

# PROFITABLE DAIRYING

By HUGH G. VAN PELT  
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## Feeding the Cow When Fresh

Two or three days after the cow has freshened she should be given a grain ration consisting of foods which are rich in protein, such as bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, alfalfa hay, etc., with an additional amount of corn silage that she will consume together with some cornmeal which, of course, will cheapen the ration. Reducing this amount of feed, the milk which she produces thereby should be weighed to determine the amount of milk that she will produce without being forced. This, of course, can be determined by the milk scales, which are an invaluable adjunct in the dairy barn or milkroom at all times. After being allowed to remain on this ration for two days the feeder has determined the quantity of milk given and should then increase the ration one-half pound and allow her to remain on the ration of four and a half pounds for two days and again determine the amount of milk produced by the cow for the feed consumed. Now, if the scales show that there has been an increase in the production of milk sufficiently large to pay for the increase on the one-half pound of grain and a profit thereon, then it is wholly a business consideration and the feeder should assume further risk and increase the ration by another one-half pound of grain. Then, with the cow on a ration of five pounds of grain a day for two days, it is possible by the continued weighing of the milk to determine whether or not this additional half pound of grain has been instrumental in increasing the milk flow to such proportions that the system is profitable, and so the feeder should continue increasing the ration one-half pound every other day just so long as the cow continues to respond with the increase in milk production sufficiently large that if placed upon the market at prevailing prices it would pay for the increase in the feed and a profit on the investment. Determining Amount of Feed Needed.

When by carefully giving an additional bit of grain, the cow ceases to respond, then one or two things may be true; either the cow has reached the limit of her ability to produce milk or the character of the ration is not suitable to her needs. The proposition which confronts the feeder now is to change his ration in such a way that if possible further efforts on the part of the cow may be stimulated. This can be done by substituting one grain or feed for another, if a portion of the ration consists of corn, a portion of this feed may be taken away and more bran or oilmeal added. On the other hand, if the ration is made up of feeds of a more nitrogenous character, the likelihood is that by substituting for a small amount of them more cornmeal, the cow will again be set to work. By changing the ration back and forth in this manner a time will come when the cow will respond to two, the cause for this lack of response on the part of the cow may either be remedied or the reason for it determined. If it be true that she has reached the limit of her ability to produce milk, then it is wholly unprofitable to give her an additional amount of grain for all feed given her in addition to that which she will convert into milk must be remembered is wasted. A good dairy cow placed under this system of management and feeding will require in the neighborhood of thirty days to come to the limit of the amount of feed which she can handle profitably, or in other words, to the limit of the amount of milk she has the ability of producing. At this time also she is very close to the limit of her capacity or the amount of feed which she has the power of assimilating successfully. It is then necessary for the feeder to decrease her ration in the same gradual manner.



"Missy of the Glen," Champion Cow of Guernsey Breed—Record, 954 Pounds of Butter in One Year at Age of 3-Years.

amount even at the time when the climax of her milk producing ability is reached. As an instance, we might consider a certain dairy cow, the ability of which was to produce on her best day 60 pounds of milk. Now, if this cow is so managed and fed that she is gradually brought to the point where she produces in one day 70 pounds and then gradually decreases in her milk flow from 70, 69, 68, 67, and so on, it will be found even at the time when she wishes her to be dry that she is still giving from ten to twenty pounds of milk daily. On the other hand, we will presume that the methods employed in feeding this cow when fresh are improper and she is stimulated to produce only 40 pounds of milk in a day when she should give 70, and then as her maternal instincts become dull she begins to decrease, falling from 40 pounds to 39, 38, 37, and so on, in all likelihood she will be giving no more if as much milk at the time when she should be dry and a result her yearly work has amounted to much less than though during the first 30 days she has been stimulated by proper methods of care and feeding to do her best in her power. Throughout the year the cost of her feed has been at condition, but also in keeping up the flow of milk which the conditions of June has stimulated. When fall comes along with the cold nights and the rainy days, the milk production of the cow will begin declining in her flow. The farmer and dairyman always dislikes to see the time come when it is necessary for him to confine his animals to the barn, so he puts off from time to time taking the cow from the pasture, and as a result, although he is not aware of it, unless the milk is weighed daily, the cows begin dropping off seriously in their milk flow because their feeder and owner is not following the dictates of the lessons which he learns from Nature when she was supplying the conditions most suitable. The feeder should bear in mind that whenever the cow declines in milk flow, the amount is small or great, it is impossible to bring her back to the point of production where she will supply so great an amount of milk as even though the conditions be greatly bettered.

