVEN FOR THAT TIME OF YEAR IN CALCUTTA.

Partly owing to the wearisome effect of my first attempt at oratory, one by one every single member present went to sleep; and it is the simple truth that after a while I actually fell asleep in the course of the delivery of my statement!"