

Times-Republican

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No. 110

Colorado have been torn from their families, loaded on cattle cars and dumped on the desolate plains of western Kansas, with a solemn warning never to set foot in Colorado again.

Topics of the Times

Now that Laura Jean Libbey has reached the highest pinnacle of fame as an authoress, she signs for others to conquer, and threatens to become an authoress.

It must be satisfying to the rank and file of the democrat party in Iowa to contemplate the work of the liberty league leaders at the Ottumwa convention.

Why should the republican state convention adopt resolutions "entirely satisfactory to the standpatters," when it is but fair that the majority of the people should be pleased?

An Illinois man has just married his mother-in-law. And some people claim that all the heroes are dead.

When Theodore's sixty-day vacation is ended there will be a number of non-prominent parties who will regret that the silence was ever broken.

Several river towns are wisely preparing excuses to explain the decrease in population expected to be shown by the census reports.

One public library has excluded a late novel by Robert W. Chambers. Our young writers are rapidly becoming famous.

Thomas A. Edison predicts that we shall need to do but very little work within two hundred years. Most of us agree, Thomas, that we will be doing very little work when that happy day arrives.

Since a dozen or more exploring parties have ascended to the peak of Mount McKinley to prove that Dr. Cook did or did not reach the summit, the doctor should be very little concerned whether or not he accomplished such a commonplace performance.

Nominee Harding must also live down his past record as a chautauqua lecturer.

It would seem that the third party had died a-borning.

Mr. Guffey of Pennsylvania read the press dispatches from Grand Island with undimmed eyes.

During the past month or two little has been written or said of the Des Moines as a navigable stream.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES. "But the democrats have at last found out what the republicans have always contended, that while Mr. Bryan is sincere, he is also visionary and lacks the solid practical makeup which commands the support of the majority," says the Boone News-Republican.

"Viewed from the point of generic democracy," declares the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, "the opponents of Mr. Bryan are nearer to it than he. And yet, from the fact of their opposition to the initiative and referendum, they are farther from it than he. The initiative and referendum adopted, the voters of Nebraska, independent of political parties and the legislature, would be able to submit the question of prohibition county or municipal option, or any other matter of policy to themselves to pass upon, and approving, write into law."

"Whist! Did you hear that rumble of a distant thunder?" queries the Keosauqua News. "That wasn't thunder, it was simply the groans of those overworked Des Moines typewriters grinding out the copy for the 'standpat' resolutions furnished to so many county conventions."

The total taxable value of property in Iowa is \$883,000,000, divided as follows: Farm lands and town lots, \$450,000,000; personal property, \$133,000,000; railroad property, \$83,000,000; express, telephone lines, etc., \$70,000,000. It will be noted that five-sevenths of the taxes received by the state are collected on farm lands and town lots while the railroads furnish less than one-tenth of the taxable wealth of Iowa," says the Le Mars Sentinel.

"Our standpat contemporaries are saying that politics is at the bottom of the indictment of Governor Carroll. We had strongly suspected this, but we had not the disposition to accuse the governor of such smallness," says the Delaware County News.

The Scranton Journal asserts that it "often has occasion to rejoice over some act or deed that it has performed which has brought gladness to some struggling mortal that is mainly facing the storms and battles of life, however, it has no hopes of being able to write a platform that will please Life Young of the Des Moines Capital. His education and environments are wrong."

In speaking of the convention last week the Knoxville Journal says, "the democrats at Ottumwa fussed around about their platform just like it really did make some difference what they resolved. The platform finally adopted dodges every real issue and sidesteps as friskily as does Claude Porter himself. Yet the Standpatter will insist that it is a trumpet call to the firing line for all the disciples of Jefferson."

NOT AFRAID OF AUTOS.

Editor Times-Republican: If one of my former patrons intended buying an automobile and he had the money with which to make the purchase, or if he was well able to borrow the money, he would meet with no opposition from me. In fact it is matter of some pride to me to see our Iowa farmers riding in their automobiles. As a rule no other farmers are so well able to ride in them.

THE "CUT-OUT"

[Cedar Rapids Gazette.] One of the greatest nuisances of automobile traffic is the "cut-out," designed to be opened to see that the engine is working properly or in low powered cars to increase the power in a hard pull. Some owners seem to think it is for use on all occasions and take delight in opening it at all times day or night on the public streets and starting all with their glaring gun discharge. They have no regard for the ears or nerves of others and even seem to take especial pleasure in making the most noise in the neighborhood of the hospitals.

