

# PROFITABLE DAIRYING

By HUGH G. VAN PELT  
Dairy Expert Iowa State Dairy Association

## Experience Is Invaluable

Unless the dairyman has had considerable experience in breeding, feeding and caring for dairy cows, it is not advisable for him to start in heavily with expensive, pure-bred animals. Experience teaches that a great many who have been desirous of building up excellent herds of pure-bred dairy cattle have spent fortunes in securing them, only to be disappointed, due to the fact that they have not given them the proper care and attention that animals of such improved nature demand. On the other hand, there have been those who have started in with a small number of pure-bred animals who have made great success, and I have in mind at this time one breeder who is perhaps one of the most popular breeders of dairy cattle in the United States, who boasts of the fact that he never bought but one cow. This was a great many years ago. He writes me that he sold in one year 90 head of cows, calves, etc., which brought him over \$8,000, and since that time he has sold six head of

farmer and breeder has had it proven to him that the above method is the only one by which he can accurately determine the true producing value of his cows. In the future the farmer who is paying close attention to his business and deriving from it the greatest profits will weigh and test the milk produced by each of his cows, and those animals which are sold as surplus of the herd will be the inferior animals rather than the good ones.

Thus, by continually breeding better animals and saving the best that are produced, it is only a course of a few years that the arrangement of the farm on the dairy is one of the great objections to dairy farming in the west at this time as well as one of the reasons why the dairy herds in this country do not produce more largely than they do in the east. It is not convenient for the farmer is not convenient for the business. We are now undergoing the transition period between grain and

tures which will gather dirt and dust and, in consequence, germs and bacteria, as possible. All floor surfaces should be of cement because this is not only the most sanitary construction but in the long run it is the cheapest construction as it costs little more than wood to begin with and lasts for a lifetime. The stalls and partitions should all be made of iron pipe, comparatively inexpensive to begin with and, like the cement, once installed it remains for all time, and even though the outside of the barn were to burn down the floor, stalls and stanchions would remain intact. This construction admits very little accumulation of dirt and dust and is very easily kept clean. In fact, in most sanitary barns that are constructed in this manner it is customary at intervals and in many instances every day to scrub the barn from one end to the other. Every portion of the barn should be set off by itself and especially should the cows be kept in their particular portion and all other kept away.

**Poor Butter.**  
It is a fact that the butter produced in the west is poorer in quality than the butter that was produced 15 or 20 years ago, and this is due largely to the fact that the milk is not cared for in the same manner that the butter-maker in the creamery in the past cared for the milk before separating it. By keeping the separator clean and by cooling down the cream or the milk as the case may be, and keeping it cool, it is possible to make even better butter today than ever before because butter-makers as a rule are more efficient and skillful in their operations than in the past.

The matter of cost is always to be considered as an essential point in the construction of any of our farm buildings, but the question is ever prevalent whether or not the barn built with the least cost is in the long run the best barn that can possibly be built should be built at the least cost and by the use of cement, iron gas pipes for stalls, partitions and stanchions, and by the use of the most economical material for the frame work and construction, will provide a barn which with time and care will be not only the least expensive but also the most healthful for the cows and conducive to the production of the most sanitary, the purest and the most profitable milk. This is because it will be as easy to produce sanitary milk as that which is unsanitary, and it will be produced cheaper because the cows will be in a more healthy condition, and a warm, well ventilated barn will be conducive to the greatest possible flow of milk for the least amount of feed given.