The conditions that are most suitable to milk production are surroundings that are comfortable to the cow and feeds supplied in abundance that furnish the nutrients required for making milk and having the cow in that condition which makes it possible for her to do her best work.

In the rivers and lakes of Mexico state of Tabasco there swims a fish known as the "crocodile fish," which, according to word received at the department of commerce and labor, is most useful to man. The skin of the crocodile fish if properly cured, may be utilized for any of the purposes for which the lighter weights of leather are employed. The oil of the crocodile fish is a perfect lubricant, and also used for making leather. In addition to these qualities as a lubricant and emollient, the oil possesses medicinal qualities for which a superiority to the finest of Norwegian cod liver is claimed. The flesh of the crocodile fish is extensively used by the natives as food and highly relished by them as one of the delicacies of the country. Crocodile fish range in length from ten inches to four feet, and when dried assume an ashen hue, with lighter shadings of a blueish tint.

It has been found difficult by authorities to define the word poison. For instance, a dose of powdered glass will kill a man, but can it be said to "poison" him? A dose of typhoid germs might also be fatal, but it has been contended that it should not be described as "poisoning." Hence our interest in a novel definition by Prof. R. V. Jaksch, who uses the following definition of a poison: "From a clinical point of view everything may be termed a poison which can damage the organism not alone by its quality but by simple excess in quantity—'even food' and truly he discusses the poisonous properties of all foodstuffs—milk, fats, flesh, fish and carbohydrates and their substitutes. In fact, many more people may be said to be poisoned by excess of food than those who die of starvation.

From Bad to Worse. First Bridge Player "I couldn't make up my mind what to wear. I've got three hats, but they're all out of style." Second Bridge Player—"I was in a worse quandary. I have three hats and they're all the latest thing."—Life.

Real Fire Water. According to the London Chronicle, a peculiar drink is to be found on the west coast of Africa: "You take a log and put in it a few drops

# DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

## Vast Sum Which We Spend on Peanuts



THE person who buys a nickel's worth of peanuts to munch at the ball game, to feed the squirrels in the park or to gladden the hearts of children at home, scarcely realizes that he has contributed to an industry that last year formed a million-dollar crop, and which placed on the market in various forms, reached the enormous sum of \$100,000,000. This, according to Washington statisticians, is a little less than the amount of money required for producing the amount of milk which she has the ability of producing. If she is not assisted at this time and if of a special dairy type, she will again begin robbing her body, and by the end of the summer when the fall rains come again, she will be extremely poor and emaciated.

Following up the lesson which Nature teaches in May and June, it has been found that to supply the cow with extra feed of a succulent nature, either in the form of green oats or clover or green corn or silage, and providing her with shade during the day and allowing her to graze at night when it is cool, there is a possibility of not only keeping the cow in good

condition, but also in keeping up the flow of milk which the conditions of June has stimulated. When fall comes along with the cold nights and the rainy days, the milk production of the cow will begin declining in her flow. The farmer and dairyman always dislikes to see the time come when it is necessary for him to confine his animals to the barn, so he puts off from time to time taking the cow from the pasture, and as a result, although he is not aware of it, unless the milk is weighed daily, the cows begin dropping off seriously in their milk flow because their feeder and owner is not following the dictates of the lessons which he learns from Nature when she was supplying the conditions most suitable. The feeder should bear in mind that whenever the cow declines in milk flow, the amount is small or great, it is impossible to bring her back to the point of production where she will supply so great an amount of milk as even though the conditions be greatly bettered.

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From every bottle in the bar. Then you put a match to it—the mixture burns brightly enough to light three hats, and gulp it down. This fire water possibly explains why so few West African officials live to see their pensions."—Life.

From the average woman's point of view, to be able to wear small shoes is a great feat.

Any man can afford to be a poet if he doesn't need the money.

# FAULTS IN IRONING

When Colors Fade It is a Good Idea to Investigate That Branch of Laundry Work.

