

SMALL DAIRY IS NOT DRUDGERY

Properly Handled, Pays Well for Time and Effort.

Dairy Products in Most Universal Demand—Second Only to Commercial Crop in Importance.

By I. P. Whitney, former Dairyman, Washington Experiment Station.

To thousands of farmers who are dairying in a small way, the work connected with the dairy is classed as drudgery, and they do it only because they are forced to do so in order to make a living for their families. They have no natural liking for the industry. Therefore, they give it only such attention as is absolutely necessary, and ninety per cent of them who fail, or who keep on the margin between success and failure should lay the blame upon their own neglect of the advantages offered by the industry, rather than to blame the industry itself.

In contrast to the many who are unsuccessful, we find in every dairy section a few dairymen who are enthused with their work, men who like the dairy cow, and are willing to give her a chance. They study the problems which confront them and meet them in the best possible way. These men are always pointed out as the successful dairymen of the community in which they live.

It may be truly said that dairying is a world-wide industry. No other foods are used so universally as is milk and its products. In the United States today it stands second to but one other agricultural industry, the corn crop. From practically nothing, viewed from a commercial standpoint, in thirty years time it has overshadowed all others, and at its present rate of development, in another twenty years, it will stand without a rival as the greatest of agricultural industries.

While dairying has made such a rapid growth and the gross returns from the sale of dairy products has increased wonderfully, figures that would indicate the net profits of the industry would not be so flattering. It is true that the price of dairy products have advanced, the same is true regarding the feeds which must be fed to the dairy cow in order to produce these products, and at the present time the average dairy cow of the country produces only about enough milk and butter fat to pay for the feed she eats. This being the case, one may well ask from what source are the profits coming to cause the industry to develop at such a rapid rate. In many sections of the country men have robbed the soil until it would no longer produce crops at a profit. Nature has compelled them to find some method of restoring the fertility to the soil and almost without exception they have turned to the dairy cow. She has demonstrated her fitness for this purpose and the farmer has been satisfied to keep her for the manure that she would produce providing she would produce enough milk and butterfat to pay for her feed. In other words, the dairy cow has been kept primarily as a fertilizer factory and the milk, in reality, has been a by-product. It is then the indirect profits that have caused the great development of the dairy industry instead of the direct profits derived from the sale of milk and its products. Undoubtedly the dairy cow will always be in demand for the fertility which is found in her manure, but it should not be an excuse for keeping an inferior milk producer. A good dairy cow will furnish as much fertility in a year as will a poor one and at the same time pay a handsome profit at the present time, is paying practically no profit from this source.

A good cow will produce at least three hundred pounds of butterfat per year. The average price is about 30c per pound, \$90 for butterfat alone. Add to this 5,000 pounds of skimmed milk at 20c per hundred, \$10, which gives \$100 as the gross return from the milk. Subtract from this \$60 for feed and care, and we still have left \$40 as interest on the investment and as profit. When the dairymen fully realize the importance of keeping only good cows and when they realize the profits which may be derived from keeping them, the dairy industry is bound to develop much more rapidly than it ever has in the past.

Notes from the Experiment Stations.

R. W. Thatcher, Director of the Washington Experiment Stations, says:

"Corn makes a very profitable forage crop in most of our northwestern sections wherever the annual rainfall is fifteen inches, or more. If the annual rainfall exceeds 18 inches, corn can be grown in rotation with wheat without seriously diminishing the yield of wheat the succeeding year. With less than 18 inches of rainfall the moisture taken by the corn usually cuts short the supply for the succeeding wheat crop, a little. With 15 inches or less, alternate summer-fallowing would probably have to be practiced with the corn crop the same as is practiced with wheat growing. The chief requisite for successful corn growing under these conditions is to use seed which has been acclimated. Corn grown in the central west states will not mature here because of the shorter period between chilling frosts and cool nights during the summer. We have, however, several strains of well acclimated corn which we have developed at the Washington Experiment

Station. Another requisite is thorough cultivation for the conservation of moisture."