**Clean Barn Lots.**  
Not only should the barn be well arranged but the lots are of equal importance. The barn, by all means, should be built on one of the highest spots of the farm so that the water will drain in all directions and keep the barn lots as well as the interior of the barn free from standing mud and water at all times. There is very seldom a farm so arranged that there are enough lots to divide the stock up in a manner in which they should be divided, and too often do we find cows, calves, heifers, pigs, etc., all running together in one lot, and such an arrangement is always the cause of more loss than less due to the fact that the cows and heifers of different ages, for the calves, the bulls, for dry cows, etc., and a few lots constructed in the beginning, a few paddocks which in summer time will grow the best grasses, will make it possible to give each animal particular attention and will result in success in more ways than one. Cows during a period when they are giving the greatest amount of milk, if placed under special conditions, may often-times be made to give more milk than though they received only common care, and suffice it is to say that even though around the dairy barn there are to be found a dozen lots, the feeder, herdsman or farmer will find from experience that each of them can be put to use during most every day in the year. Nothing is more disgusting or will drive one away from the farm quicker than barn lots that are knee deep with mud and dirt, especially when the mud is so thick that it is necessary to wade through it to get to the lots. These lots are unnecessary and by being drained and covered with cinders or gravel which incurs a very small amount of time and expense, they could be kept perfectly dry and sanitary.

**Faithful Woman Employee.**  
Mrs. Electra L. Smith for more than 35 years a Washington employee of the government, recently resigned to return home in Sterling, Va. Mrs. Smith has identified herself closely with the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations, being a member of the Woman's Relief corps, and has worked for these with all her patriotic soul ever since the war. During the Spanish-American war she devoted much of her time and salary to the benefit of the soldiers of that war. Mrs. Smith has stood high in official circles in Washington and is a woman of sterling worth and of high esteem by everybody who has ever known her. She was a member of the organization of the Legion of Loyal Women, which gave her a reception before she left. Her friends presented her with a very beautiful Roman necklace of gold and silver set with amethysts as a good-by present.

**Patience of Katie.**  
Katie, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, had served for ten years in a wealthy Virginia family. For more than half of this term of service one Jacob, of her own people, had at intervals come a-calling. He had sat in the kitchen and watched the deft and skillful movements of Katie with marked respect and ponderous admiration, but he had never "spoken." At length toward the end of the seventh year she took the reins of destiny in her own hands and addressed her admirer thus: "Well, Zhabok, if yer wants me yer can't shoo half me." A light dawned in the mild blue eye of Jacob. Bringing his hand down gently on his knee, he replied: "I was zhabst about to mention it."—Harper's Magazine.

asked by a servant what he had done with the hotel hairbrush. This dignified man in clerical attire, with his wife and children, was prevented from leaving the hotel until it was ascertained that he had spoken the truth when he said that he threw the brush under the bed to scare away a cat.—Mrs. Colquhoun, in Los Angeles Times.

**Police Found Politic.**  
A tribune of the politeness and courtesy of the Washington police force was paid by Prince Tsai Tao, the young Chinese Prince who spent some time in the capital a couple of months ago. It was in the shape of a check for \$200 for the police pension fund, sent to the commissioners. The prince accompanied his gift with a letter. Commissioner Rudolph sent a letter of acceptance to the prince.

**Isn't He?**  
After all, the man who hasn't anything more important than the defeat of the home team worry about is pretty lucky, isn't he?

# FOR THE LANDSMAN WHO GOES TO SEA

By LEONARD K. HIRSBERG, A.B., M.D.

ALL adjectives and ill have three degrees—save one. Seasick and seasickness are always in the superlative. Even a "light touch" is agony to the victim, and to him is just as bad as the worst case ever suffered by mortal.

And yet, in itself, seasickness is no more dangerous than a stubbed toe, and not nearly as terrible in its possible effects as a severe bump of the knee. For the knee is one of the most sensitive portions of the anatomy, while the seasick, yet patient, stomach can stand a lot of bad treatment.

Just what the percentage of average travelers who succumb to seasickness savants have neglected to figure, but a conservative may place it at about 90 per cent. So, when statistical steamship agents tell you that probably 400,000 persons travel by sea each year on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the great lakes each year, you can easily compute the number of seasick sufferers at 360,000 persons. And seasickness is no respecter of persons—prince and pauper, young and old, man and woman, all alike suffer from its pangs. Even animals feel it, and feel it sorely, while some persons never get out of it, no matter how often they go to sea.