Fading is often caused by too hot irons. The fading of colored articles is due often not to the washing, but to the ironing. Too hot irons are used directly on the material, and this will fade delicate colors more than any amount of washing. The effect is even worse than strong sunlight. Be sure that the article is evenly dampened and that the iron is only hot enough to smooth the wrinkles properly by means of even pressure, and you will have no more trouble from fading. Skirts must never be ironed across the gores, but up and down; otherwise the set of the garment is ruined.

# The Home

Vegetables that have leaves or folded stalks should be washed very thoroughly. Spreading a little flour on top of a cake will sometimes prevent icing from running. Bamboo furniture should be rubbed occasionally with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine, followed by a brisk polish with a soft cloth. A good mixture to set color in cotton materials is one tablespoonful of turpentine, a handful of salt and a pail of cold water. Put goods in over night. Shrink and set color of children's garments before making up. They soil so quickly that it is not worth while to risk marks by waiting until afterward. The marks of matches on walls may be cleaned by applying the cut side of a lemon. Then rub the place with whiting and at last scrub with soap and water. When icing runs put it back on stove on top of asbestos mat and stir until proper consistency. This can be done after sirup is added to white of egg. A simple method of keeping butter in warm weather is to invert a large earthenware crock or a flower pot over the dish containing the butter, wrap the crock with a wet cloth and put a little water in the dish with the butter. The rapid absorption of heat by external evaporation causes the butter to become hard.

Dried Haddock. Remove the skin and bones from a cooked haddock and chop the flesh in rather large pieces. Melt one ounce of butter in a frying pan, slice into it one small onion, and fry a golden brown. Cut one-half pound of tomatoes in slices, add to the onion, and cook all together for 20 minutes. Add last of all the fish and a good sprinkling of pepper. Stir over the fire for a few minutes. Have ready one-quarter pound of rice, which has been boiled for a quarter of an hour; arrange a wall of rice on a dish, pile the haddock inside, and place the tomatoes on the top. Garnish with finely chopped parsley sprinkled over the tomatoes, and serve.

Jellied Veal. Wash and cut up two pounds of knuckle of veal. Let it simmer in just enough water to cover the meat; then drain and chop the veal into small pieces. Add to this one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, and one cup of butter. Then strain the veal, remove all the pieces of bone and chop very fine. Season with salt and pepper and a little minced thyme. Put the veal back into the liquor and boil again until the liquor is almost reduced. Then add the strained juice of a lemon and turn the whole into a mold. Let stand until quite cold; then put on ice until ready to serve.

Brushes in Furniture. If the brushes are very small all that is necessary is to soak it with warm water and apply a red-hot poker near the surface, keeping the spot continually wet until the brush disappears, which will occur in a few moments. For larger brushes or dents wet the part with warm water and double a series of brown paper five or six times, soak it, lay on the brush, and then apply on top of the wetted paper a hot flatiron until the moisture has all evaporated. Keep this process up until the surface is level.

Brown Bread Pudding. Take six ounces of stale brown bread crumbs, six tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cupful of milk; then beat in by degrees the yolks of three eggs and the whites of four, whisked separately; add the strained juice of half a lemon and an ounce of finely chopped citron peel. Fill a buttered mold, cover with buttered paper. Steam steadily for two and a half hours. Serve with a sweet white sauce, flavored with lemon or vanilla extract.

Corn Meal Pudding. Beat together half a cupful of yellow corn meal and the same of molasses. Add a pint of boiling milk, a pinch of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of powdered ginger and a tablespoonful of butter. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and let it stand until it thickens. Just before putting the dish into the oven pour in a cupful of milk, without stirring. Bake from an hour and a half to two hours and serve hot with a sauce.

Cleaning Shoes with Potatoes. Russet shoes can be cleaned by sponging them well with a well squeezed sponge. Then cut a potato in half and rub well all over each shoe, sponging it afterward in a little water. Allow it to dry and then apply a little russet polish. The shoes will dry a nice color, clear of all stains.

A college education furnishes many a young man with an excuse for not earning a living.

# POLITICIAN OWES MILLIONS

Col. James M. Guffey, oil magnate and national Democratic committeeman for Pennsylvania, whose affairs were recently placed in the hands of a receiver because it was said that he owed a vast sum which he had not the ready money to liquidate, will pay off his indebtedness in full and then still have some \$400,000 balance left, according to John S. Willard, receiver for the politician. Schedules of the colonel's finances show that his assets are something more than \$1,000,000, while liabilities amount to about \$700,000. The receiver for Colonel Guffey's properties was appointed by Judge Joseph M. Swearingen, of Pittsburgh, upon a bill in equity filed by J. H. Galt.