"The practice of growing hogs on alfalfa has been shown to be very profitable. On alfalfa pasture of good quality, at least 600 hogs could be pastured on thirty acres. Alfalfa seeded in the fall will not give a full crop the following season, although on irrigated land, fall seeding may give a single fairly good cutting the following season. Fall seeding is not usually so satisfactory as spring seeding. Young pigs can be grown successfully on alfalfa pasture alone, but do not make as profitable a growth as they will if fed some grain. Under present market conditions the best grain to feed in combination with alfalfa pasture is a chop made of equal parts of wheat, oats, and barley ground together. Ten to 12 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre is sufficient, if sown with a grain drill. If seeded broadcast, fifteen to eighteen pounds is usually necessary in order to get a uniform stand. Alfalfa seed sells at 18c to 25c per pound, depending upon the quality. Generally the higher priced seed is the cheaper, as it carries a much higher percentage of good seed."

"Logged-off land in western Washington and western Oregon is admirably adapted to pasture usage. It is quite a common practice to seed the ground between the stumps with clover, especially white clover, and in a few months have a splendid pasture which may be used for a period of years without removing the stumps. There is considerable difficulty in seeding grain under such conditions, however. The adaptability of such lands to the growing of cattle, therefore, depends upon the place which pastureage may occupy in the growth of the animals and this in turn is determined largely by the climatic conditions. There is no question whatever but that such pasture lands are admirably adapted to dairy cows and growing young stock. It is my opinion that hogs may be very profitably grown under such conditions, supplementing the pastureage with little grain which can be either grown or purchased."

"Canada field peas have been cultivated very successfully all over eastern Washington where the rainfall is 15 inches or more both for forage and for green manure. It is possible to get a growth of as much as three tons per acre of air dry material to be plowed under as green manure and field peas are much better for this purpose than alfalfa, because they make their growth and are ready to plow under within about one hundred days, whereas alfalfa requires at least two years to get in good shape to plow under. Canada field peas should be seeded at the rate of about one and one-half bushels per acre on dry land, the ground being first plowed and well harrowed, then the peas seeded with a grain drill in order to set them three or four inches under the ground. They can be seeded by sowing them broadcast on the ground and then plowing them under with a very shallow plow, but this method does not conserve the moisture as the other process outlined."

FASHION HINTS



Black and white striped chignon cloth is used for this dressy suit. The special feature about it is the one-sided ruffle of velvet, reaching from neck to waist. White chignon cloth is used for vest and ruffle.

Fate of a Speeder.
Gunner—Bigwood, the millionaire, started off for a banquet, and was arrested for speeding.
Guy—Then he wasn't wined and toasted.
Gunner—No; instead he was fined and roasted.

Automobile Lunches.
A man who detests what he calls picnic food—otherwise the cold food usually eaten at luncheon time when motoring—has hit upon a plan by which it is possible to have hot lunches when stranded far from home.
Glass jars are filled with hot soup, coffee, chocolate, or any desired beverage, another contains hot chicken terrapin, lobster newburg, creamed crab, dried beef, or any dish that can be prepared ahead of a meal.
The jars are then put in by the engine of the motor, and when wanted are found to be as hot and delicious as when cooked.

Dressing a Fowl.
When you kill a bird for the family dinner, place the carcass after dressing in cold water, so as to allow the animal heat to escape. Then put in a cool place, allowing the muscles to relax, and it is ready for culinary operations.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Tuesday, January 24.

Washington.—The house today passed the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying about \$257,000,000, with no negative vote.

The postoffice committee of the house, the Postmaster-General and "others higher up," including by inference the President of the United States, came in for a scolding at the hands of members of the house in the consideration of the bill. The debate reached its height when Ellison of Mississippi said with vigor: "The mail service all over the United States is in a hole of a fix—to use a strong expression—and this house should fix the responsibility where it belongs. Some say it is the committee, some say it is the department, and some say it is the President. The department has declined to spend the money appropriated for additional rural free delivery routes, and is going to turn back a surplus of \$1,700,000 from this service."