Sailing out of port on regular trips are men that half a dozen well-known navigators who "pay tribute to Neptune," as it is euphemistically expressed, every time they strike deep water. The attack does not last long with these victims, but it is doubly conspicuous because striking the water, as every one knows, seasickness is caused by the motion of a vessel at sea, but just how the motion acts on the bodily organism is still an open question.

According to some authorities, the violent and uncontrolled movements of the stomach produce gastric disturbances, and these disturbances cause vomiting. By others the theory is advanced that the center of disturbance is the central nervous system, which becomes demoralized by the strange lurching motion of the vessel. Circulation in the medulla oblongata is impeded, say still others, with the result that a sort of storm develops in the nerve controlling the stomach. Finally, others aver that the imagination is much to blame, or that the brain becomes shocked, or that muscular fatigue, caused by efforts to maintain one's balance, is the real cause of the trouble.

On the whole, probably all of these things help. At all events, it makes no sense to sit and wonder, and you may select your own cause when you next travel on the briny.

But the first symptoms are somewhat alarming. Comes a faint sense of giddiness; a creepy, chilly feeling of light-headedness. Ofttimes a perspiration breaks out on hands and forehead; your stomach seems sinking—and then comes nausea.

Regardless of the direction of the wind, the victim rushes to the side of the ship and gives up his last meal. Then his kind hands lay hold on him and lead him to his cabin, where he lies in most abject misery for periods varying from 24 hours to the length of the voyage, be it six days or sixteen.

Sometimes, however, nausea does not develop, and this kind of sickness is described by its victims as even worse than that in which one gives up all within him. As the seasick sufferers say that their form is the worst, the question is still open for discussion.

At all events, no pang known to terra firma equals in sheer terror and misery the despairing, lost sensation of the seasick. First, say those who know, and doctors also are recommended by certain authorities, but to be effective they must be taken in large quantities. And the relief is only temporary, the patient becoming gloriously drunk and sleeping off his "bun," only to wake up to renewed illness and nausea.

In some cases, however, champagne is really effective in relieving violent nausea, the effect being due to its carbonic acid gas, and practically the same result may be obtained by the use of soda water.

At times, also, say some surgeons of vast experience, is the plan of permitting the initial vomiting to continue. "Leave the patient alone in his misery for a couple of hours," said one veteran to the writer. "By that time his stomach will be empty, then give him a goblet of warm water, which will at once be ejected. After that administer half a dram of bromide of potassium in as large a quantity of water as he can swallow. If the bro-



midle solution is concentrated, it will make him vomit again, while if it is sufficiently diluted he will retain it. Put him to bed and an hour or so later give him another dose. Nine times out of ten he will drop off to sleep and will awaken well and hungry.

By other good authorities this treatment is said to be good in smooth water, but ineffective in stress of storm, when they aver, nature must take its course, and the seasick victims can only endure in what patience they may be able to muster.

The growing custom of taking sedatives and sleeping powders on shipboard cannot be too strongly condemned. Cocaine, morphine and similar depressants are contained in most of these elixirs, and, while effective enough when administered by a regular physician, such things are extremely risky when employed in an unscientific, haphazard manner. While morphine may make a person sleep, its other effects are often dissipation, and in many persons it excites vomiting rather than all-ways it. In consequence, the prudent voyager will steer clear of all "bracers" that contain it.

So, too, are cocaine, chloral and chloroform and similar "bracers," and it is largely the same objection, albeit it is the theory of those who recommend them that they deaden the abnormal sensitiveness of the stomach lining and thus stop the vomiting. This may be all very true, but also it is true that their effects are not limited to the stomach, while, further than this, with healthy persons the vomiting of seasickness is by no means alarming. Indeed, severe "retching" without vomiting, is often more painful and harmful than the vomiting, and fully as disagreeable.