The bill filed alleges that Colonel Guffey's indebtedness is about \$700,000, of which about \$550,000 is unsecured; that the defendant has no ready money with which to meet the payments due and that certain creditors are threatening to sell his collateral and enter suits. It is further asserted that Colonel Guffey has assets of more than \$1,000,000, a large part of which is stock of the J. M. Guffey company and the West Virginia company, oil companies which own 136,700 acres of coal land in West Virginia. These properties are asserted to be worth at least \$1,000,000, and the bill in equity maintains that they are estimated to contain 2,000,000 tons of coal. Other assets of Colonel Guffey to the value of two or three million dollars consist of stocks and bonds of other corporations.

James M. Guffey arose to national wide prominence in the summer of 1908, when William Jennings Bryan, who had been his admired friend, repudiated him and tried to dispossess him of the Democratic control of Pennsylvania. As a result of Colonel Guffey's opposition to Bryan at the Denver convention in 1908, a number of the Pennsylvania delegates belonging to his faction were excluded from the convention and Colonel Guffey himself was succeeded as national committeeman by Kerr of Pennsylvania, but Kerr died within a few months and Guffey regained his former place.

Guffey is one of the most successful independent operators ever developed in the Pennsylvania oil fields. He was born in Westmoreland county, 65 years ago and laid the foundations of his fortune in the Venango county fields in the '70s and '80s. Since that time he has been one of the most daring oil operators in the world.

Colonel Guffey, who is 65 years old, has been an active Democratic leader in Pennsylvania for over 20 years. He has also built up two great fortunes. In 1883, when he had amassed wealth amounting to millions as an oil producer, he "went broke" with a score of other Pennsylvania millionaires following the depression in oil securities. As it seemed there was little chance of recuperating his fortunes in the oil fields, Colonel Guffey changed his base of operation to Pittsburgh, his business to the production of natural gas, and in a half-dozen years his wealth again was in its old repositories.

As a member of the national committee he has been a forceful figure and he was a strong probability for the successorship to Chairman J. K. Jones after the latter's retirement. He has long been credited with the ambition to become a member of the United States senate.

# PREACHER VICTIM OF FIRE

Rev. William John McCaughan, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago, and his wife, were victims of a fire which swept the Kelvin hotel in Belfast, Ireland. Rev. McCaughan resigned his charge in Chicago three years ago to accept a pastorate of a church in Belfast. The fire spread so rapidly that guests and employees were cut off from escape. Three employees were burned to death and many of the guests were injured, perhaps fatally. The McCaughans occupied rooms on an upper floor of the hotel and when the fire started, tried to escape by a stairway. They were hemmed in by the flames, were severely burned and at last jumped from a window.

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As a minister Mr. McCaughan had not only possessed unusual talents for preaching the Gospel, but he had great strength and breadth in dealing with human affairs. He was greatly interested in industrial problems, and had the respect and confidence of the laboring men of Chicago. Before coming to this country he was instrumental in settling a great strike in the shipbuilding yards in Belfast.

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# INVENTOR QUILTS COMPANY

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# THE TIME LIGHT

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# ATHLETES OF OLDEN TIME

Those of Greece wore Hair Cropped and Were Subjected to Very Careful Diet.

Some interesting comparisons may be drawn between ancient and modern athletes. The athletes of ancient Greece, for example, if they should appear to view today, would not be taken for a football team. The old-time man of muscle wore his hair cropped, a distinguishing feature in a land of long hair. Trainers for the games led a very careful life. They were under orders for a rigid diet, which became especially severe just before the contest.

Their bill of fare consisted of fresh cheese, dried figs and wheat porridge. A little later in the era meat was allowed, with a preference for beef and pork. Bread was not allowed with meat, and sweets not at all. At one time a strange custom of diet came into vogue. Every day at the conclusion of practice the athletes

were obliged to consume enormous quantities of food, which was digested in a long-continued sleep. The amount was gradually increased until huge meals of meat were taken. This diet produced a corpulence which was of advantage in wrestling, but injurious for other sports.

Expressive Eyes. The eyes of a pretty woman are the interpreters of the language of her heart. They translate what the tongue has a difficulty in expressing.

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