

PROFITABLE DAIRYING

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What the Dairy Cow Has Been Doing

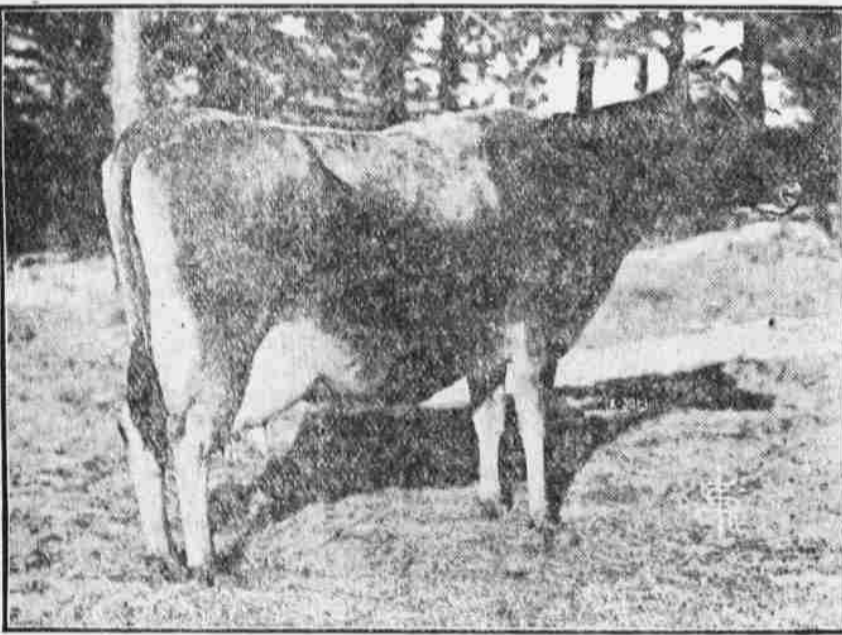
In Iowa there are now over 1,000,000 head of dairy cows, and almost 3,000,000 head of calves. In 1910, the Iowa farmer produced 1,000,000,000 pounds of milk. This entire crop, together with the other farm crops that are raised, were to be shipped out of the state, entirely in their natural state. They would be removed from the land, and the amount of fertility remaining in the soil would be so small that it would be almost impossible to raise crops sufficiently large to pay the expense of raising them, and the true of all states in the western world.

Profiting by the experience of the farmers of the eastern part of the United States, the western farmer has learned that although the same amount of food and labor will produce a crop of 100 bushels of wheat, there is a possibility of producing all of the available fertility. The great problem confronting all farmers of the west is how to feed the large and rapidly growing population. It is necessary to continue producing as large an amount of food upon the farms of the west, but in the future much more must be raised per acre of ground farmed than has ever been raised before if people are to have as much to eat and wear as they have had in the past. This is due to the fact that the population of the United States is rapidly growing and new farms of great yielding value are becoming very scarce. This point is exemplified by the fact that last year larger crops were raised than ever before, and with the exception of a very few years in history, prices rule higher than ever before.

Intensified Farming.

All this points to one general fact, namely, that the farms of the west must be worked more intensively, and perhaps instead of one or two crops being raised, more attention must be given to diversified farming. It is very necessary that the great fertility now present in the soil must be retained at least, and if there is a possible way of increasing the fertility of our farms, attention must be given to this point. Rotation of crops is useful in holding fertility, but it is extremely doubtful whether this method alone will suffice to keep the farms in a profit-producing condition; for the fact is very evident that whenever a bushel of corn, wheat, oats or potatoes or a ton of hay is taken away from the farm, all the fertility which is contained in them goes along and is thus transferred from the farm on which the crop was raised to some other farm or wasted.

There was a time when farms in the New England states were fertile and productive and their owners boasted of the fact that the soil was rich and deep and could never be exhausted. From year to year large crops were raised, a large portion of which was sent across the water to Europe, and gradually the farms of Europe became better and more productive, but this was at the expense of the farms in the New England states, for, as a matter



"Matilda's Lily," Jersey—Produced 565 Pounds of Butter in One Year.

of fact, the great fertility which was once to be found on these eastern farms had been gradually worked out of the ground, incorporated in the crops that were raised and shipped across the water to Europe, and although the process was slow it was extensive, and the fertility was transferred from the eastern part of the United States to the farms of Europe.