"Hot water for mine when I'm seasick," says one man, and, "Hot, black coffee for mine," says another, and there you are.

A list of all remedies for seasickness would fill a large book, and should include all the bromides, anodynes, narcotics, opiates and anesthetics, to say nothing of a thousand and one other fearsome things. Besides there is a long list of mechanical devices for the prevention or cure of seasickness. Some persons use tight belts and others are addicted to ice bags on their backs, while another relies upon massage. Yet none of these measures has a sound theory to back it, and none has been found generally efficacious.

Some persons are always seasick, no matter how many voyages they make; others have never been seasick and never will be, no matter how stormy the weather. May you be one of the latter number.

## WORDS OF MASTER OF SATIRE

George Bernard Shaw at His Best in Answer to Invitation of Frenchmen.

Rodin's Parisian friends gave him a luncheon in recognition of his promotion to the rank of grand cross of the Legion of Honor. G. B. Shaw, whom the French papers call merely an English humorist, declined an invitation to attend, saying, he himself was already assured of immortality, as the encyclopedias will hereafter catalogue him: "Shaw, subject of a bust by Rodin; otherwise unknown." Shaw concludes: "To entertain Rodin seems to me to be rather preposterous. It is as if Adam, after the seven days of creation, had offered a snuffbox to the Almighty with the remark: 'My congratulations! It's quite lovely indeed. Personally I do not dare, but I trust Rodin will forgive you. He already has much to forgive his country, so he must be accustomed to it by now.'"

## What He Wished to Know.

"Here's an article in this magazine entitled: 'How to Meet Trouble,'" said Mrs. Wedderly. "Shall I read it to you?" "No, thank you," replied his wife's husband. "How to dodge trouble is the brand of information I'm looking for."

## Avoiding Attention.

"You look sweet enough to kiss." "Well, here is a railway station." "What's that got to do with it?" "Stupid! We'll go in there and when a train comes in I will rush up to you and throw myself into your arms."

## Three Acts and an Injunction.

"Has Muller secured a copyright on his frisky comedy?" "He gets the injunction first." "What injunction?" "The injunction to prevent the police from stopping the performance."

## Good Hobby to Possess.

Philanthropy should be every rich man's hobby.

# IN THE LIMELIGHT

## TO HEAD MONEY HEPTARCHY



J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., whom Thomas Ryan says is to head an American financial heptarchy, recently has been visiting some of the vast property interests to which he is to fall heir. Young Morgan marveled at the huge steel plants in Pittsburgh, a part of the United States Steel corporation—the trust—which is controlled by his father. He also visited the mills at Gary, Ind., which are growing so rapidly, and found much to ponder over there.

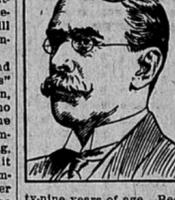
Although the impression is far from general, young Morgan is in many ways much like his father. He may not have the latter's organizing genius; that remains to be seen.

But he has the dominating personality and aptitude for business that made the elder Morgan even a decade ago and before he crowned his organization exploits with the formation of all industrial combinations—the United States Steel corporation—such a towering figure in the financial world. And for years the younger man has taken an active part in the affairs of both the London and New York houses of J. P. Morgan & Co. But it was not until a year ago that J. P. Morgan, Jr., entered the domain of corporate finance and management.

His election to the directorate and finance committee of the United States Steel corporation and his entrance to the National City bank board of directors indicated unmistakably the purpose of the father to familiarize the son with more important views than developed upon him in the ordinary routine of the great banking concern as that of J. P. Morgan & Co. Young Morgan is much like his father, physically, as well as mentally. He is tall, robust and fine looking. The temperaments of the two men, however, have little in common. Morgan, Sr., is brusque and saturnine. Morgan, Jr., is genial. What is called personal magnetism is one of the assets that have made him extremely popular in both business and society.

