

**AN EXPERT FOR EVERY FARM.**

**C. W. McCormack Says Farmers Should Co-operate to Employ One Man to Devote His Whole Time to Planning the Handling of Their Crops.**

A few weeks ago I urged the importance of every farmer who could do so, to attend the State Agricultural College. All can not do this, but you can inform yourself by taking and reading several good agricultural papers, like the Farmers' Home Journal, and others suited to your special kind of farming or stock feeding. Another good and coming plan is for each county or community to hire an expert; the Consulting farm expert, an agricultural authority who will spend all his time the year around telling the farmers what to do and what not to do, at a stated salary paid by those receiving the agricultural scientist's advice, is to be a new force in agriculture.

"It has been only a few years, since the so-called book farming was a matter of derision in the average rural community. Now, however, this is no longer true. The farmer is seeing the light, and everywhere the agricultural colleges are leading the fight for improved methods in raising crops and handling and breeding live stock. In this connection I will make this prediction: that within less than five years, groups of farmers all over the States will band together and hire an agricultural college expert and put him in charge of their farming operations in an advisory capacity.

"Why, for instance, should not a hundred farmers whose farms are located in close proximity to each other put up \$25 each and hire a high class scientific agricultural man who will put in the whole year going from one farm to the other advising each one of the hundred how to deal most intelligently and effectively with all their various farm problems? He would see to it that they selected the right kind of seed; that the seed-beds for their various crops were properly prepared, advising them how to best adjust their methods of cultivation to the character of the season, etc. He would help the farmer plan a suitable crop rotation with the idea of building in the fertility of his soil as well as instruct him in the breeding and feeding of all kinds of live stock and other farm problems.

**Cost Small, Profit Large.**

That every one of the hundred farmers would get his \$25.00 back many times over during the year, there is not the slightest doubt. In the meantime, it would mean a salary of \$2,500 for the man so employed and lots of able agricultural college instructors are not getting this large a salary to-day. Once this common-sense system gets a foothold the agricultural colleges will not be able to turn out men fast enough to fill the positions. It also opens a mighty interesting field of work for hundreds of bright, ambitious farmer boys whose practical experience would make them ideally suited for positions of this kind.

"Systems somewhat similar have been practiced in some of the Old World nations. The manufacturer employs his highly paid chemists and other experts. Why should not the farmer adopt the same policy? The time is here when we must 'carry the message of better farming,' when we must take the information which our agricultural colleges have gathered together through years of experimenting to the farmer's very door. It is one thing to try to convert him by means of bulletins—but a vastly different and more effective thing to have some competent man say to him face to face, 'Now let's do this thing

this way and that thing that way.'"

Seventy-five per cent of the farmers of Kentucky are wasting their time and not getting good results for their labor and the capital invested in their farming.

Over 50 per cent of the hogs and cattle coming to markets are poorly fattened and sold at a loss to the raiser and feeder. By the farmer informing himself, there is not a more pleasant nor profitable occupation than the up-to-date, wide-awake, well-informed twentieth century farmer. —Farmers' Home Journal.

**STATE'S BIGGEST CROP YEAR.**

Reports received by the State Board of Agriculture show the crop of cotton, corn, and small grains in 1911 to have been the largest in the history of the State. The corn crop of the State amounted to 58,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop totaled 7,433,000 bushels. The oat crop amounted to 3,458,000 bushels. The cotton crop amounted to 1,123,104 bales.

Taking the figures for the year 1909, the comparison is of interest. For that year the crop reports show: Corn, 34,063,531 bushels; wheat, 3,827,045 bushels; oats, 2,782,508 bushels; cotton, 665,132 bales. The cotton crop last year was almost double that of 1909, and the corn and wheat crops show almost the same gain, with a good showing for the oat crop.

The reports show that the average yield of corn last year was 22 bushels per acre. The average yield of cotton was 315 pounds, or 50 per cent, above the average. The average in Oklahoma was 207.7 pounds and in Texas 186 pounds.

These figures go to show that the farmers of North Carolina are becoming expert in the production of corn and cotton. In addition, there is noticeable improvement along other lines and the farmers are producing more grasses for the feeding of stock.—Selected.

