

SEEDS OF NEW TYPES,

ing out the new seed to the farmers.

And if the farmers will take a little

trouble and spend prestically no

liber and the degree to which the

ransmit its desirable qualities to its

rogeny. The work has been done in

he open field and not in the care-

fully tended plots of the experiment stations. Thousands of plants have been destroyed each year, and only

the best types kept. These have

ear, and only the best of the breed ave been kept. The farmers who

have been co-operating with the deartment in the work have been as a

ale careful, enthusiastic and pains-

taking under the direction of the ex-

perts sent into the field by the depart-

des in the new cotton have increased,

new and fixed type that can be de-

the case of wheat, for example, that

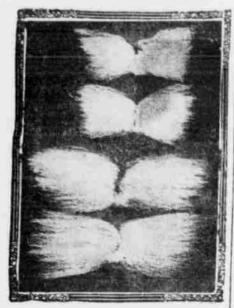
ent, and slowly but surely the length of the staple and other desirable quali-

The parent types from which it has

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL Cotton Blustrations by Courtery Department of Agracultur

With the cotton crop of the United | mere like the old upland cotton than it States reaching an annual value of is like Egyptian or Sea Island. nearly \$600,000,000 It is easy to see that the man who can make it worth four or five cents a pound more to the been evolved are listed and carded in the improved fields their output is

This improvement of the crop has been realized, and there is no reason types have now reached a point where why in ten years from now the whole of the cotton belt should not be growing a longer staple cotton worth on the average of 41/2 cents a pound more than the present crop. Of course this money at all, they will be able to keep millental condition of things will not up the improved strains so that in a rater that the whole creamery businesses the American cotton crop. be altogether realized. That there few years the American cotton crop ness is being revolutionized and rewill be a decided and general advance will have been doubled in value with out necessarily expanding by a single



ORDINARY COTTON STAPLE.

SELECTED AND IMPROVED COTTON. tural Department is certain. But there are always the factors of ignorance. indifference and prejudice to reckoned with, and that will hold down the grand total of the advance.

This is human nature. Otherwise every one would be raising thoroughbred stock, cats and chickens, which cost no more to feed and rear than scrubs, but everyone does not breed thoroughbreds, whether they be dogs when the average of the cotton crop improvement over the local type. This a day is the product of a given dairy, is vastly improved by the use of better seed there will be a large number of planters who are sticking to the old methods and complaining because they find it hard to make a living.

SEVERAL NEW STRAINS. It is a fact, however, that the Department of Agriculture has, by several years of persistent work, bred from the old varieties of cotton raised in the south several new strains of cotton that. while having all the desirable qualities of the old types, produce a staple that is almost a half longer. It is just one branch of the general industry of plant breeding, and the result, as shown by the cotton itself combed out in fleecy whiteness on a black card, is a striking object lesson in the possibilities of

plant breeding. The Department has been at the work for some years, and in the course of its experiments has handled thou sands of samples and hundreds of thousands of individual plants in making the selections that are now considered good enough to be sent out a new fixed types. The story of t improvement is a long one. spersed with many disappointme But the result now is success bey Northerners, who live outside the cotton beit, do realize just what a long staple of grown on the uplands means. Cotton is our principal export crop. It is the second most valuable crop grown in the United States, corn coming first. It is the principal crop of ten states. and in large areas of these states it is almost the only crop grown. The United States furnishes five-sixths of the cotton crop of the whole world. producer for many years to come. The world's consumption of cotton and from deteriorating.

eighth of an inch on the bagth of the United States is clearly defined. Cet-

and if the planters will co-operate with | UNITED STATES RECLAMATION. the department to even a reasonable degree the value of the whole cotton crop in the United States can be vastly enhanced without planting a single additional acre, and there will still be enough land available in the cotton belt to assure the United States of its supremacy in the cotton world for many years to come.

Cream Separator on the Farm.

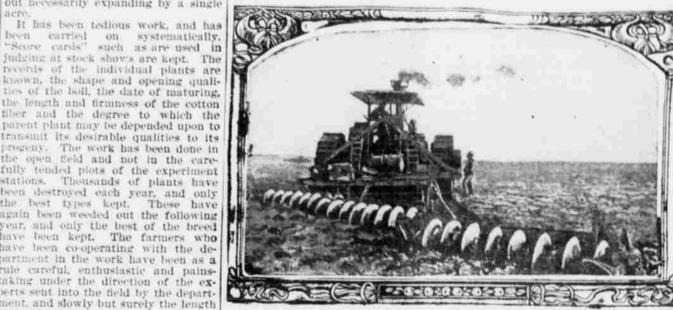
It has been only a few years since the manufacturers of separators brought out hand machines with the definite purposes of making them popular and selling them in large numtime to this they have gained friends. does happen one may be sure it comes from some person who has been inthe man who provides,

Plowing by Co-Operative Traction Engines.

