

## 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 Dairymen, 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 pail on the feed which she consumes, while the average cow 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 thor-

ough 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 pasturage 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 pasturage 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" waist. The special feature about it is the one-sided ruffle of velvet, reaching from neck to waist. White chiffon 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.

Guyer—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

Washington, Jan. 28.—To carry into effect the terms of the reciprocity agreement, concluded by representatives of Canada and the United States last Thursday, the first move was made today when McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee of the house, presented the administration bill on the subject. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means, which will take it up next week.

The introduction of the bill by the Massachusetts member instead of by Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, occasioned some comment. It is interpreted to indicate that McCall will take a leading part in engineering its progress on the floor of the house.

A resolution was introduced today by Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, calling on the secretary of state, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the house of representatives with complete information as soon as possible regarding the number of citizens of Mexico, or other persons, who have been arrested and detained by the United States government during the last year on demand of the Mexican government for their extradition. The resolution calls for many details, including final disposition of all such cases.

Senator Flint gave positive assurance today that, if San Francisco wins in the house, no serious difficulty will be encountered in the senate over the adoption of the exposition resolution in the senate.

"There will be some hostility, of course, but we will get the resolution through. New Orleans undoubtedly will try to block us, but before the session is over we shall be able to overcome any effort to postpone action into the next congress."

Washington, Jan. 27.—Representative Cole today introduced a bill providing that where development of power is necessary for irrigation of lands under the national reclamation act, the secretary of the interior may lease for not exceeding ten years any surplus power, giving preference to municipalities.

The senate today passed the Nelson bill authorizing sale to the highest bidder of burned timber on unreserved public land that was damaged or killed by the forest fires of last summer.

The bill provides that burned timber on land filed upon or entered may be sold in like manner and the proceeds paid to settlers upon preemption of title. Where settlers fail to perfect title, the money is to go into the reclamation fund, as will receipts from sales on unreserved public lands.

Senator Jones today introduced a bill extending the provisions of the eight-hour law to clerks in first and second class postoffices.

More than \$5,000,000 was added to the aggregate appropriation bill by the senate committee which today completed its amendment of the measure as it passed the house. The house bill carried \$29,262,938, and to this was added \$1,795,461 in cash appropriations and \$3,389,282 in continuing contracts. Among the items of increases are:

Lower Columbia river, Ore., \$200,000 cash and \$320,000 continuing contract.

Willapa river and harbor, Wash., \$50,000 cash and \$118,112 continuing contract.

Bellingham bay, Wash., \$25,000 cash and \$52,250 continuing contract.

Olympia harbor, Wash., \$43,000 cash.

Washington, Jan. 26.—At the instigation of Hitchcock of Nebraska and criticized the "unexplained" delay, which Speaker Cannon resented implied criticism of himself, the house today adopted almost unanimously a resolution by Hitchcock of Nebraska ordering an investigation by the committee on rule of the 49 days' delay in getting the reports of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee printed and into the hands of members of the house. The resolution requests a report within one week.

A former resolution by Hitchcock stated that three reports were received from the committee on investigation December 7 last and sharply criticized the "unexplained" delay, doubt and mystery in referring said report to the committee on agriculture. The resolution set forth that the reference was not made until December 19. The committee did not receive the printed reports until yesterday.

This amendment, which was drafted by the committee, authorized the construction of two dredges, as was recommended in the recent report of the army engineers, to cost not exceeding \$520,000. The bill will carry \$200,000 cash, an authority is given to expend an additional \$320,000, sufficient to complete both dredges. In addition to these amounts, the \$150,000 which was provided in the original house bill for continuing operations between Portland and the sea under the old project is retained, making a total for the Willamette and Columbia below Portland of \$670,000.

### Salaries High Enough.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Norris of Nebraska, the insurgent leader, and Burke of Pennsylvania clashed in the house today in the debate on the raising of the salaries of Federal Judges.

Norris said to increase the pay of these judges would have the effect of elevating them to a higher station in society, with a resultant tendency "to forget human rights and human liberties."

Washington, Jan. 25.—The house committee on public lands today favorably reported the Hawley bill for the relief of the settlers on the Siletz Indian lands.

The senate today adopted the Chamberlain amendments to the Indian bill appropriating \$50,000 for irrigation in the Klamath Indian reservation under the Modoc Point project, and \$15,000 additional for a wing for the Chemawa Indian school buildings.

The house committee on territories decided to lay on the table for this session of congress the Wickersham bill to change Alaskan fishing laws and regulations.

The house committee on public lands favorably reported the Mondell bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell fire-killed or damaged timber from the forest reserves.