As an exaggerated example of the extremes to which a farmer will go when he has the "automobile fever" I might cite you to one case in which he gave his note for the full purchase price of a \$1,100 machine after having borrowed the money to pay the interest on the mortgage on his farm.

It stands to reason that the interests of the Iowa farmer and the Iowa banker are too closely related to allow of any breach and no one is more vitally interested in the welfare of the ultimate success of the Iowa farmer than that same banker. If a farmer is honest and industrious it is a well defined plan to extend him credit; to encourage him to buy a farm and go into debt for it, and buy a few head of cattle with which to start a good stand by him in any honest emergency and by this method hundreds of farmers who might still be day laborers or renters are owners of their farms.

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and the inspectors are going after the sellers hard this year. The farmers may not be surprised at any time to have an inspector take their eggs on entering the store and candle them himself, and if they do not pass inspection, then look out. It is a simple and easy thing to candle eggs, and the law provides that all eggs offered for sale must be good. This does not mean the farmer alone but the merchant as well. It is the fellow selling the eggs that the inspector will get. People do not as a rule sell bad eggs knowingly, but simply do not take the trouble to see that the eggs are good.

ONE L-I-E

[Waterloo Courier.] Political platforms are not for the dissemination of information. If newspapers can not be credited, there are public documents including congressional records, etc. Platforms are an expression of the views of a majority of a party unit on official and current events of public moment and of issues which concern the disposal of unsolved problems.

Therefore, the Ohio republicans went out of their way to lie when they incorporated in their platform for general duty and again determining the amount of duty on a single common product.

There were not many raises on common articles. The fact that rankles is that there were just reductions where they were justified and desired. But just to show us why studying the schedules for further instances, that the standpat convention lied, we cite the fact that the minimum duty on cotton hosiery was advanced from 50 cents per dozen to 70 cents by the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

SOCIETY COLUMN AS FERRET. [Traer Star-Clipper.] The "society column" and casual conversations are playing the mischief with some folks at tax paying times, nowadays. Champion Johnson got to bragging the other day about the \$30,000 he had in the bank and \$10,000 worth of diamonds he had on his person. It was a knock out for him. Somebody reported the brag to the board of assessors, and tax and penalty compel Johnson to dig up several hundred dollars more than his schedule would have called for. A fashionable lady had, when the assessor called, a modest outfit of jewelry. There were two or three rings and a brooch or two with modest diamonds inserted. When her schedule reached the board the clerk turned to the society column in a recent daily paper in which that same lady was described as wearing a magnificent diamond tiara, a \$25,000 string of pearls, a sunburst brooch and diamond bracelets. It was a very interesting description, and it accomplished more than the lady had in mind when she gave the society reporter the cost of the items in the outfit. For the assessor added the tax on the values reported, and the penalty for failing to schedule the items. In many cities the assessment clerks clip the society columns and keep them handy for reference whenever a "fashionable" schedule seems to need a little scrutiny.

Brazil's President Elected. Unfamiliar as is the name of that austere South American statesman Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, to citizens of the United States generally, he had attained, long prior to his election to the chief magistracy of his native Brazil, an enviable European renown. He has been devoted to the extinction of the revolutionary idea among his countrymen. So well has he succeeded that, altho Brazil has enjoyed six presidents since the establishment of the republic which Hermes da Fonseca has an office this month he will be the seventh—not one has been a political or military adventurer and not one has been driven from office by revolution. In the course of that tour thru the old world which President-elect Hermes da Fonseca is about to crown with a visit to these shores, he has been eulogized by the entire press of Europe as the antithesis to Castro. Marshal Hermes, in the words of the London Times, has proven by his career as statesman and as soldier that the Latin republics of the new world can, when they please, practice official types as constructive as Cavour and as efficient as Clemenceau. The best specimen of this new species, our contemporary ventures to think, is the brilliant Brazilian, who, unless present plans miscarry, is to be the guest of President Taft and perhaps a visitor to West Point, an institution in which he has long been keenly interested. Current Literature (August).

In buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it. Relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by all dealers.