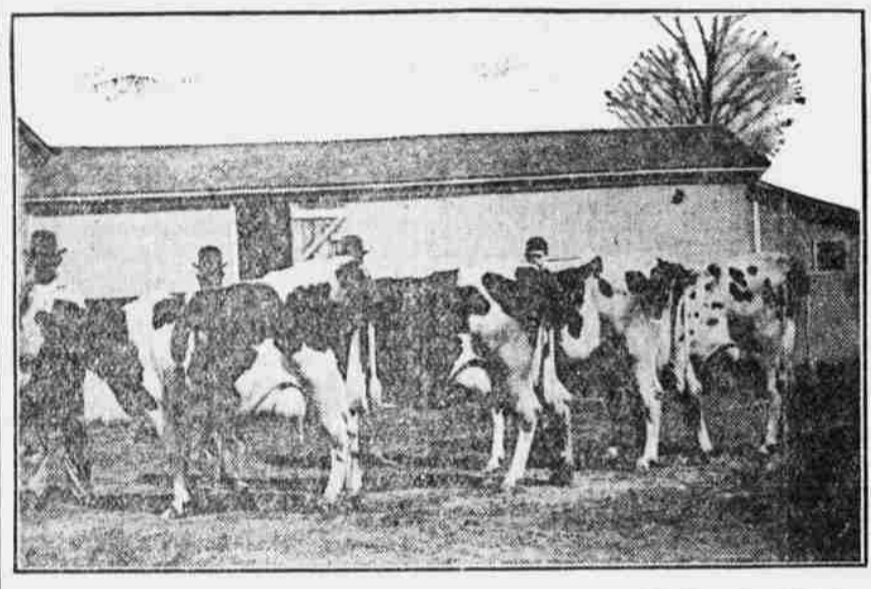
"Many Farmers Rob the Soil." The western farmer is acquainted with this fact and realizes that to continually grow corn and hay and other farm crops and ship them away from his farm in the raw state means to transfer the fertility from his farm to that owned by some other man; the observing have seen this fact demonstrated.

In many cases where on one side of the road lived a grain farmer and his neighbor across the road fed live stock, gradually—and in some instances quite rapidly—it could be seen that the stock farmer who was buying grain from his neighboring grain farmer was carrying across the road the very best portion of his neighbor's farm. As years went by one farm in this case became better by far and

standing by her side has produced 600 pounds of butter, making for him a profit of from \$75 to \$90 even after considering the value of the skim milk and the manure from the standpoint of its fertilizing value. With this fact in mind and more interested in the business, he is not satisfied at disposing of the poor cows alone, so he begins at once to build up his herd. Thus it is that he seeks knowledge relative to the proper points to be observed in the selection, breeding, feeding and the caring for cows, and that it is that it becomes possible for the experts hired by the Iowa State Dairymen's association to be of assistance to him. The spirit of improvement has reached farther than the legislature and the Dairymen's association, so that at the present time much good is being done by public spirited men along this same line of improvement.

Iowa Cow Culture Club.

Probably no one has excited so much interest in dairying during the past year as has Mr. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa. During this time he has made two or three trips to the island of Guernsey and imported from there, regardless of cost, nearly 100 head of the very finest Guernsey cattle that money could buy. He was the organizer of the Iowa Cow Culture club and put up \$1,000 in cash to be divided as prizes among the 12 cows producing the most butter in Iowa. After he had started the game many others followed. The Iowa State Agricultural college at Ames agreed to make official the records of these cows by sending a tester to the home



A Cow and Her Three Daughters That Will Each Yield 500 Pounds of Butter in a Year.

each generation that tills the soil will leave the farm to the next generation in even better condition than they themselves inherited it.

Dairy Cow Most Economical Producer.

This is not the only distinct advantage the dairy cow has, for she is furthermore recognized as the most economical producer of food nutrients. Extensive experiments carried on by Messrs. Law and Gilberts show that the cow giving daily ten quarts of milk produces six times as much mineral matter, six times as much nitrogenous material, and an amount of fat equal to the steer that gains in live weight 15 pounds of beef per week. A good dairy cow, too, will accomplish this end by the consumption of cheaper foods than will the steer, for the food of the dairy cow is made up largely of roughage, which is a cheaper kind of food, with a small amount of concentrates, while the ration of the steer is made up largely of concentrates, with a comparatively small amount of roughage.

of each cow once a month. By so doing, when the year's test has been completed each cow will have an official record of the exact amount of milk and butter that she has produced during the year and there will be no guesswork about it.