Carl Spuhn and M. G. Munly of Portland have induced the house committee to defer action on the Alaska fisheries regulations until next year. This postponement was desired by Portland owners of Alaska plants. Spuhn left for home today.

Chairman Frye, of the commerce committee, introduced a bill today to take such appointments as that of Collector Malcolm out of senatorial influence. It provides that when the President considers the positions of Collector of Customs the advice and consent of the senate should not be necessary for appointment or removal.

Charges that President Taft is using his influence unofficially against the retention of William Lorimer as United States senator from Illinois were vigorously scouted today by Senator Paynter of Kentucky.

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 scoring at the hands of members of the house in the consideration of the bill. The debate reached its height when Sisson of Mississippi said with vigor:

"The mail service all over the United States is in a h— 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.

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.

### Reciprocity Strikes Snag.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Snags began to loom up in the pathway of the Canadian reciprocity agreement today before it had been in the hands of congress 24 hours and the confident predictions of its failure were made by pillars of the protective tariff faith. It was said that, even should the house accept the terms of the arrangement (which republican high tariff advocates did not concede for a moment) it could not pass the senate.

### ENDURANCE RECORD BROKEN.

Aviator Parmelee Beats Former American Record of 28 Minutes.

San Francisco.—San Francisco's aviation meet produced a new American record when Phillip O. Parmelee, piloting a Wright biplane, remained aloft for three hours 39 minutes and 49 1-5 seconds.

The best previous endurance performance was that of A. L. Welch, of St. Louis, who established a record of three hours, 11 minutes and 55 seconds. At Los Angeles' recent meet, the late Arch Hoxsey was credited with an unofficial record of three hours and 17 minutes.

A throng of more than 25,000 cheered the birdman as he pursued his monotonous course. When he finally descended he was given a rousing ovation. Several enthusiasts, among them Eugene B. Ely, hoisted Parmelee on their shoulders and carried him in triumph to a stand in the middle of Seifried Field, where General Tasker H. Bliss, other Army officers and a number of women crowded about the aviator to congratulate him. "I could have remained up longer," said Parmelee, "but my seat grew so hard and my hands and feet so numb with the cold that I decided to come down after clinching the American record."

Parmelee's long flight was uneventful. Once while sailing close to the San Bruno hills on the far side of the field, he dipped suddenly and sharply to force gasoline into his engines.

Weather conditions were excellent, although bright sunshine did not wholly temper the air's nipping touch.

### MINE PERIL GREAT.

Inexperienced Foreign Labor Endangers American Workers.

Washington.—Through misunderstanding of orders or by reckless disregard of the necessary rules of operation, foreign-born workmen without actual experience in mining often imperil the lives of trained and experienced workers, according to a bulletin made public by the Bureau of Labor.

The figures cited are principally for the decade ended with the year 1908, in which the fatal accidents in the coal mines were at the rate of 3.11 per 1000 employees. For the decade ended 1906, the latest for which figures for other coal mining countries were available, the average fatality rate in North America, says the report, was 3.14 per 1000. This, it is said, was higher than the rate in other important fields in the world. Figures for a few countries for the same period are: United Kingdom, 1.29 per 1000 employees; Austria, 1.35; France, 1.81, and Prussia, 2.13.

### BONILLA IS ASSEMBLING MEN.

Effect of Seizure on Rebel is Main Topic at Ceiba.

Ceiba, Honduras.—Great excitement was caused here when it became known that the United States cruiser Tacoma had "arrested" the revolutionary gunboat Hornet at Truxillo. It is not known what effect the seizure will have on General Bonilla's operations. Reports have reached here that for more than a week he has been mobilizing troops at Nueva Armenia, 28 miles east of here on the coast, preparatory to an attack.

Ceiba appears to have more generals, captains and other minor officers than soldiers and the government has experienced considerable trouble in enlisting loyal privates. Trenches have been built on the outskirts of Ceiba and government officials express confidence in their ability to defend the town.

### Distressed Steamer Safe.

Seattle.—The fishing steamer Chicago, which sent out distress calls by wireless, is safe and is coming to Seattle under its own steam, according to a message received by owners of the vessel.

The message said that the Chicago went ashore in Milbank Strait, British Columbia, and was slightly damaged. This was the occasion for sending out the distress signals which brought every wireless station on the North Coast into action in an effort to send assistance to the 40 men aboard.

### Bond Demand Improves.

New York.—Improvement in the investment demand from capital went on last week, though in moderate degree, and afforded a basis for some operations in stock. The tendency was most strikingly reflected in the bond department of the Stock Exchange itself, the volume of dealings swelling to a daily average seldom equaled in the last year. Each day brought its announcement of a sale of new bonds.

