

# DOCTORING A PROFITLESS FARM

By GEORGE H. DACY

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## TO CHRISTEN BIG BATTLESHIP



When Miss Lorena Cruse, daughter of the governor of Oklahoma, christens the new United States battleship Oklahoma next March, the most truly American warship will be launched—the Indian of the navy.

Miss Cruse, herself part Indian, will be surrounded by the representatives of 46 tribes of red men of the forty-sixth state. And if the request of Oklahoma is complied with, and the vessel is manned largely by Oklahomans now in the navy, a strong vein of Indian blood would be found in the crew's personnel.

A majority of the Indians to be present at the launching will come from the Five Civilized Tribes, but Miss Cruse insists that all other branches of aborigines shall have delegates at the launching. They are expected to appear in native dress, and the scene will be the most unique in the navy's history if her plans prevail.

Robert L. Owen, United States senator, and his daughter will represent the Cherokee strain, and Congressman Charles D. Carter the Choctaw branch of the five civilized groups of the Indian Nation, whose emblem is a five-pointed star surrounding the seal of Oklahoma will be the most conspicuous design to be engraved upon the \$7,500 silver service which the state will present to the battleship.

Miss Cruse, whose mother is dead, and who is the constant companion and chum of her father, is the granddaughter of a gallant pioneer, Capt. Le Flore. Her mother was one of twins whose names were Chickie and Chickie because of the commingling of Chickasaw and Choctaw blood.

Mrs. Cruse was Chickie Le Flore. The daughter, seventeen years old, is a graduate of the Oklahoma State Normal school, and the Ardmore high school. She is a student of languages in the University of Oklahoma and a leader of society in the circles of her age in the capital. She has traveled extensively and, though a girl in years and appearance, she is a woman in intellect and accomplishments.

## BURDEN OF BEING A HERO

Rauf Husseln Bey, captain of the glorious "Hamidie," is advertising for some one who will take off his shoulders the burden of being a hero. A year's experience has proved that being a hero is tiresome. Rauf can tolerate his popularity, the display of his photographs, the flicker of his moving picture face and the prospect of becoming admiral and marine minister. But against this stands the fact that when you become a hero in Turkey influential people insist on marrying you to a princess. Rauf resents this. Though a Turk, he is more European than Europe itself, and he much prefers the European system under which pretty girls who want to marry heroes send along their photographs. In Turkey they do not get their photographs taken. The sultan merely commands the hero to marry a princess of the ancient, mighty and terrible House of Othman, without even knowing what she's like.



Captain Rauf Husseln is a dark-eyed, thick-nosed, handsome, well-set-up Turk forty years old. He served in the British navy, speaks perfect English, has tasted whisky and soda, and in every other respect is a civilized man. It was Rauf who went to Germany to buy the battleships Weissenburg and Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, which, renamed Mesudiye and Barbarossa Halreddin, did Turkey such signal service in the war.

## LAMARS MOVE TO CAPITAL



Lamar is a familiar name in the social annals of the national capital, and, glancing through its written pages, it seems a rare occurrence when a representative of the family has not figured. Certainly not for the past 20 or 30 years. Judge William Halley Lamar and his attractive young wife are welcome additions to the city's composed of former officials for whom the lure of the city is irresistible. They were here for six years, beginning with the Fifty-eighth congress, when the judge, then serving as attorney general of his state, was sent to the lower house. After serving in the Sixtieth congress, Judge Lamar became affiliated with large legal interests in Atlanta, Ga., and resided there until two years ago, when he and Mrs. Lamar returned to Washington, which will hereafter be their winter home.

"Fads are something I never had leisure to cultivate," said Mrs. Lamar. "One of my delights relates to all erected near Atlanta, Ga., a home the thought of which will always give my heart a pang, for it seems now that it will never be our joy to live there."

## GENEVIEVE CLARK, CAPITAL DEBUTANTE

Quite in keeping with the quaint furbelows and furbelows, the "garden slippers," the girlish bouquets and the nosegays of simple blossoms which it is the fashion of the moment for the debutante in the national capital to carry are the old-fashioned hours which they are keeping this season. Speaker Clark's daughter, Genevieve, was among the most prominent of this season's "buds."

When once an invitation to a debutante's dance bore the legend "ten" or "half-past ten o'clock," today the cards read "nine o'clock," which means that supper will be served at midnight and that by two o'clock the debutante's first dance will be a happy memory.

