POTATO PROFITS **IDAHO**

The modest potato is not sufficiently taken into account as a producer of profit for the man who tills the soil.

IN

Wheat, the kingly rule of Corn, the commercial dignity of Oats and Alfal- tion." fa, of Barley and Rye, and we count them as sources of great wealth for those who make the earth their servant.

But, granting to the grains and forages the credit that is due, there are wide stretches of land in Idaho producing cash yields from potatoes that make the average grain production of states farther east appear exceedingly are ready to echo the assertion. small.

And there are so many more acres, of the same kind, that have not yet been given a chance to show what they can do, that the money-making possibilities of Idaho, so far as potatoes alone are concerned, cannot be 42 cents per bushel, \$210. estimated.

Idaho won national publicity in 1910 as the result of the awarding of prizes of \$500 and \$250, given by Mr. D. E. Burley of Salt Lake City, Utah, for the best and second best yields of potatoes produced on a single acre of toes on his irrigated farm the first land in territory tributary to the Oregon Short Line, Pacific & Idaho Northern, Idaho Northern, Idaho Southern and Payette Valley railroads.

The Oregon Short Line, together with the affiliated lines mentioned above, traverses the states of Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Wyoming, so it will be readily seen that the winning of prizes for which there were competitors from so wide a territory was an accomplishment of great importance to the victorious state and of lasting credit to the successful growers.

The results of this contest, particlpated in by so many of the most progressive farmers in the prescribed district, were amazing, and the following account of those results, with figures showing what the returns signify in the matter of profits from the land, should prove interesting to everyone concerned in agricultural affairs.

Through Mr. L. A. Snyder, the first prize of \$500 was won by Twin Falls county, Idaho, with the "Dalmeny Challenge" variety of potatoes. The second prize of \$250 went to Canyon county, Idaho, through Mr. W. B. Gilmore, with the "Peachblow" variety.

On his winning acre of Idaho land Mr. Snyder raised 645 bushels of potatoes, weighing 38,685 pounds. The culls weighed 4,150 pounds, leaving 34,535 pounds of the finest marketable potatoes, or about 575 bushels.

At 70 cents per 100 pounds, or 42 cents per bushel, the price Mr. Snyder received, the one prize acre produced in money, therefore, the sum of \$241.74, besides the 4,150 pounds, or almost 70 bushels, in culls, which were available for home use.

Mr. Snyder has given to the Commercial Club of Twin Falls some further facts showing the possibilities of any other agricultural or horticultural potato raising in his section of the industry in Idaho, is as sure of abuncountry. He reports that from three

the results of each year better than those of the year before. Speaking a short time ago, Mr. Sny-

der said: "I have always said that we have the best irrigated country in the Irrigation Used for Growing Veg-United States. Mr. Burley gave us a chance to prove it, and it was as much the opportunity of showing that we We hear about the romance of could make good, as the money, which induced me to go into this competi-

> Notwithstanding his achievement, Mr. Snyder does not believe that his record will stand. He has too great a faith in the potato industry and in Idaho to permit such an opinion. "I do not think we have reached the limit, by a long way." he remarks, confidently, and there are thousands who are familiar with that country who

The fact is that large profits from potato raising in Idaho are the rule, not the exception. H. P. Frodsham, a farmer in the American Falls district, commonly takes 500 bushels from an acre, his yield per acre thus being, at

Someone who knows the conditions in and the possibilities of Idaho has said that "it is a maxim in southern Idaho that the new settler, with little or no capital or implements, but with a willingness to work, can plant potayear and make a good living for his family, besides laying aside money to make all necessary payments on his land.

William B. Kelley, who owns ranch near Gooding, says: "We get so many potatoes to the acre that we don't stop to count the sacks."

Samuel Lewis, also living near Gooding, reports as follows: "Potatoes grow large and thick. Six potatoes from my field weighed 21 pounds. The crop runs 500 to 600 bushels to the acre, and can aways be depended upon."

The price received by Mr. Snyder for his prize-winning potatoes does not by any means represent the "top' of the Idaho market. Much higher prices have been commanded at various times, yet at the 42-cent rate received by Mr. Snyder his profits were very large.

Scores of instances may be cited to show what the lands of Idaho hold in store for those who will put forth the effort that must precede success.