As soon as the rural free delivery paragraph in the bill was reached, several members were on their feet offering amendments to increase the pay of the rural carriers from \$900 a year all the way to \$1200. Chairman Weeks, of the postoffice committee, attempted to limit the debate, but the house would not hear of it.

Chairman Weeks said unquestionably some of the rural carriers on the harder routes were underpaid. Others, he thought, were receiving all they deserved.

"However," added Weeks, "the committee is now willing to have the salaries of the rural carriers increased \$100 a year."

The house then passed an amendment providing that after July 1, 1911, the carriers should receive a salary not exceeding \$1000 a year.

An attempt to substitute official postage stamps for the franks now used by members of Congress and Government departments was defeated.

Monday, January 23.

Washington.—The senate today agreed to an amendment to the Indian bill, appropriating \$50,000 for beginning construction on the Modoc Point irrigation project on the Klamath Indian Reservation, the total cost not to exceed \$185,000. An amendment was also agreed to appropriating \$15,000 for the extension of the brick school building at Chemawa.

Piecemeal revision of the tariff was attacked vigorously in the senate today by Senator Flint, of California, a member of the finance committee which helped frame the Payne-Aldrich law.

He deplored the fact that the results of the last election seemed to be a declaration in favor of local revision and he charged that the probable effect of such action was not understood by the people.

Senator Flint based his speech upon the Cummins' resolution, which is designed to limit the power of amendment to schedules actually under consideration and to prevent the weighing of the interests of one section against another in what is commonly termed "log rolling."

The California senator contended that the very essence of the protective system was to frame a bill which would protect the industries of the entire country against the competition of the balance of the world.

He quoted from a speech by Chairman Emery of the tariff board to show the intention of that body to have considered first the print paper schedule, then wool and third farm products.

"In all fairness," said the senator, "the schedules should be taken up in their natural order: First, chemicals, then earthenware, metals, wood, sugar, tobacco, farm products, etc."

Saturday, January 21.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The constitutional amendment providing for direct election of United States senators is in danger of going to wreck through the injection of the race issue of the south into the debate in the senate and the smoldering party feeling on this subject was aroused still further today by a speech made by Carter of Montana.

The controversy has arisen over the control of elections for the choice of senators. As reported from committee, the resolution authorizing the submission of the amendment to the states includes in the amendment a provision that the state legislatures shall fix the times, places and manner of holding the elections, but Sutherland moved an amendment giving congress power to regulate the elections. This has aroused the opposition of the democrats and, though the republicans are strong enough in numbers to secure its adoption, as a bare majority suffices, they would thereby imperil the adoption of the resolution itself, as this requires three-fifths majority, which cannot be secured without the aid of democratic votes.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Charles D. Hillis, assistant secretary of the treasury, has been offered by President Taft the position of secretary to the president. This information came today from a reliable source. It was added that Mr. Hillis was considering it. The fact is well known that he contemplated retiring.

Battleship Nearly R. Jy.

Washington.—Another dreadnaught will be added to the American navy the latter part of March, when the first class battleship Utah, now nearing completion at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., will be delivered to the Government. She will be immediately put in commission and sent to the New York Navy Yard for a few minor changes. The displacement of the Utah is 23,033 tons.

from public life March 4, but whether the offer will serve to keep him in the public service is entirely conjectural.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Washington, Jan. 20.—"That it is the sense of the senate that the Panama Canal should be fortified."

Such is the declaration of a resolution introduced in the senate today by Senator Money. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to speak on the resolution and it is probable that it will be used as a basis for general discussion of the question of canal fortifications.

Senator Jones, of Washington, today introduced a bill providing that where desert entrymen who have secured extension of time, under the act of March 28, 1908, are unable through no fault of their own to comply with the law as to irrigation and cultivation and the delay is due to failure to complete the irrigation project on which they are dependent for water, they may, upon proper showing, secure a further extension of three years in the option of the Commissioner-General of the Land Office.