He is also an athlete and outdoor man, his heir to \$300,000,000 and the most lucrative banking business in the world, and an ardent sportsman. He does not miss the New York Yacht club, his Long Island sound, where even in the worst of weather and in his clerical, looking like the hardiest of Gloucester fishermen, he handles his smart 30-footer lulls in mastery fashion.

## GORST EGYPT'S REAL RULER



The famous speech which Col. Theodore Roosevelt made in London, following the one which he made in Egypt, has attracted attention to that country, and to Sir Eldon Gorst, British agent and consul general in Egypt, who was the real ruler in that part of John Bull's domain.

Sir Eldon Gorst succeeded Lord Cromer in Egypt, a little more than three years ago, but previously he had had much experience in that country. He first went to Cairo in 1885 as an attaché and has been promoted gradually to his present position. The criticism against him is that he is too conciliatory; that he has not been sufficiently firm in dealing with the Nationalist press, which even goes so far as to advocate an assassination of the British government representative. He is a native of New Zealand and is forty-nine years of age. Recently Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary in the British cabinet, eulogized Gorst and his administration of Egyptian affairs, but in spite of this Gorst is to be replaced by Sir Arthur Hardinge, cousin of the newly-appointed viceroy of India. There is an effort to make it appear that the Roosevelt speech had nothing to do with Gorst's removal, but the people generally accept the idea that the government is taking the ex-president's advice and will rule in Egypt with a curb bit in the future.

Egypt owes her present prosperity to the security which comes with the "foreign joke"; but there exists a Nationalist party, the ambition of which is independence. Mr. Roosevelt, in addressing these Nationalists, bluntly told them they were not fit for self-government and would not be for several generations.

In England, Mr. Roosevelt followed this up by telling the British their duty was plain. In effect he said that if Great Britain had no right in Egypt it should get out. If it had a right there, it should rule with a firm hand and establish and maintain order at all costs.

## OLD GUERRILLA CHIEF OUT



Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerrilla of Civil War days has lost his position as a special attorney in the department of justice, after eight years there.

In the absence of Attorney General Wickham no explanation was made at the department. Old age, that nightmare of superannuated government employees, it is understood, was the main reason for the dismissal.

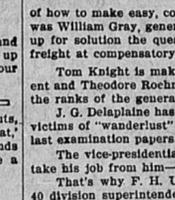
Col. Mosby is about seventy-three years of age. To his old friends he appears active and energetic. He has been blind in one eye since he was a young man, and lately has been getting deaf.

The colonel's history as a fighting man, his achievements with a small band of guerrillas during the great war between the states, has given him a place in history that has marked him for distinction for many years. He was appointed a special attorney of the department early in the first part of the Roosevelt administration, and was assigned to break up the cattlemen's operations against government lands in the middle west. His fearlessness in this work, in spite of numerous threats, won him the approval of President Roosevelt. The colonel was one of the investigators of the case which recently led to the sensational charges made by Senator Gore, and his dismissal so soon afterward is regarded as significant.

Colonel Mosby became a Republican some time after the Civil war, believing that to be the best method for securing concessions to the south. He was a special favorite of General Grant, who kept him in the best federal positions to be had and consulted him often as to important government matters.

It is probable that Colonel Mosby will now devote his time to writing a book of the Civil war, in which he took such a conspicuous part.

## RAIL CHIEF HAS A SCHOOL



H. E. Byram, vice-president of the Burlington system, has been teaching school in St. Louis. Naturally it is a railroad school and notable from the fact that the occasion was the first upon which the Burlington system, meeting members of the operating and traffic staff at division and district headquarters and holding little educational meetings.

He had a school composed of local celebrities in St. Louis. One was W. A. Talco, assistant general passenger agent, who is studying the question of how to make easy, comfortable and safe riding for passengers. Then there was William Gray, general freight agent of the Missouri district line. He has up for solution the question of the rapid, correct and safe transportation of freight at compensatory rates.