By C. J. Blanchard,

A million acres will be added to the cultivatable area of the country during the next three years, under the various government irrigation projects, Most of this acreage is raw land upon which the plow has never turned a furrow. Thousands of new settiers will be lo cated there and for several years the principal work will be clearing, leveling, and plowing, to prepare the land to receive the water.

Over vast stretches the sage brush is the only vegetation. In other places bers, says the Farmer's Wife in a the bunch grass makes a tough sod, well considered editorial. From that unyielding and hard to break. The subjugation to agriculture of this new grower will put a few dollars of spending money into the pockets of spending money into the pockets of the department's collection, and each year as the fresh crops come in from anything against them, and when this machinery. They see in this work a virgin field for the products of their factories. As most of the settlers gothe department feels justified in send- jured by their use, and this is never fluent circumstances, and as feed for stock will be scarce and costly, any The hand separator has so many proposition which will eliminate the necessity for the purchase of horses, plows and forage will naturally prove



DISK PLOW DRAWN BY TRACTION ENGINE.

machines pended on to perpetuate its desirable enumerate their advantages. In the One thing that has been carefully item of traveling to the creamery observed is to keep growing the new there is a great saving. Where the types on the ground where they will dairy owner has one of these ma-be cultivated commercially. There chines, he need not go to the creambe cultivated commercially. There chines, he need not go to the cream-are several new strains adapted to ery more than three times a week in slightly different conditions of soil the warm weather and twice in a and climate. It has been found in week during the colder months,

When cream only instead of the a strain may be improved in one lo- whole milk is delivered to the creamcality, and that by moving it to new ery, the item of hauling is reduced to or cows, and so it is a certainty that surroundings it shows little, if any, its lowest limits. Say ten cans of milk error has been avoided with the new Where a hand separator is used, haul-

till the department now feels it has a modeled because of these handy little | every one of these projects there is an excellent opportunity for the use of It is hard to find a place to begin to powerful traction engines, accompanied by gang plows and harrows. These engines could be purchased and managed by a number of settlers or they could be operated by one man who would contract to do the work. Up in the Northwest Territories a Michigan man is preparing to introduce this method of custom plowing and cultivating. He is building a plow which will turn nine furrows, each fourteen inches wide, and with a traction engine which he has designed will plow 33 acres per day. He has already contracted for 2 700 acres at \$3 per acre for plowing, and expects to close arrangements for a much larger area.



Courtesy, Promptness, Loyalty and Hard Work Are Keys to Success in Business.

By H. J. HAPGOOD. President of Hapgoods

How to hold a position? Do just as little work as you possibly can; take no interest in the business; curse the injustice of your employers when you ce vounger men advanced over your By following these rules you may hold a position ten years, but the alary paid you and the responsibility placed upon you will be little if any

But by holding a position we mean omething broader and better than We mean constantly increasing our employer's satisfaction, steadily leveloping higher ability and surely idvancing to larger and greater reponsibility.

greater than when you started.

My subject is then really "success n business," and this, like success of any kind, is "untaught and unteachable." There are, however, certain valuable hints to be gained by studying the careers of men who have suc ceded. Although the paths by which bese men have won success are widely different, there are certain features which stand out prominently in all of them. These I believe to be the es sentials for business success-prompt ness, courtesy, loyalty, hard work

Promptness is the key note in this age of hustle. Opportunity waits for nobely, and the man who is always a little behind time is playing a losing game. "Always there with the goods' s one of the highest tributes that can se paid a modern business man. 'Having the goods" is the first consideration, but this will avail little if you are not always there with them when wanted.

In this connection a good story is told of Philip D. Armour and a young man who had just begun work for of which no cows suffering from this disease could be found. If the him. When on the first morning the young man reached the office at 1 o'clock, he found his employer already there at work. The next morning at 8:30 and the following morning at 8 o'clock it was the same. At last, determined for once to be there first, the new clerk was there at 7 o'clock. When he walked into the office Mr. Armour looked up from his desk and grimly inquired: "Young man, where do you spend your forenoons?"

Business hours are not usually as long as Mr. Armour made them, but whatever they are they are rigidly observed. Five or ten minutes in the morning, trivial as it may be itself, is a pretty sure indication of the degree of promptness you will show in more important matters.