Lajoie Still Leads. The race for the automobile prize which is to go to the best batter in either of the big leagues is growing hotter every day. Napoleon Lajoie has the lead in the American League according to latest figures, but Ty Cobb is a close second. Lajoie on the "Nap" edge has tried to down some in his hitting and was outbatted by three of the Boston players in the series there, but did not lose the lead. There is no clearer hitter in baseball than Lajoie and he has gained the lead by smashing them out good, and strong. He is not what is known as a "clean-up" hitter like Cobb and some of the others, but just pegs away day by day getting his two, three and sometimes four hits regularly.

Death from Blood Poison. Was prevented by G. W. Cloyd, Plunk, Mo. who handled his dangerous wound with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. See Mothers' and Will Deny Co.

IOWA GOES TO MARKET. [Buffalo Center Tribune.] When the state of Iowa goes to market to purchase dried fruits it goes prepared to get a few prunes, dried apples, dried peaches and dried raisins. For instance when the state wants dried prunes for the fifteen state institutions Miss Iowa goes into the markets of the country to ask for bids. This year she purchased nearly twenty-four tons of prunes. Then there were dried peaches so she bought nearly eleven tons of those, over eight tons of raisins and nearly as many dried apples. Along with these are some dried currants, dried apricots and dried berries of all kinds. This good old state of Iowa certainly has many hungry mouths to feed.

CANDID THE EGGS. [Clarion Tipper.] This is the season of the year when eggs should be placed before being placed on the market. The warm weather and the disposition of the hens to eat are liable to play havoc with the eggs. The state laws are strict in regard to the sale of rotten eggs

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES. Hall over 105-107 West Main. Visitors always welcome. MARSHALL LODGE, 108, A. F. & A. M. Stated communication, Friday, Aug. 19, at 8 p. m. R. W. Chamberlain, W. M. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGNET CHAPTER No. 38, R. A. M. Stated convocation Monday evening, Aug. 22.

George H. Boggie, E. H. F.

L. S. Millard, Secretary. KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, Aug. 22, 8 p. m. A. D. Meeker, T. I. M. I. T. Forbes, Rec. ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30 K. T., stated convocate Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, 1909, at 8 o'clock sharp. Fred Wallace, Recorder. Fred M. Wilbur, E. C.

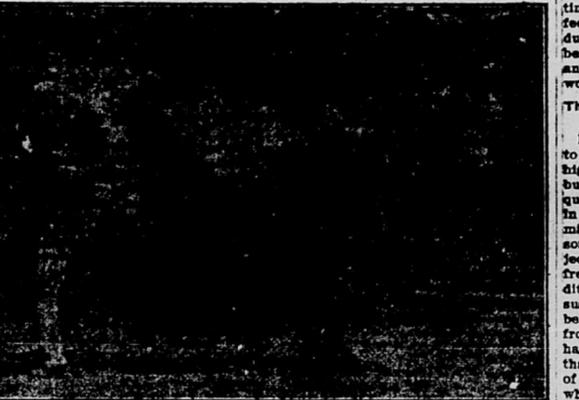
CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.

Regular meeting Wednesday evening, Aug. 17, 8 p. m. Mrs. George Downing, W. M. Edna C. Fulerton, Secretary. The Reason. Men don't understand women because they can't; women don't understand men because they don't have to.—Exchange.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING By HUGH G. VAN PELT Dairy Expert Iowa State Dairy Association Feeding the Cow When Fresh

Two or three days after the cow has freshened she should be given a grain ration consisting of feeds which are rich in protein, such as bran, oil meal, condensed 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. Receiving 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

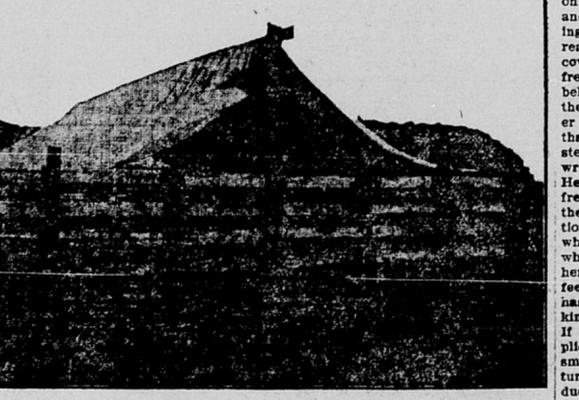
sponse on the part of the cow may either be remedied or the reason for it determined. If it be true that she has reached the limit of her ability to produce milk, then it is wholly unprofitable to give her an additional amount of grain for all feed given her in addition to that which she will convert 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, pound or two, in order that the ration will include the factor of safety; because if the cow is fed for a long period of time at the limit of her capacity, it is very likely that at times she will sicken of her feed and a setback in her production will result. This method applies more nearly to the cow that freshens in the fall or winter, when she does not receive pasture grasses. In the summer time, when the cow is turned dry and grass is good, it is doubtful whether any ration can be supplied that would be