The reform has come without any effort. Something more subtle than preaching early hours is at work in changing a mode which in the last ten years had become a custom so rigidly observed that no one person or set of persons, however influential, could uproot it. Another feature of the season is the absence of such purely toning functions as the erstwhile popular debutante luncheon.



funds being used to aid the department in its work.

**Farmers Co-Operate With Department.**  
After his farm has been inspected by the department, in case a member of the society follows out the suggestions of the experts (although he is not in any way bound to carry out these suggested changes) he becomes a co-operator. The majority of the co-operators adhere strictly to the advice of the department.

Each year the department selects the best co-operative farm in each county and makes it a demonstration farm which conducts local experimental work under the direction of the experts. In the case of the demonstration farm, the department assumes the initiative and devotes as much attention to the place as is necessary to make it pre-eminently successful, and spares no pains in assisting the operators of these farms to bring them to the highest possible state of fertility and to the maximum point of profitability.

On the other hand, co-operator must take the initiative in all phases of his work, although he receives aid and assistance from the department experts when he stumbles onto a knotty problem. At present there are 75 co-operative and five demonstration farms in the state, and each summer, public meetings are held on the places of the demonstrators, where typical and illustrative results have been obtained.

Farmers from all parts of the country are invited to attend these meetings at which prominent agricultural experts and authorities on farm management discuss the various lines of farming practiced in Missouri. At noon, a basket lunch is served by the ladies of the county in which the gathering is held, and in the afternoon the men visit each individual field, study the crop, and informally discuss the efficiency of the methods of seed bed preparation, planting and cultivation which have been practiced in the development of this crop.

state farmers how to maintain a practical and business-like system of records and accounts.

One Missouri farmer last winter lost \$300 on work stock alone, due to the fact that he had more animals than he could keep busy. It is really a question of each farmer studying out how many head of animals he can profitably maintain, and then not exceeding this number. The same thing is true of the scrub cows which eat up the profits of the other farm departments.

The work of the Missouri farm management department is state-wide in scope and is efficient in solving the problems of the five-acre farm, the 500-acre farm, or the farm whose owner merely desires to keep the wolf from the door, or to save his place from being burdened with a mortgage. In a word, the department is devoting just as much attention and study to replanting an unprofitable ten-acre truck or fruit farm as it is to remodeling an 8,000-acre stock farm.

**The Concrete Examples.**  
Among the practical results which the department has obtained in its first aid work to the farmers is the case of a 140-acre farm which, the first year it was worked, yielded ten bushels of corn, 15 bushels of potatoes, and one-fourth of a ton of hay to the acre.

The managerial experts recommended the use of better seed, the fall distribution of 15 tons of manure to the acre, and modern methods of culture; this farmer followed these directions and the second year afterwards he harvested 40 bushels of corn, one and three-quarter tons of hay, and 100 bushels of potatoes to the acre on the fields on which these crops were grown.

He was a man of very limited capital and the season he requested departmental assistance his assets amounted to \$2,000, while his liabilities totaled \$1,800. At the end of the second year following, he was out of all danger of debt and had a tiny sum stored away in the bank.

Another notable illustration of managerial efficiency resulted where a hog raiser on a rough, 100-acre farm shifted his troubles to the shoulders of the expert managers who set him right on his feeding system and got him to study market conditions and requirements, so that he last year realized \$1,200 from the sale of his swine, whereas previously his high mark for hogs for a single year was \$500.

Although ordinary work stock are not supposed to yield much of an annual profit another farmer cleared \$300 in one year from his work animals subsequent to consulting with the departmental experts who advised him to decrease the number of work animals which he kept and to work the horses and mules more during the winter.

A city man, inexperienced in farming, struggled along for five years just about making ends meet and then he employed the assistance of the farm experts who diagnosed his troubles as a poor rotation, the use of scrub seed, and the under-feeding of his market animals.

He followed their directions, improving his methods, and now is gaining a profitable return from his made-to-order farm.

The farm has materially gained in fertility, it has increased in annual crop production, and this year it paid off its back indebtedness and begins a new season with a clean slate.