"I know of no investment more certain to pay large dividends than dustry. Cream gathered from hand courtesy," said a successful business man the other day, and he spoke the truth. In the nerve-racking, endless rush of affairs, there is nothing which leaves a stronger impression than a pleasant word or a kind act, especially if it be something most men over look. Business courtesy is largely a matter of habit and is one of the habits we can afford to cultivate.

In the army and navy loyalty is an essential for success and it is no less so in the business world. Enthusiasm and loyalty go hand in band; a man The founda-w firmly laid, the cream.

men than he in the service, but he stuck to them through thick and thin and they appreciate it." The frequency with which men state this as a reason for success is significant. It shows that the man of the hour is the faithful man, the man who makes his employers' interests his own and

whose loyalty never wavers. Associated more or less with all these requisites and overshadowing them all is hard work. "For this," said President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad Company, "there is no substitute." You may be lacking in ability, in personality or some other way and still succeed; but if you have not the capacity for hard work you are doomed to failure.

Study the fives of great men and you will see in ninety-nine cases out of hundred, their achievements are due to the possession of this capacity. William E. Corey, the president of the United States Steel Corporation. attributes his first success to "not be ing afraid to do \$2 worth of work for When a laborer he wheeled so much more iron than the other workmen that he was soon made foreman over them. The words "hard work" come nearer to bolding the key to success than volumes of advice.

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quirements of each strain. IF FARMERS WILL HELP. and while there are great areas, especially in Africa, that are adaptable to partment. There are simple methods cotton, there is no prospect that the of seed selection that will insure a United States will be overtaken as a steady improvement in each successive crop, and that will prevent the crops the consequent demand are increasing seed takes a little care and intellisteadily, so that there is little prospect gence, but it is not deeply abstruse

The farmers at large can help great- calves or pigs within a few minutes ly in keeping up the work that has of the time it is drawn from the udder The selection of of over-production. All these things work, and the department has reduced are in our favor. Then comes the it to simple directions that are easy

question of improving this great crop. for any planter to follow.

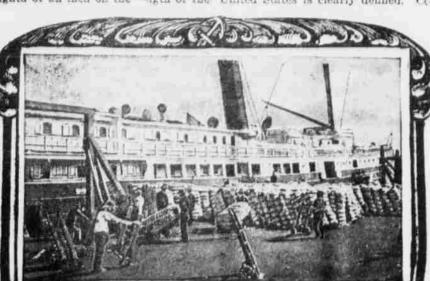
Outsiders do not realize that an The "cotton belt," so called, in the



cotton, and the department not only ing is reduced from taking the ten snows the seed that will give best cans to the creamery every day to results, but the condition of soil and taking two cans of cream every other climats that are best suited to the red day, or three cans twice a week. The hand separator allows the

dairyman to feed the skim milk to and before the natural animal heat leaves It. milk and allows its use when it is perfectly sweet and fresh. skim milk from the creamery to the farm, and it also saves the dairyman

This is not a great risk, to be sure, but it is worth considering. Tuberculous cows are frequently found in



LOADING COTTON AT SAVANNAH.

fiber in a cotton boll means a cent a ton is planted or et ille pound additional on the value of the crop. Now by careful breeding and to the plant like selection the Department of Agricularies within ture has produced cotton that runs be doubled, bu from three-quarters of an inch to an the department inch and a quarter longer than the land now yield parent plants from which it was produced. This is not a freak growth, would like is t either. It is an improvement that has in value and in que developed into a fixed type, and is no tion forthis in-

the acre.

ot the thing

the centralization of the creamery inseparators is now transported as far as 200 miles to the central creamery. and here it is made into butter at much less cost than would be possible in the local creamery with a limited ole of it so field in which to operate. This allows on of range the creamery to pay a better price for rue that the butter fat and gives the dairyman uld possibly more money from his cows. ot the thing Good cotton cows will find it to his advantage to

10 pounds to buy a hand separator, especially if he department makes butter on the farm, for in such

This saves warming the

The hand separator saves hauling

from the risk of getting milk from dis-

eased cows to feed to his young stock,

this country, and probably there is

hardly a creamery among the patrons

dairyman is sure of his own cows,

the hand separator saves him from

the risk of getting tuberculous milk

from the mixture in the milk vat at

the creamery, from which he gets his

skim milk when he delivers the whole

The saving in work is a large Item.

Instead of ten cans to care for and

keep clean and free from germs, there

are only two. This saves labor and

the investment of money in utensils.

At the low price at which hand sepa-

rators are sold, one will pay for itself time and again before it wears out,

on the various items of economy men-

There is another item. The hand

separator is rapidly bringing about

tioned above.