Hon. J. J. Richardson of Davenport, Iowa, than whom there is no more influential man connected with the American Jersey Cattle club of New York city, at once set about to induce the Cattle club to duplicate Mr. Marsh's prizes for Jersey cattle that might enter the contest and win. W. B. Barney of Hampton, Iowa, president of the Iowa Dairymen's association and likewise influential with the Holstein-Friesian association of America, induced his association to duplicate the prizes to the extent of \$500 for Holstein cows that might be winners of a portion of Mr. Marsh's money, and then it was that everyone seemed anxious to put up prizes for the good of this cause and seven or eight pure bred dairy bull calves were offered as prizes to competitors owning common grade cows. Dairy separators, milking machines and prizes of all kinds were offered, until finally the prize list amounted to between four and five thousand dollars, and then it was that the farmers of Iowa began entering their cows until at the time when the date for entry closed there were found to be competing in the one large association 160 cows and surprising are the facts that have been revealed from month to month. A large number of the cows have been producing from 40 to 100 pounds of butter per month and, on the other hand, a large number of them have been producing from 10 to 15 pounds of butter a month; or, in other words, some of the cows in the test are the equal in milk and butter production and, in the end, in the production of profits to their owners, of eight or ten of the cows on the other end. This yearly contest will be finished by the first of August, 1910, and the yearly production of 160 cows can then be figured up. At that time it is planned to duplicate the test and already much prize money has been offered for the cows that will enter for another such race.

Now, the value of such a contest is not in the prize which the owner of a cow may win, because this really is a small portion of the real good, but it is surprising as well as very gratifying to find how intense the interest of the owner of the cow becomes when she begins her race in a public contest. He at once wishes to learn the very best ways of feeding and caring for her and there is an impulse which leads him on to increasing his education along lines that will better the conditions in the dairy for all time to come. This growth of interest brings questions from farmers, dairymen and breeders all over the state regarding the building up and caring for the dairy herd. Many are anticipating going into the dairy business and others who have been in the dairy business are anticipating making their business one of less drudgery, shorter hours of confinement and a shorter period of profit with less of the heavy work and care than in most any other line of farming.

Effective Costumes



THE costume at the left is in russet-colored face cloth, and is effectively trimmed with black military braid. The skirt has a panel back and front cut in with the lower edge of sides; the upper part is laid on in wrapped seams; buttons are sewn each side of front; six rows of military braid are then arranged at equal distances at the foot. The coat is semi-fitting and has the front and back panels laid on the sides in wrapped seams, braid trims the lower edge of sides, also the collar and cuffs. Hat of black felt, trimmed with black satin bows completes the costume.

Materials required: Six yards cloth 46 inches wide, 18 yards braid, 4 1/2

yards silk or satin for lining coat, two dozen buttons.

The second might be made in navy serge; it has a panel taken down front and back of skirt, terminating in a box plait; on either side of front are two inverted plaits, these are headed by a material strap pointed at the end in which a button is sewn. The coat is semi-fitting and has a large sailor collar faced with material; the right front is cut in a point and taken over to left, where fastening is formed. Hat of navy chip trimmed with a feather mount.

Materials required: Six and one-half yards serge 46 inches wide, seven buttons.

TO COVER THE FURNITURE

Cretone Slips Are Among the Prettiest Things That Can Be Used for This Purpose.

Few women realize how pretty and practical are furniture covers made from cretione and other figured material, or more housewives would make use of such slips in renovating old and worn furniture. Incidentally, these modern "slips" can be made by a woman who has had any experience in cutting patterns. I find that models for chair covers, etc., can be best made by cutting a design from three-cent cambric and fitting it snugly with pins to the furniture.

When the exact dimensions of each piece are complete in cambric these trial "slips" must be unplanned and laid on the material from which the "slips" are to be constructed.

It is not necessary to bind the seams in these slips. Indeed, in a figured fabric the effect of such seams is undesirable. On plain, dun-colored fabrics life is introduced by the use of red or blue braid on the seams.

With figured goods, French seaming is best. It makes a firm and neat finish, and obviates the use of another color.

In slip covers the frame of the furniture is hidden by the material. They are precisely what they are called, "slips," which easily can be large enough to allow for shrinkage when first washed.—Pittsburg Gazette.

GIRL'S EVENING DRESS.



This simple little dress is in soft cream satin; the skirt has the fullness gathered in at waist, then again to the lace band at foot; this is of coarse lace, and is cut in a tab in front. The kimono bodice is edged with a lace trimming to match skirt, and has the slight fullness drawn into a lace waistband, the sleeves are finished off in the same way.

Material required: 4 1/2 yards satin 42 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards lace.

DAMASK FOR SHAWL SCARFS

One of the Prettiest and Most Sensible of the Present Season's Fashions.

Silk damasks are used in the fashioning of the broad shawl scarfs that are fashionable. They have the air of having once covered sofas and chairs of the grand monarch period.