### Indian Legend of Interest.

When the Creek or Muskogee Indians adopted into their tribe the remnants of other tribes which were nearly extinct many superstitions were found among them. One of these tribes was the Tuckabatches. The legends of the Creeks state that the Tuckabatches brought with them seven plates, the origin and object of which have puzzled scientific men for centuries. The Tuckabatches claim that these plates were given them by their ancestors. They were not to be handled by all persons, only by particular men, and these chosen



Getting Things Ready.

works according to the theory that if you cannot bring the farmer's wife to the college then take the college and science to the kitchen of the housewife.

She plans out the management of each home as practically and systematically as the home pocketbook will permit.

The Missouri farm management department also maintains a farm accounting branch which teaches the



Preparing the Ground by Taking Out All the Old Roots.

If you were a countryman whose farm was not paying very well and an agricultural expert came along and said: "Let me show you how you can double and triple your present income;" if the man looked sane and intelligent, you would doubtless jump at the chance.

Furthermore, if he made good on his assertion he would win your everlasting gratitude and perhaps you would recompense him with a little cash bonus. Now this is just the opportunity that the farm management department of the Missouri Agricultural college is offering to the farmers of the "show me" state.

The department says: "Ask for our aid and we will show you how to tonic your sickly bank accounts and how to increase the profits of every branch of your farm." Even the most skeptical who, to begin with, made fun of the proposition have been silenced because the Missouri farm management department has made good on all its assertions.

Today some 500 local farmers are annually recording greater profits on the credit side of their ledgers as a result of following the advice and plans mapped out for them by the department.

like hot cakes from countrymen in all portions of the state.

As an illustration of what these expert farm managers could accomplish in rehabilitating a good farm which was run down, due to mismanagement, take the case of "Jim" Brown, who was considered one of the best farmers in



Removing With Dynamite Some of the Largest Roots.

his district; yet he, on the quiet, appealed to the department for aid.

A representative visited the farm and found it apparently in good condition, supplied with good buildings, and annually yielding bumper crops of grain and roughage, 30 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of corn and two tons of hay to the acre.

It was a different story, however, when the expert examined the live stock. The dairy cows were scrubs of the worst variety, with starting coats and every rib showing, and with udders not larger than a man's two fists.

The swine and horses were also inferior specimens of twentieth century live stock, while the supply of farm machinery was in no sense modern and efficient. Here was a case of a countryman who was exerting all his energies toward the production of profitable crops, only to feed them to unprofitable live stock.

From 12 cows he obtained only enough milk to supply the need of his family of six persons. The department showed him where the leak was, and explained to him how he could horizontalize all his operations and render his farm more fertile and profitable by maintaining better live stock. He needed to their advice and today is gaining a profitable livelihood and yearly fattening his bank account under a standardized system of management.

**Farmers Take Kindly to the Plan.**

The popularity of this movement to rejuvenate sick farms increased to such an extent that a year ago the department organized the Missouri Farm Management association, the pioneer society of its character in America, the members being recruited from among the ranks of the owners of unprofitable farms who desired to nurse all the operations on their acreages back to a wage-earning condition.

The object of this association was to organize and combine the farmers of Missouri who were interested in practical system of farm management. It aided the department in so much as the countrymen who needed and wanted help were centralized in the organization, while it aided the farmers in so far as the department experts promised to organize and combine the farmers of Missouri who were interested in practical system of farm management. It aided the department in so much as the countrymen who needed and wanted help were centralized in the organization, while it aided the farmers in so far as the department experts promised to organize and combine the farmers of Missouri who were interested in practical system of farm management.

It was a case of "first come, first served," and after these business management doctors had cured a few severe cases of "loser" farms and made them profitable and more productive, applications requesting aid came in



An experiment in growing cow peas with corn on one of the demonstration farms. The peas will fatten from six to 10 western lambs at a profit of \$10 per acre.

The department was organized in 1906 under the direction of Prof. W. J. Spillman of the United States department of agriculture, and F. B. Mumford, dean of the Missouri Agricultural college. For four years its work was confined to an accurate study of local farm conditions—a resume of the knotty problems of the Missouri farmer and how he could be best aided in solving them.

Then when the force was thoroughly conversant with the "star border" farms of the state and had planned an efficient campaign whose object was to eradicate the evil features of the unprofitable farm, they offered to help the general farmer re-map his system of management, his crop rotations, his methods of marketing his produce, and to adapt his line of farming to the region in which he resided.

**Confidence in Organization Grows.**

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