Tom Knight is making a deep study of how to be a division superintendent and Theodore Rochm is just finishing an elaborate course on promotion in the ranks of the general passenger department.

J. G. Delaplaine has made large advances in the art of "guiding right" the victims of "wanderlust" if they are headed west of Chicago and St. Louis. His last examination papers showed a remarkably high average.

The vice-presidential pedagogy has the task of teaching other people to take his job from him—when they get good enough. That's why F. H. Ustick was in school despite the hot weather. All the 40 division superintendents on the system are in educational training to succeed Mr. Ustick and other general superintendents and all of the office boys are in line of promotion.

Mr. Byram held a session of school in Hannibal, Brookfield, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. This happens at least twice a year and railroad men will continue to "go to school," even in their maturer years, because they believe there is always something to learn about running a railroad and its business.

## Frequent Passes.

"Town council met down in the hall last night," announced the old storekeeper at Beacon Ridge. "That's so," rejoined the starch drummer. "Did they pass any measures?" "Yes, a quart measure of cider was passing pretty lively all through the meeting."

## Uncle Eben's Philosophy.

"I knows a man," says Uncle Eben, "dat says he loves nature. But he never goes out in de woods without a shovel. Dat's de way some folks loves deir neighbors."

## Some Cats.

"The fur trade of the world uses up one million cat skins annually." "I wish the fur trade would come around some night and gather its next year's supply from my back fence."

## WHY MEN ARE NOT PRETTY

Investigation Ascribes Lack of Good Looks to Mental Labor and Close Attention to Business.

A British investigator is ungalant enough to state that the reason why women are as a rule a beauty not attained by man lies in the fact that they are more indolent and do not so prone to "exercise their brains" as men are. Intellectual labors and assiduous atten-

tion to business are, according to this authority, matters extremely prejudicial to the development of physical beauty.

In support of his theory this Briton points to the Zares, a tribe of British India. Among them, it appears, women hold the place that in other countries is preempted by men. The Zaro woman manages the affairs of state,

engages in business on her own account and does not restrict herself to the narrow field of woman elsewhere. On the other hand, the Zaro man has nothing to do but cook the meals and look after the children. The natural result of all this, says our scientist, is that the men of this singular tribe are "very pretty" and the women unusually plain.

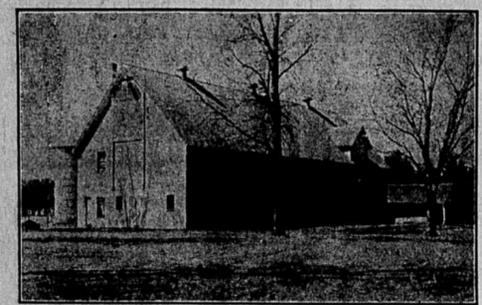
Good Hobby to Possess. Philanthropy should be every rich man's hobby.



A Poor Barn for Any Purpose.

proper care is taken of these animals calves for \$550. The number of descendants from the one cow up to 1907 was between six and seven hundred. Besides this his letter reads that he has paid for his farm and raised his family from the products and offspring of this one cow. Golden Eye, which cost him when she was young \$300. He still has on his farm one cow that is a granddaughter of the old, original cow and that is nearly twenty years old and has produced for him a dozen calves and, to use his expression, "has been what would be called a first-class cow for eighteen years."