"In some 14 instances states have gone without full representation in the senate because of deadlocks in the legislatures," said Borah, of Idaho, in the senate today, supporting the resolution providing for the popular election of United States senators. "In other instances," he said, "bribery and corruption and scandal have attached to the sessions."

"It is not alone that direct and open bribery sometimes prevails; but that which is equally bad more often prevails—bills and measures are traded upon or killed; the public interest is sacrificed, or actually bartered away; patronage and office enter into the deal and the whole affair becomes a disgrace and is of itself sufficient condemnation of the present system."

The senator specially cited the contests in Pennsylvania in 1900; in Maryland in 1904, and in Missouri in 1905.

"Prior to 1872," he declared, "we had but one case of alleged election bribery connected with a seat on this floor. Since that time we have had 10, to say nothing of a number of investigations before state legislatures which never reached this body."

Thursday, January 19.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Challenging the remarks of Congressman Tawney of Minnesota and Hull of Iowa in the house that his statement to the United Press on the country's unpreparedness for war was the utterance of an alarmist, Frederick Louis Hildekuper today struck back.

"My statement to the United Press," he said, "was based on the official records of the war department. The assertions of Congressmen Hull and Tawney were apparently made either with a desire to suppress the real facts in the case or through sheer ignorance of the situation. With all due respect to Hull and Tawney, if they ask the war department for the records relating to each and every statement I made, and will give to the country without reservation the facts those reports establish, they will be doing the nation a patriotic service. These records will bear out fully to any unbiased mind the statements of the country's present helplessness to which Congressman McLachlan of California referred in the house."

On the floor of the house yesterday Congressman Tawney of Minnesota and Hull of Iowa attacked the statement of Hildekuper, made through the United Press, as misleading, and denied that the country was in any such state of unpreparedness for war as that critic alleged. Hull particularly challenged the statement that the infantry has not enough ammunition for a single engagement, declaring that the ordnance department had been accumulating a reserve of ammunition for years.

Wednesday, January 18.

Washington, Jan. 18.—After almost a week of cessation, the senate today resumed consideration of the case of Senator Lorimer. There were two speeches, one by Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, in support of the Illinois senator, and the other by Borah, of Idaho, in opposition. Burrows strongly commended the course of Lorimer in demanding an investigation.

Borah declared that corruption has characterized the proceedings ever since Lorimer had decided to become a candidate for the senate.

Both addresses were sharply analytical and both went at length into the testimony. Frequently they quoted the same statements of witnesses, but their deductions were widely at variance. The speeches resembled each other in the fact that both denounced the conduct of Representative White, whose statement in a Chicago newspaper led to the investigation, but while Senator Borah contended for the probable truthfulness of his revelations as indicated by supporting circumstances, the Michigan senator found nothing to sustain him or give credence to his exposition.

"Abolish Senate," Chicagoan Says.

Washington, Jan. 19.—"Abolish the Senate" is the burden of a telegram addressed to Speaker Cannon and a number of representatives today by a Chicagoan, as an outgrowth of the investigation of the charges made against Senator Lorimer. The telegram charges that every senator has paid for his votes in ways no better than the Illinois senator, and that there never can be a pure senate as long as there is patronage.

10,000 RETURN TO THEIR WORK.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx To Arbitrate Strike.

Chicago.—By an agreement to submit their differences to an arbitration committee of three members, the strike of the garment workers in the shops of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the largest of the independent clothing concerns, is settled and 10,000 employes will return to work within the next few days.

At a conference between Joseph Schaffner of the firm and a sub-committee of the joint conference board articles were signed by both sides. These call for one member of the arbitration committee by the firm, one by the employes of the firm and one to be chosen by the two members thus selected. Subject to the provisions of the agreement, the committee must take up, consider and adjust whatever grievances, if any, the employes of Hart, Schaffner & Marx shall have, and shall fix a method for the settlement of grievances, if there are any, in the future. The finding of an arbitration committee, or a majority thereof, shall be binding upon both parties.