**CLEANING UTENSILS.**

A brush and washing powder should be regularly used in order to keep the cans and other utensils clean and sweet. A little slacked lime is also very good for this purpose. A prominent dairyman has said: "I remember some years ago, while in Denmark, that the inspector came to a creamery and found a young man, who was learning the trade, washing utensils with a rag instead of a brush. The inspector stepped up to him and asked gently what kind of an article he was using and was answered, 'A rag.' The inspector replied: 'Young man, one of you must leave the creamery this very instant; either you or the rag.' The rag departed by way of fire."

Rags may come handy in the household but they do not belong in the creamery as an article to clean with, and a rag does not belong to milk utensils on farms either. Use a brush and scalding water. Your cans and strainer will be clean and ever ready to stand inspection.

When the cans are washed, do not put them on the ground upside down but give the sun and wind a chance to keep them clean and sweet. It will require very little time to make a rack to hold the cans, not upside down, but on the side with a little slant, so that the water will run off and the sun and wind will do the finishing part and dry them. They will be kept pure and you will never hear complaints about dirty and filthy cans.

Traveler (in Nevada): What seems to be the matter with this train?

Conductor: Trouble with the couplings, sir. You see, we are coming into Reno.

**Study Your Wheat Before You Harvest It**

If the yield and quality are bad you must do better. If they are good it will pay you to make them better. A better fertilizer will do it. The usual wheat fertilizers do not contain enough

**POTASH**

Use 6 to 8 per cent. Potash, instead of 1 to 2, and balance the phosphoric acid of the bone or phosphate.

Tell Your Dealer about this Now before the fertilizer salesman arrives. Write us today for our free book, "Fall Fertilizers."

We sell Potash Salts in any amount from 1 bag (200 lbs.) up. Write for prices, stating quantity needed.

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Many thousands of shrewd, thrifty farmers are literally throwing away large sums of money every year, because they are compelled to either sell rapidly ripening fruits and vegetables on an already overcrowded market—or allow them to go to utter waste and become a dead loss. You know as well as I do, Mr. Farmer or Fruit Grower, that this is mighty poor business—what's more, it is utterly unnecessary.

By my plan, fully explained in my free book, you, or any other fruit grower, can turn the heretofore wasted, perishable fruits and vegetables into good, hard American dollars—by canning them right on the farm or in the orchards, with my Stahl Portable Canning Outfit—thus turning the waste into gold—turning loss into profit.

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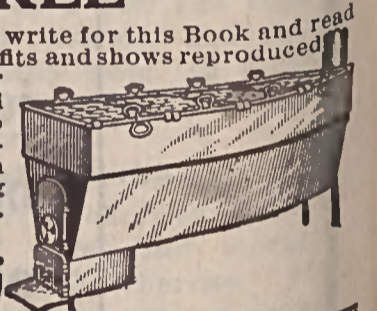
Each Stahl Portable Canning Outfit is a complete canning factory, varying only in capacity. Costs but little to start—costs but little to run, process so simple that any one can run a Stahl Portable Canning Outfit—is a big money-maker from the very first hour. You can can in glass or tin with sure results. I supply everything you need—including valuable canning formulas—no experience whatever necessary.

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**SPROUTED OATS.**

Where you cannot get sufficient good, green stuff from your garden for either young and growing chicks or for old ones there is nothing that will well supply that want or deficiency as well-sprouted oats. It can be accomplished by using boxes about fifteen inches wide by two feet long and four inches deep. Soak in lukewarm water for not more than twenty-four hours in hot weather, then drain off the surplus water, spreading the oats out in the boxes to a depth of an inch and a half, over which spread a wet burlap, and wet every day with warm (not hot) water. This can all be managed out of doors at this season of the year and is not much trouble. In cold weather, of course, it will have to be handled in a warm room or cellar. After three or four days, and the oats begin to sprout well, you can take the burlap off and put a light sprinkling of soil on them, keeping them well watered. You will be surprised at what a crop of green stuff you will soon have, and it all makes feed that is eaten with a relish—oat and

all. By starting additional boxes you can have it coming on all the time. It fills a long-felt want and works greatly for health. Just so there is a difference in the color of the yolks from different hens; some a rich yellow, others but little more than a straw color; why this difference, no one can tell. Of course, the richness of feed and the abundance of green stuff will influence for rich color in giving you the palest of yolks.—Southern Ruralist.

"What is the reason," began the irritated traveler from the North, "that the trains in this part of the country are always behind time? I have never seen any that ran according to schedule."

"That, suh," replied the dignified Georgian, "is a mattah that is easily explained. It is due to Southern chivalry.

"You see, suh, the trains are always late in this country because they wait for the ladies, God bless them!"