Those who have succeeded in this one task of potato raising, trace their accomplishments to industry, of course, and to a study of conditions and needs. But they could not have reaped such harvests if industry and determination had not been fortified by ideal conditions of climate and soil. Such conditions prevail in the agricultural districts of Idaho. There the ground is rich and eager. There the climate is conductve to the outdoor task. There the scheme of irrigation has been so well prepared and is so unfailing in its supply that growing crops have water when they need it. With water, sunshine and cultiva-

tion to bless the crops at proper intervals, the growing of potatoes, or dant cash returns as any of man's asks can be.

CROP DOUBLES YIELD IN GARDEN GOOD INSURES

etables in East.

With Up-to-Date System Farmer Is Absolutely Independent, So Far as Moisture is Concerned-Plant Used at Any Time.

For many years great attention has been given to irrigation in the west, tributing the water except with pans but not until recently have any considerable number of vegetable growers in the east seriously considered ahead until I had finished the job. the desirability of irrigating their various crops. Peter Henderson, W. W. Rawson, Ohmler and others of the that it would not evaporate so rapolder writers frequently spoke of the increased profits derived from watering or sprinkling their crops, but only an exceedingly small percentage in the growth of my garden stuff. of growers resorted to any systematic method of irrigation. In all of the eastern states there are now many up-to-date irrigation plants, writes Prof. R. L. Watts of the Pennsylvania making on the same land in previous State college, in the Orange Judd years. Experience made me rather Farmer.

Water has so many functions that gardeners should not fail to recognize its importance in the growing of gar- my garden crops. Then it would not den crops. It is a powerful solvent. seem such a task to do the trrigating. Manures and fertilizers are of no and I could do it when I wanted to. value to crops unless there is suffi- So the fall following my first year I cient water in the soil to dissolve and dug a very large pond only a short solution various acids, as carbonic I did not plant all of my garden stuff vents than water alone. Food is conand after entering the plant it is again start before it could be worked. carried by water to the leaves, which are the laboratories of the plant.

All garden crops are made up largely of water. Usually the per- dry period came on I began my irricentages run from about 75 to 95. gating, and kept it up throughout Now the amount of water actually the entire growing season. stored up in vegetables represents an exceedingly small percentage of that time, every few days, if worked fine. taken in by the plants. Every pound I find that the yield can be doubled of dry matter stored in the plant re- every year, and sometimes it will be quires from 200 to 400 pounds water more than doubled. Since learning to produce it. The soltutions of food the real value of this irrigating I which enter the plant are very dilute, would not think of trying to raise a and the water not actually stored in garden without irrigating it if the the plant transpires from the leaves. weather gets dry. Of course, there This is looking at the matter from a are people who would scoff at the scientific point of view. Now let us idea. see what the benefits are.

It frequently happens that there is this once, if they have a garden and dry weather at the time seeds should want to make the most of it. It be sown. The gardener may delay will not take long, even though you sowing on this account, and thus may have to haul your water. It is belier, delay the maturity of the crop, de however, to either dig a cistern or a creasing yields and reaching the mar- pond. Perhaps some will have a ket after prices have declined. With stream of living water near by that an irrigating plant, which may be they can utilize, or a well near the used at any time, the soil may be house that will afford plenty of watered before sowing, and as often water. as necessary afterward to maintain proper moisture conditions for germination. This will not only cause prompt germination, but will secure a more even stand than is possible in solis lacking a uniform supply of

moisture. Watering is often important at the

Twice Amount of Vegetables Secured by Means of Irrigation-One Farmer's Experience.

Six years ago the weather was very dry, and my garden stuff was not making the growth that I wanted, so I decided to irrigate it. I took my team and wagon and went to a stream two miles away with barrels and brought a load of water home. As this was my first experience in the business, I had no means of disand buckets, says a writer in the Farm Progress. However, I went I gave only a light application at

first, after the sun went down, so idly. This method called for considerable labor and time, but in just a few days I could see a great change

I continued the irrigation until my garden corps were matured, and found I had made just about twice the amount of stuff that I had been enthusiastic about this matter, so I decided to build a large reservoir that would hold enough water for all render available the various elements distance from my garden. During of plant food. Water also holds in the winter it filled. The next spring acid, which are more powerful sol- as soon as usual, as the early planted stuff was hard to keep in shape on veyed in the soll to the feeding roots account of heavy spring rains packing by the constant movement of water, the ground and the weeds getting a

I laid in a good supply of hose and bought a good pump. I also secured a spray attachment. As soon as the

By giving small applications at a

I would advise every reader to try

Early Chicks.