Keep the Boy and Girl on the Farm. One of the chief problems of the farmer today is how to keep his sons on the farm and interested in the business. I know of no way more advisable than to give him a well-bred dairy heifer or cow and allow him to care for and raise the female offspring, paying all expenses by the sale of the dairy products and male calves. It will be very surprising to note that if



Main Portion of Dairy Barn at Iowa State College. (Planned by the Writer.)

and proper attention is paid to the character of the sires used, in the course of twenty years' time, allowing a ten per cent. death loss in both the cows and the calves, that there is a possibility of the young man's owning a herd amounting in numbers to nearly 2,000 head. By so building up the pure-bred herd, the dairyman grows with the business and becomes educated in the best methods of caring for the cows, keeping the records, etc., as the herd increases, and I do not hesitate to say that the best herds which we have in the world today have been built up in this manner rather than by the purchasing of a large, pure-bred herd to begin with. By thus slowly increasing the herd it is possible for the breeder to keep close watch of his cows, always knowing which are the profitable ones and which are the unprofitable. It is true that even though the best of cows are used as a foundation and though the greatest of care is used in the selection of sires with which to mate them, there are always more or less disappointments which can only be found by the use of the scales and the Babcock test. By weighing each cow's milk at each milking period and by testing a day's yield once a month to determine the percentage of butter-fat, it is a very simple matter for the farmer to know at the end of the year how much milk and butter-fat each of his cows have produced. During the years gone by, it has been common policy for the farmer to sell his good cows and in many instances keep those cows on his farm which were actually not paying for the feed they consumed. He did not do this because it was his desire to do so, but he was not aware that there was so much difference between the different individuals in his herd. Today the wise

ventilation, sanitation, confinement of odors and cost. From the standpoint of convenience, the cows should face feeding alleys ways that are wide enough for both grain and roughage to be taken to them in the easiest and quickest possible manner. As a rule, it is advisable to have two feed alleys ways with the cows facing outward. At the four ends of these two feeding alleys ways should be placed the grain-room, hay chutes and the silos. Light and sunshine are very essential in the dairy barn and they, together with heat, keep the barn dry and make it impossible for germ life and bacteria to grow.

Sunshine is a better destroyer of germs and bacteria than any commercial disinfectant. In planning the barn, the architect should provide for window space amounting to six square feet per cow. The dairy barn will be warm enough providing too much air space is not allowed for each cow and providing that it is possible to close the doors and do away with the customary wide cracks that are to be found so often in barns of the west at the present time. If the barn is kept as warm as it should be through ventilation is necessary.

When we call to mind the fact that milk is produced for the purpose of human consumption, we are impressed with the fact that it should be produced by sanitary methods and always kept scrupulously clean and free from dirt and dust particles which are so frequently permitted to gain access to the milk. If the barn is properly constructed this is not a difficult matter. The interior of the dairy barn should be as simple as possible and one of the secrets of providing the proper interior of a dairy barn is to have it as free from fix-

tures which will gather dirt and dust and, in consequence, germs and bacteria, as possible. All floor surfaces should be of cement because this is not only the most sanitary construction but in the long run it is the cheapest construction as it costs little more than wood to begin with and lasts for a lifetime. The stalls and partitions should all be made of iron pipe, comparatively inexpensive to begin with and, like the cement, once installed it remains for all time, and even though the outside of the barn were to burn down the floor, stalls and stanchions would remain intact. This construction admits very little accumulation of dirt and dust and is very easily kept clean. In fact, in most sanitary barns that are constructed in this manner it is customary at intervals and in many instances every day to scrub the barn from one end to the other. Every portion of the barn should be set off by itself and especially should the cows be kept in their particular portion and all other kept away.

**Poor Butter.**  
It is a fact that the butter produced in the west is poorer in quality than the butter that was produced 15 or 20 years ago, and this is due largely to the fact that the milk is not cared for in the same manner that the butter-maker in the creamery in the past cared for the milk before separating it. By keeping the separator clean and by cooling down the cream or the milk as the case may be, and keeping it cool, it is possible to make even better butter today than ever before because butter-makers as a rule are more efficient and skillful in their operations than in the past.