### Airship Circles Warships.

Lima, Peru.—The aviator Biolovici made a flight to Callao at a height of 200 feet, circling over the warships in the harbor and returned to the course here, where he made a perfect landing. The Peruvian aviator, Tenaud, who attempted a flight, came suddenly to the ground because of an accident to his motor. He was not hurt.

### Aviator Takes Three Passengers.

Mourmelon, France.—Henry Weinmann made a brilliant flight with three passengers. He flew across country to Rheims and return, about 37 miles, in one hour. A few days ago Weinmann made a flight over practically the same course with two passengers.

### Plague Forces Close of Legation.

London.—A special dispatch from Peking says that because of the plague the diplomatic board has closed the legation quarter. The Chinese occupants, it is expected, will close the European quarter also.

## REBEL WARSHIP TAKEN IN HAND

U. S. Cruiser Puts Quietus on Honduran Craft.

President Bonilla Gives Americans Free Rein in Preventing Bombardment of Ports.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The report that the Hornet, General Bonilla's revolutionary gunboat, which has been promoting his cause along the coast of Honduras, has been boarded by a force from the American gunboat Tacoma was confirmed in a wireless dispatch received by the navy department today from Commander Cooper of the United States steamship Marietta.

The dispatch merely said it had been found necessary to place a force on board to detain the Hornet, and added that details would be reported later. The state department is awaiting information to determine its future course.

The attorney-general is investigating whether the Hornet has violated the neutrality laws of the United States, and pending the result the state department has announced that the vessel would not be permitted to commit any act of hostility against Honduras.

The action of Commander Davis, of the Tacoma, in boarding the Hornet, it is assumed here, was based on an intention of the revolutionists to strike a telling blow. The naval officers in Honduran waters were given considerable latitude in carrying out their instructions to prevent an assault by the Hornet.

The Hornet sailed from New Orleans, ostensibly for Cape Gracias, on the northeastern coast of Nicaragua. It has not been established where the vessel received her gunners.

The Hornet was immediately transferred from American to Honduran registry and raised the Honduran flag, but the Honduran papers were issued by the Bonilla appointees. The validity of these papers is one of the questions being looked into. Officials here generally regard them as irregular.

### RAISE IN TARIFFS URGED.

Railroad Official Says Rates Not Increased on Par With Prices.

Worcester, Mass.—Unless the railroads of the country charge higher rates for carrying freight, wages will have to be cut, according to arguments put forth by speakers at the meeting of the New England members of the American Railroad Employers' and Investors' Association here.

"For 25 years," said P. H. Morrissey, president of the association, "the changes in class rates have been very slight, while the value of almost every commodity has increased. The railroads have found it necessary again and again to increase wages."

"Now they are making a moderate advance in some rates but the advance is so small in comparison with the value of the commodities as to be almost impossible for computation by the ultimate consumer. If the railroads are not allowed to raise their freight rates, it will be felt in other ways."

### WAR OVER CRETE IS THREAT.

New York Greeks Ask Taft to Help Keep Isle From Turkey.

New York.—That an effort on the part of the Ottoman Empire to coerce the Cretans would result in another revolution was the sentiment voiced at a mass meeting of the Greek colony.

The meeting was convoked by the Pan-Hellenic Union, representing 6000 Greeks in the vicinity of New York, to protest against the alleged intention of European powers to hand over the island of Crete to Turkey.

The meeting adopted resolutions calling upon President Taft and Congress to oppose an effort to subject the Cretans to Turkish sovereignty and asked that the President remind the powers that the interests of peace demand that Crete be incorporated with the Kingdom of Greece.

### Vote Buying Confession.

Danville, Ill.—Election corruption and bribery which is declared to have been rampant for years in "Uncle Joe" Cannon's balliwick, Vermillion county, promises to be bared to the grand jury investigating a statement sent to a newspaper by a prominent attorney in which he confessed buying votes in a previous election. The attorney in his statement says he kept records of the names of the vote sellers and the amounts given them but this record, he said, he recently burned.

### New Shipping Law Prohibitive.

London.—Asserting that owners of British ships will be unable to send their vessels to sea in time of war if parliament ratifies the "declaration of London," an agreement adopted two years ago by the chief naval powers governing was prizes, Lloyds came out in opposition to sanctioning the plan. Lloyds asserts that if the declaration is finally confirmed and accepted the war risk on merchantmen will be prohibitive.

### Refugees Flee From Harbin.

Kalam Cheng Tze, China.—Plague refugees from Harbin are arriving here in great numbers. The fatalities increase daily. The Japanese are erecting plague camps capable of containing 4000.