These scarfs are so ample that when wound about the figure they are as warm as a coat. The colors are exquisite. A blurred design in Japanese red, which has all the romance of the east in it, is most effective. A melon green that is named after the Nile, yet which makes the old-fashioned Nile green seem inspired, is used with excellent effect.

These are often bordered with marabou and are often thrown over the shoulders with the defiant abandon of the Spaniard's cloak.

Ironing Table Linen.

It is said that an experienced laundress never sprinkles her linen. She dries it thoroughly in the air, then dips it into boiling water and puts it through the wringer. Each article is then folded in a dry cloth as smoothly as possible and allowed to remain there for a couple of hours or so. Irons must be hot, but not scorching, because the linen must be ironed perfectly dry. Herein lies the secret of table linen that is guiltless of starch.

Chenille Scarfs.

New scarfs that should make their wearers indifferent to any degree of cold, less severe than that of the arctic, are of chenille. They come in navy blue, old blue, amethyst and other fashionable shades, have chenille fringes and are further adorned with Persian borders.

The Wheel Motif.

Huge filigree and jeweled wheel motifs now ornament gowns. They are made of old gold filigree-like fretwork, incrustated with giant sapphires and imitation stones, and linked together with heavy chains of beads and gold filigree balls.

New Silk for Scarfs.

Among scarfs the newest material is fine silk cricote, like glove silk. These come in all the fashionable shades. Many scarfs have embroidered and silk crocheted lace ends, in self-tones or in harmoniously contrasting colors.

Price of Ivory Increasing.

Ivory continues to make rapid gains in cost and may sooner or later be in a class with gold. At the sales in Europe the tremendous demand pushes up the price. The allotment for each sale seems to be the same, and with a gaining consumption it is logical to expect a price advance.

This will continue until a substitute ivory is discovered or ivory is secured in greater quantities. Although we buy a great many tusks for piano keys and use the very latest method of cutting and bleaching, the margin of profit in finished key ivory is exceedingly small. With the best of skill in blocking the waste is enormous and there are many other details in connection with key ivory manufacture that require time and money.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Close Observer. Philip, eight years of age, already is a close if silent observer. In his town a number of men in the past few years have died, leaving their families unprotected for. One day Philip's teacher asked him to define the word "widow." "A widow," replied thoughtful Philip, "is a poor woman with a large family who takes boarders."

The Missing Bird. "How do you find the chicken soup tonight, Mr. Newcomb?" queried the boarding house landlady. "I have no difficulty in finding the soup, Mrs. Hasher," he replied, "but I am inclined to think the chicken will be able to prove an alibi."

Strong Winds and Sand Storms cause granulation of the eyelids. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE soothes and quickly relieves, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Only Way. To try to make others comfortable is the only way to get right comfortable ourselves, and that comes partly of not being able to think so much about ourselves when we are helping other people. For ourselves will always do pretty well if we do not pay them too much attention.—George Macdonald.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Local Pride. "How did Crimson Gulch manage to get such a showing in the census?" "Diplomacy," replied Broncho Bob. "We got the census taker into the Rosy Glow saloon and didn't let him go to work until he was seeing double."

more modern. The Trance Medium—"You're looking pretty prosperous, Ferdinand—I thought the slate-writing stunt was played out?" Former Slate-Writer—"Oh, I cut that out many moons ago—why, the spirit messages I dispense nowadays are written on souvenir post cards!"

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You will be surprised to see how quickly Hamlin's Wizard Oil will drive that stiffness out. One night, that's all.

Play Before Bedtime. Give the children their tea early, so that they can have a good play before going to bed. This play will induce a healthy tiredness and sleep will soon follow.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

What She Needed. Just at the busy hour in the evening on the "L," a woman rushed madly into the station. She had just a minute to buy a copy of Life and catch her train.

There was another customer at the news stand when she got there, and, getting impatient, she waved her ten-cent piece in the air and said to the clerk in a frenzied tone: "Give me Life, quick! Give me Life," then she pranced in her tracks when the clerk continued to wait on the first customer.

"Quick, I want Life," she repeated forcibly.

"You don't need life, madam; what you need is air," placidly replied the news agent.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

How to String Beads. In stringing any precious beads, and pearls especially, never use a needle. Simply wax the end of the silk and pass it through the hole. The knotting is also an important point. It must be large enough to hold the bead, but not large enough to show. Pearl stringers use an intricate knot of their own, and that is why it is, on the whole, better to have very expensive jewels strung by a professional. When there is a colic or something of the sort to be made, this is absolutely necessary.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Always Something to Miss. "I see that a man has succeeded in flying from a ship to shore." "When they get so that they can fly from shore to a ship there may be some chance for the man who always misses the boat." "True, but then we'll have to contend with the man who always misses the aeronaut."