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

continued weighing of the milk to determine whether or not this another 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

more efficient in bringing about the proper freshening condition than will good, fresh pasture grasses in abundance. After she freshens, however, if she is a large milking cow, I dare say that grain fed to her in the manner above described will be profitable, perhaps not at once, but it will bring her to her greatest possible flow of milk. The history of every dairy cow's milk production is that during the first 30 days, if fed properly, they increase gradually in their flow of milk, and after that time they begin to gradually decline until at the end of a certain period they are again dry. In this particular, dairy cows differ greatly from common or dual purpose



Sheltering Cows and Calves from the Sun in Summer.

of 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 the ration consists largely 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 in such a way that the cow is stimulated in her milk flow, the cause for the lack of response

The dairy cow has been bred for the purpose of milking persistently as well as largely throughout the year. The common cow or the dual purpose cow has not been bred or reared particularly with this point in view, and as a consequence she dries up very readily, oftentimes at the end of six or eight months. The cow which is profitable is the cow which milks throughout the entire year, and the most profitable methods of caring for and feeding the dairy cow are those methods which induce her to milk largely over this long period of time. First 30 Days an Index. Now, it is plain to be seen by any feeder that if during the first thirty days the cow is stimulated in her milk flow, the yield to any perceptible degree,

strange why farmers will persist in caring for their dry cows in the manner because herein lies the secret of the great success in economical milk and butter fat production, and were I to give as my honest opinion the manner in which the yield of dairy cows in this country could be increased most quickly and certainly it would be this one method of feeding them properly during the 30 days which precede the freshening period and the 30 days which follow.

Feed for a Purpose. In his operations the feeder should always have a definite purpose in view, and he should bear in mind that certain feeds will accomplish certain purposes which other feeds absolutely will not. After the cow has been turned dry, the purpose of the ration given her should be that of resting the digestive apparatus, building up the tissues, storing up strength and stamina in the cow's body by placing there fresh and beef which can be drawn upon at a later date. For the purpose of fattening the cow there is nothing that is better than corn, but corn fed in a dry and hard dry state is more or less difficult to digest and the result would be, instead of resting the digestive apparatus, to continue its work even more strenuously than when the cow was producing milk. For this purpose, then, there is nothing better than corn silage, which supplies the same feed nutrients as does corn itself, but in a cheaper manner, and also supplies succulence the same as does green grass, and thus is effective in cooling out and resting the digestive apparatus. Oats are claimed, and reasonably too, I believe, to contain certain albuminoids which other feeds do not contain that have the power of imparting stamina to the animal and for this reason they are exceptionally valuable to feed at this time. Oil meal renders the digestive apparatus laxative and adds to the sappy condition of the animal. Bran and hay, if it be clover or alfalfa, not only supply bulk to the ration, but also add the much needed protein for the development of the foetus at this time. With such a combination of feeds, it is possible to place the cow during a period of 30 days in the very best possible condition for freshening and for starting out on her very best work after she has freshened.

The Cow Should Be in Good Condition When Fresh.

Experiments recently carried on go to prove that a cow freshening in high flesh will not only milk heavier, but will also rest richer, the consequence of which will of course result in a great deal larger production of milk and butter fat, and this is reasonable to believe. There is one objection, of course, to having a cow freshen in a fleshy and plethoric condition, namely, that she will be more susceptible to milk fever and this, I believe, is the reason handed down from generation to generation which has inhibited the feeder with the idea that the cow should be poor at time of freshening. There was a time when 98 per cent of the cows which contracted milk fever died. At the present time at least 98 per cent, or more, of the cows which are afflicted with milk fever recover by the use of the air treatment, which is simple and inexpensive and can be applied by the feeder himself if he has access to a milk fever outfit, or otherwise he can depend upon the local veterinarian. At parturition time the heavy grain ration should be taken away from the cow and her feed should consist of nothing more than hay and silage, together with a light bran mash which should continue to be given her for two or three days following freshening. At this time she should be given a small ration of solid foods and brought to a full feed, and after that time they begin to gradually decline until at the end of a certain period they are again dry. In this particular, dairy cows differ greatly from common or dual purpose

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