Don't try to raise early chicks unless you have a place to properly care for them. It is a waste of time and money. A good many think if they can hatch the chicks, brooding them is small matter. Such is not Brooding the early chicks successfully is a subject that needs more attention than is usually given it. Hatching early chicks is comparatively easy. To artificially brood the early hatched chicks successfully, warm, comfortable quarters that are not subject to sudden change of fitful winter and early spring weather must be provided. More people fail in the brooding than in the hatching, and no doubt for the reason stated. Give the brooding more attention and see if the result will not be better.



We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

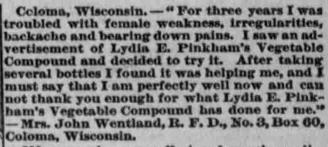
In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been bencfited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women secking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved

many women from surgical operations. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made ex-clusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless. The reason why it is so successful is because it contains

ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.



Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.



acres of land he harvested 895 sacks of potatoes, averaging 110 pounds to the sack. He sold 1,500 bushels at 42 cents per bushel, receiving \$630, and he had 75 sacks left for seed.

An average gross profit of \$210 per acre, when we consider how much smaller is the average gross profit from an acre of grain, gives the reader a fair idea of what the intensive potato farming opportunities of Idaho. really are.

Going a little more extensively into figures, we may safely presume that the average family of, say, five persons consumes about five pounds of potatoes per day. That ought to be a liberal estimate-a pound of potatoes per day for each member of the family, large or small.

The 38,685 pounds of potatoes raised by Mr. Snyder on his prize acre of Idaho land would, therefore, supply the potato needs of more than 22 such familles for a year, allowing each fam-

ily 1,725 pounds, or 28% bushels.

It is fair to say that a \$30 gross yield from an acre of wheat is a good return. So we see that Mr. Snyder's prize acre of potato land brought forth as much money as would eight acres of wheat land.

If Mr. Snyder were to realize from ten acres of his potato land as well as he did from the three acres which gave him \$630, he would have \$2,100 at the end of the season, besides more than enough spuds for his own use and for the next season's planting.

There's "real money" in Idaho potatoes.

"The combination that won the Burley prize," says Mr. Snyder, "was the most productive soil in the West, climate unexcelled, plenty of water for irrigation at all times, one of the best varieties of spuds, and a man with some experience and not afraid of work."

His words make clear the advantages and possibilities of the Oregon Short Line country. All of the farmers who entered the contest in which Mr. Snyder carried off first honor came out wonderfully well. Mr. Gilmore harvested 37,476 pounds of "Peachblow" potatoes from the acre that won for him the second prize, and many others were close competitors. Added encouragement for those who have never tried potato growing as a profit-making business is found in the fact that Mr. Snyder's potato experience began only five years ago.

Up to 1905, when he moved to Idaho, he had lived upon cattle and hay ranches, had engaged in dairy, livery and mining work, but had not had experlence as a farmer. He took up potato growing in Idaho because he thought it offered an agreeable and profitable occupation, and he has made

A Wall-in the Near Future "Drat them plutocrats! They're

grinding down the poor worse every day. There I was makin' ez high az \$29 a week commission fer ketchin' automobile speeders, an' now what do they do? They take to flyin' machines an' cheat a poor man out of his livin', the hogs "-Judge.

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not of probabilities."

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-when the liver and bowels are inactive-when

a real healthful maker is needed.