Among the demands to be made by the employes are:

A 30 per cent increase in wages for all employes.

Reduction in hours; demands will be made for a 48-hour week for cutters and a 54-hour week for tailors.

Abolition of the system of fines.

Shop committees for the possible adjustment of future grievances.

While this arrangement returns 10,000 striking men and women to work, fully 12,000 additional garment workers still remain unemployed as a result of the inability to come to terms with the employers.

HUMPHREY SEES PERIL AHEAD.

Pacific Coast Defenseless For Lack of Ships.

Detroit.—"Japan could seize Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, the Bremerton Government Navy Yard, five great transcontinental railways, forty mountain passes and have an empire upon which to live before the United States could get 75,000 troops to the Pacific Ocean," declared Representative W. E. Humphrey, of Washington, in an address at the annual banquet of the Lake Carriers' Association. He added:

"The nations of the earth know our condition and they know that we are utterly unprepared for war. They know that our army is too small, that our navy is practically helpless because we have no merchant vessels as an auxiliary. They know we have no transports for the one and no auxiliaries for the other."

"The War Department will tell you that in case of contest we would need for transports 250 vessels. We have not, in both oceans combined, 20 vessels fit for this purpose. We are more helpless today than was Russia at the beginning of the war with Japan."

"I do not prophesy a war with Japan. It would be a crime against humanity. But the only guarantee of peace on the Pacific Ocean is to be prepared for war."

"Japan has 600 merchant vessels on the Pacific fit for transportation. The United States has six. Japan can transport 500,000 troops at one time, the United States not more than 10,000."

CHINESE MAKES AERIAL FLIGHT.

Fung Joe Guey Sails Gracefully in the Air.

San Francisco.—Wheeling his machine out on a level field near the bay at Elmhurst, Fung Joe Guey, a Chinese aviator and inventor, started the 75-horsepower engine on his latest aeroplane, jumped into the seat and after running along the ground for 100 feet, rose gracefully in the air to a height of 40 feet. At this elevation, the Chinese aviator circled the big field, nearly a mile in circumference, and then struck off towards the bay, swinging back in a long curve and landing with a slight jar four minutes later, about 100 feet or so from the starting point. It was Guey's first really successful flight and he was heartily cheered by his fellow-workers and mechanics, all Chinese.

In previous attempts, the aeroplane had always come to grief, necessitating weeks of repair before another trial could be made.

Ecuador Evades Hague Tribunal.

Washington.—Ecuador prefers to make another attempt to settle her long-standing boundary dispute with Peru by direct negotiations instead of through appeal to The Hague Tribunal, as suggested by Argentina, Brazil and the United States. Advice received by the State Department indicate that Ecuador is demurring to the suggestion. Peru already had indicated its willingness to submit the boundary controversy to The Hague for settlement.

Foss Approves Credentials.

Boston.—Notwithstanding repeated assertions by Governor Foss, in his campaign against the return of Henry Cabot Lodge to the United States Senate, that he would not approve the credentials of Mr. Lodge, the Governor formally affixed his signature and the state seal tonight to Senator Lodge's certificate of election. The Governor's private secretary said Governor Foss had no statement to make.

Mad Coyotes Invade City.

Baker, Or.—A band of coyotes afflicted with rabies charged into the village of Durkee near here. Several persons were attacked and many dogs bitten by the brutes. Fearing that the dogs would go mad, citizens armed themselves and the battle on coyotes and dogs was waged, resulting in the annihilation of every dog in the village.

Another Body Found in Ruins.

Cincinnati, O.—Another body was recovered from the ruins of the Chamber of Commerce building, which was destroyed by fire on January 10 last. It was that of Christy Meents, fireman of the building. Two lodges have now been recovered. Four others are believed to be under the wreckage.

AVIATOR LANDS ABOARD WARSHIP

Eugene Ely, in Curtiss Biplane, Performs Great Feat.

