

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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PART OF 275 ACRES OF ALFALFA, 10 DAYS AFTER MOWING. One man is standing, the other kneeling in this glorious growth. Corn in the distance. Are not these two grand forage crops worth trying for? Shown by courtesy of Modern Farming, Richmond, Va.



PURE-BRED ANGUS, A BEEF-MAKING MACHINE.

If you want to grow beef, feed your forage to well bred cattle; they gain faster, dress better, sell higher. Indiana Experiment Station Circular No. 14, just issued, shows inferior and scrub bred stock gain from .77 to 2.13 pounds a day for six months, in feeding test, while high bred steers gained from 2.37 to 3.20 pounds per day. Half pure steers gained 2.64 per day for six months, quarter pure 2.13, a difference of 24 per cent in favor of well-bred cattle. The further you get away from scrub stock and the nearer you get to the pure bred, the better it will be for your profit account.

FEED YOUR FORAGE ON YOUR FARM.

Pea hay, alfalfa hay, fine grass hay, corn stover, corn silage—if you haven't great tides of such forage rolling up toward your barns to be fed to thrifty stock this winter, why haven't you? Is it because you haven't the barns, or because you haven't the stock, or because you haven't the forage, or because you have none of these things? If you are not rich in a glorious harvest of forage this year, resolve right now that you will change your farming a little bit and grow into larger and more profitable ways. If you have been neglecting these things in order to make a little more cotton—cotton that costs you and your family so much in toil and sweat, so much in money, and so much in anxiety about your price and your profits—then change your plans far enough to raise on a part of your cotton lands some forage crops that you can handle by machinery, feed these crops to stock, market your butter and beef and bacon as finished products, return the manure from your stock back to your land, make more bales of cotton with less labor on fewer acres, and thus increase your profits on your cotton, your corn, and your forage, and at the same time add to the richness of your soil, the joy of your work, and the pleasure and comforts of your family. Study this lesson of growing heavy forage crops and feeding them right on your farm.

A NEW FRAUD ON THE FARMERS.

Last week in a widely circulated paper, the Saturday Evening Post, is a wonderful tale of a new wheat called the Alaska. There are cuts of the heads, and a long tale about how the grower discovered it and nursed up a large lot from a few grains, and stating that in one season it made at rate of 222 bushels per acre.

What the fellow paid for getting the article into the Post I do not know, but if the editor allowed it to get in as reading matter without pay, it is so much the worse. Farmers who do not recognize the ear-marks of a fraud may be induced to invest in the thing, which is really a very poor wheat which the millers long ago rejected under the name of Seven Head wheat. It is said to make a good yield, but if the grain is of poor value for milling, the yield is of little consequence.

This same article, or a similar one, was sent to the Ohio Farmer for publication. But fortunately this was an agricultural paper, and could not be fooled like the Saturday Evening Post, into grinding the axe of a fraud. The editor roasted the thing and said that "if the fools were all dead even among the farmers, nay, even among the readers, we not need" put them on their guard.

Our Southern farmers have been fooled so of-

ten by fertilizer recipe peddlers and sellers of unheard-of trees, that it is to be hoped that their eye-teeth have been cut, and that they will not pay one dollar an ounce for this wonderful wheat, which is put out as a winter or spring wheat either. As soon as I saw the illustrated article in the Saturday Evening Post I said to a friend at hand that it was a fraud all the way through, and I have taken pains to look up what has been reported about it. Any one interested can find out all about it by writing to the Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Col.

W. F. MASSEY.

DON'T TAX FERTILIZERS TO GET ROADS.

Mr. Reynolds wants me to write articles favoring an additional tax of fifty cents a ton on fertilizers for roads. I cannot advocate such a tax, because it would be throwing the burden of the road tax on the farmers alone, and because I believe the courts would at once wipe it off the books. But if any farmer living on such roads as Mr. Reynolds describes in South Carolina would keep an account of the time lost, the damage to teams and wagons pulling over these roads two or three times where one trip would suffice on a good road, he will soon come to the conclusion that an annual tax of \$10 would be getting off cheap if it gave him good roads.

W. F. MASSEY.

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