The matter of cost is always to be considered as an essential point in the construction of any of our farm buildings, but the question is ever prevalent whether or not the barn built with the least cost is in the long run the best barn that can possibly be built should be built at the least cost and by the use of cement, iron gas pipes for stalls, partitions and stanchions, and by the use of the most economical material for the frame work and construction, will provide a barn which with time and care will be not only the least expensive but also the most healthful for the cows and conducive to the production of the most sanitary, the purest and the most profitable milk. This is because it will be as easy to produce sanitary milk as that which is unsanitary, and it will be produced cheaper because the cows will be in a more healthy condition, and a warm, well ventilated barn will be conducive to the greatest possible flow of milk for the least amount of feed given.

**Clean Barn Lots.**  
Not only should the barn be well arranged but the lots are of equal importance. The barn, by all means, should be built on one of the highest spots of the farm so that the water will drain in all directions and keep the barn lots as well as the interior of the barn free from standing mud and water at all times. There is very seldom a farm so arranged that there are enough lots to divide the stock up in a manner in which they should be divided, and too often do we find cows, calves, heifers, pigs, etc., all running together in one lot, and such an arrangement is always the cause of more loss than less due to the fact that the cows and heifers of different ages, for the calves, the bulls, for dry cows, etc., and a few lots constructed in the beginning, a few paddocks which in summer time will grow the best grasses, will make it possible to give each animal particular attention and will result in success in more ways than one. Cows during a period when they are giving the greatest amount of milk, if placed under special conditions, may often-times be made to give more milk than though they received only common care, and suffice it is to say that even though around the dairy barn there are to be found a dozen lots, the feeder, herdsman or farmer will find from experience that each of them can be put to use during most every day in the year. Nothing is more disgusting or will drive one away from the farm quicker than barn lots that are knee deep with mud and dirt, especially when the mud is so thick that it is necessary to wade through it to get to the lots. These lots are unnecessary and by being drained and covered with cinders or gravel which incurs a very small amount of time and expense, they could be kept perfectly dry and sanitary.

**Faithful Woman Employee.**  
Mrs. Electra L. Smith for more than 35 years a Washington employee of the government, recently resigned to return home in Sterling, Va. Mrs. Smith has identified herself closely with the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations, being a member of the Woman's Relief corps, and has worked for these with all her patriotic soul ever since the war. During the Spanish-American war she devoted much of her time and salary to the benefit of the soldiers of that war. Mrs. Smith has stood high in official circles in Washington and is a woman of sterling worth and of high esteem by everybody who has ever known her. She was a member of the organization of the Legion of Loyal Women, which gave her a reception before she left. Her friends presented her with a very beautiful Roman necklace of gold and silver set with amethysts as a good-by present.

**Patience of Katie.**  
Katie, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, had served for ten years in a wealthy Virginia family. For more than half of this term of service one Jacob, of her own people, had at intervals come a-calling. He had sat in the kitchen and watched the deft and skillful movements of Katie with marked respect and ponderous admiration, but he had never "spoken." At length toward the end of the seventh year she took the reins of destiny in her own hands and addressed her admirer thus: "Well, Zhabok, if yer wants me yer can't shoo half me." A light dawned in the mild blue eye of Jacob. Bringing his hand down gently on his knee, he replied: "I was zhabst about to mention it."—Harper's Magazine.

asked by a servant what he had done with the hotel hairbrush. This dignified man in clerical attire, with his wife and children, was prevented from leaving the hotel until it was ascertained that he had spoken the truth when he said that he threw the brush under the bed to scare away a cat.—Mrs. Colquhoun, in Los Angeles Times.

**Police Found Politic.**  
A tribune of the politeness and courtesy of the Washington police force was paid by Prince Tsai Tao, the young Chinese Prince who spent some time in the capital a couple of months ago. It was in the shape of a check for \$200 for the police pension fund, sent to the commissioners. The prince accompanied his gift with a letter. Commissioner Rudolph sent a letter of acceptance to the prince.

**Isn't He?**  
After all, the man who hasn't anything more