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time of transplanting. It may be the means of saving an entire crop and putting it on the market much earlier than would be possible without irrigation. For example, I looked over a garden at Cleveland last summer immediately after a large plot of lettuce had been transplanted. Part of the plot was easily reached with sprays from overhead pipes. The plants on this portion of the plot had recovered from the effects of transplanting and were making fine growth. The rows which could not thus be reached with water had suffered seriously, and it is doubtful whether they would recover sufficiently to make a good crop. With an up-to-date system of water-

ing the grower is absolutely independent, so far as moisture is concerned. Experienced growers in all parts of the country concede that irrigation increases yields, improves quality and makes it possible to mature crops earlier than where it is not practiced. The question of quality in many vegetables is largely a matter of succulence. They must be grown quickly to secure tenderness, but quick maturity is impossible without an ample supply of soil moisture. Many examples might be given showing increased profits from irrigation. One large grower of my acquaintance claims that irrigation makes it possible for him to make several thousand dollars more a year than could be done without artificial watering. Many growers who are prepared to irrigate claim that their profits are greatest in years of drouth, when neighbors are unable to produce satisfactory crops, and when prices are naturally higher.

Spade Up Chicken Yards.

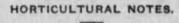
As soon as the frost is out of the ground it is a good plan to spade up your chicken yards. Take some oats along and scatter and cover with The chickens may find lots of earth. these oats before they sprout, but what they don't find will grow into fine green feed for them. The hens in digging the oats out, will find both feed and exercise, which will keep them healthy and in good condition to lay egga.

Turning Rye Under.

head

It always is a mistake to let rye head out before being turned down as a fertilizer. Too great a bulk of ma-

terial goes into the bottom of the furrow, and the tendency of such a mass of green stuff is to sour the ground. species and variety of tree he In a dry spring rye dries the soil out rapidly, and that is another reason for prunes and the evils that may result relatively early plowing. It should go from improper pruning. Cherry trees under before it shoots up to form a require little pruning except to shape



In all pruning, cut close and smooth. Shallow soils are of little value for fruit trees

Pruning is very necessary to suc cessful orcharding. Apple trees use a great amount of

potash and nitrogen. Many farmers do not understand

the care of fruit trees, Care should be taken in spraying trees during muggy, damp weather. In setting out an orchard tract be careful about getting the trees in perfect rows.

Currant bushes are easily propagated from cutting set during the fall or spring.

There are many old orchards which have apparently passed their usefulness because of neglect.

detail that makes all the difference between success and failure.

flat side and not on their curved (crowned) tops and bottoms.

winter over on these dried-up specimens.

Too many trees of one variety alongside one another is not the best way to plant them. Mix them up, then they will pollenize one another better and give you choicer fruit and

more of it. To be successful in pruning one must constantly keep in mind the 18 pruning, the object for which he the top and cut out dead limbs.

The Candidate-I know; I'm making a play for the uneducated vote.

Keep Clean.

Keep your house and your belongings clean. Let the blessed sun, the greatest physician in the world, get all through you and all about you. Get your full share of the free air of beaven. "Eat to live and not live to eat." as a sage philosopher of the long ago tells us. Keep your house clean in which you live and keep the "house" in which your life lives clean, and all will be well.

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If a dose of Hamlins Wizard Oil taken at night will prevent your having a had cold in the morning, isn't it a good ides to have it ready to take the moment you feel the cold coming?

If you are acquainted with happiless introduce him to your neighbor. -E. Brooks.

The only proof against disappointment is to expect the unexpected.



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A Country School for Girls

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

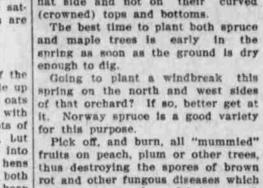
Allen's Foot-Ease, the antisepth pewder for the feet, it relieve painful, swollen, snarting, tender, ner rous feet, and instantly takes the stin out of corns and bunlons. He's the greatest comfort diacovery of the age. Allen's Post-Ease makes light of new shoes feel easy. It is a oscistin relief for ingrowing neils, per we have ore an occtestimonials. TH Y it Tti-DAY. Sold everywhere, he be not accept any substitute bon to the shoe in stamp.

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A READER CURES HIS **CONSTIPATION-TRY IT FREE**

Simple way for any family to retain the good health of all its members.

The editors of "Health Hints" and "Guestions and Alawers" have one quest ton that is put to them more often than any other, and which, strangely enough, that is "How can I cure my constipa-ton". Dr. Caldwell, an eminent specialist in diseases of the stomach, liver and bowel has looked the whole field over, has prac-ted the speciality for forty years and is convinced that the ingredients contained pepsin has the best claim to attention from constipated people. The success in the cure of stubborn con-stipation has done much to displace the



In growing apples it is attention to Always pile apple boxes on their