Alights Easily On Platform and Steps With Room to Spare—Returns to Shore.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—History was made in the science of war today when Eugene Ely, the brilliant Oregon aviator, dropped from the skies upon the after-deck of the cruiser Pennsylvania, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Ely was the first to greet her husband as he alighted. She climbed through the intricate rigging of the biplane to where her husband sat stoically, and impressed two kisses on his face. Then she took from her corsage a glowing bouquet of California violets and quickly fastened them to the aeroplane.

It was the first time in history that an airship alighted on an ocean craft. Ely, a year ago, at Hampton Roads, flew from the deck of the cruiser Birmingham over five miles of water to land. Ely accomplished the thrilling and memorable feat with the latest type of "fantail" Curtiss biplane, especially fitted with extra wide wings, pontoons and grappling hooks.

"It was far easier than I thought it would be," was the first declaration of the daring but modest aviator, who was surrounded by a cheering crowd on board the cruiser.

Ely landed on the improvised wooden runway on the after-deck of the cruiser with all the grace of a gull, and apparently with as much precision. Three minutes before 12 o'clock—one hour to the second from time of alighting—"the bird" was again on the wing and off for the aviation field, 12 miles away.

Ely left the staging on the battleship with the same grace and ease as he had alighted an hour before. There was no testing of the motor. He simply listened for a few seconds to convince his trained ear that the engine was "hitting" properly, then, spreading his arms as a signal, he sailed away. In leaving the runway the biplane did not dip with the downward incline of the approach, but arose under his guiding hand to a height of several hundred feet, then to a thousand feet, and winged its way southward over Hunter's Point at a speed of 60 miles an hour. In 12 minutes he alighted on Selfridge Field, thereby completing the notable feat.

Ely was seized by the cheering soldiers of the Thirteenth Infantry and hoisted on their shoulders. "I think the trick could be successfully turned nine times out of ten," said the aviator.

BUBONIC PLAGUE MENACES.

Epidemic Decimating Manchurian Provinces Spreads Terror.

Harbin, Manchuria.—The epidemic of bubonic plague threatens to become an international danger unless foreign control is introduced, because of the ignorance of the Chinese authorities. The Taitai remains cooped up in the center of the city, his residence guarded by troops, and the extent of the plague is concealed.

In the suburb of Fudzian, the Chinese and European physicians have been beaten by the soldiers. Refugees from fudzian have carried contagion throughout a radius of 70 miles from the railway and have infected Kwanchengze, where the mortality is almost as great as at Fudzian.

Mukden, Kirin and Tieling have been seriously invaded by the disease. Deaths among the Chinese employes of the Harbin mills are likely to result in the infection being carried in the foodstuffs exported to Amur and the maritime provinces.

Twenty-four bodies have been picked up in the streets here. The victims in this city and Fudzian number man hundreds.

Mine Explosion Kills Six.

Helena, Mont.—As a result of an explosion in the Keating mine at Radersburg, 40 miles from here, six miners are dead, two are badly injured, and there is an unconfirmed rumor that two more men are somewhere in the workings.

Pending an investigation of the explosion, the officials of the Keating Gold Mining Company said only that the men named had been killed and injured; that no one below the 300-foot level of the mine was injured. All the bodies were recovered.

Twenty-Six Anarchists Sentenced.

Tokio.—Twenty-five men and one woman charged with conspiracy against the throne and with plotting to assassinate the Crown Prince, were publicly sentenced by the Supreme Court. Twenty-four of the prisoners, including Denjro Kotoku, who lived in America, and his wife, were condemned to death. The other two were sent to prison, one for 11 years and the other for eight years.

Another Body Found in Ruins.

Cincinnati, O.—Another body was recovered from the ruins of the Chamber of Commerce building, which was destroyed by fire on January 10 last. It was that of Christy Meents, fireman of the building. Two lodges have now been recovered. Four others are believed to be under the wreckage.