

Times-Republican

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CHURCHES, BOSSES AND PASTORS. The Standard, accredited organ of the Baptist church throws the major blame of short pastorates and trouble between churches and their pastors mainly on the church and the church "boss."

The article is mainly right. Nine out of ten church rows, disruptions between church and pastor and two-thirds the difficulties which affect the growth and usefulness of the churches may be traced to the church bosses and those who assume or desire to be bosses.

Too many churches seek an antidote for their own shortcomings in a new pastor. It is expected that he shall come to reunite the broken vase of church unity, to be the cement where with patching up shall be done and a new vessel recreated from shards.

The church needs leadership not bosses. Its justified and natural leader is its pastor. Some pastors there are who are utterly unfit for leadership.

PORK CHOPS FOR BREAKFAST. This morning at a lunch counter the attendant asked a customer: "Did you get wet last night?" In the conversation that ensued it developed that the customer had been sleeping on the courthouse lawn wrapped in a blanket.

It was a sensible thing to do. The outdoor sleeper was ravenously demanding the pork chops, cakes and the rest of a breakfast fit for a harvest hand. The night in the open air had made him fit for his day's work.

There is a suggestion in all this for the builder. In this day of outdoor sleeping why not build roofs to accommodate the transient below? Outdoor sleeping has come to stay. It is not a passing fad but a common sense recognition of the fact that mankind must adapt itself to nature and natural pro-

cesses. We have learned that the "night air" once so feared and shut away, is an elixir of life and longevity. Why not roof colonies of comfortable sleepers instead of bivouacs on the public lawns?

AMATTER OF INVESTMENT. The beginning of good roads in this country must be the establishment of the idea that a good road costs less than a bad one; that is, that a good road is an investment, whereas a bad road is an expenditure.

France builds good roads which are good every day in the year. Imagine a city street, paved with something as silent and well nigh as dustless as asphalt, yet without the slippery character that makes asphalt a horse killer when the rains come.

Imagine all this, get it well fixed in your mind; and you have some faint notion of the roads of France. They are the best investment in a land famous for good investments. The best investment in a land famous for good investments. That is the crux of the thing. That is the essential lesson we may learn from France in this matter of roads.

Autos may change in a year and hats go out in a season but this year's baby is the same fashion as the one who came ten years ago. That style doesn't change.

The war department seems not only willing but anxious to let sleeping dogs and sunken warships lie, but the attorney general's opinion seems to make certain the raising of the Maine. The demand that it be raised is not an idle one based on curiosity.

No doubt Mr. Harmon is pretty well satisfied with the Ohio platform. He has reason.

Some people seem to think that attendance on the Sunday school picnic and church suppers constitutes the elements of Christianity.

The delivery system is expensive. William Grant Brown referee in the New York City milk investigation says that milk which sells at 8 to 10 cents a quart delivered now may be bought for 5 and 6 cents at the small shops.

Well, how do the resolutions strike you? Imagine the convention with Cummins and Dolliver left out.

First, having sold his plant to W. B. Lyman and L. S. Furry, two capable young men in Alden. Mr. Furry has been editor of the Alden Times for a quarter of a century and his retirement from the newspaper field is received with regret by the press in the county.

Women can not successfully run for office as long as they will wear such things as the hobble skirt. There is good in everything.

William Jennings Bryan, Maud Ballington Booth and Carrie Nation are to be the principal attractions at the Vinton chautauqua, and yet B. Murphy complains against the "reform wave."

The fatal moment had arrived. The burly slave driver raised the blacksnake above his head and prepared to furnish the theme for another chapter of Harriet B. Stowe's famous novel. "Well, Tom, do you know what I've made up my mind to do to you?" hissed the merciless Legree.

"That's what comes to a man taking a voyage on a slow-going ocean vessel," Dr. Crippen, remarks the Waterloo Times-Tribune. "The up-to-date criminal has had for an aeroplane."

"In regard to Oklahoma City's large increase in population it should be understood that it was only recently Governor Haskell went there to live," the Sioux City Journal reminds us.

"John Lind won't accept the democratic nomination for governor of Minnesota. Which is a fortunate thing for the republican candidate," is the conclusion of the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

"Bryan, pitiless leader, friend of the masses of men, the great commoner, has been dethroned by the worst element in his party in his own state. Were he any other than the man he is," says the Muscatine Journal. "It would be a safe prediction under the circumstances to declare his days of leadership numbered and at an end."

"All men are not liars, but the man who will face the township assessor and tell the truth is worthy of a medal," says the Vinton Eagle.

"We are reliably informed," says the Des Moines Capital, "that several young girls of this city have formed a scandal club. The feature of each meeting is the requirement that members shall bring in the latest tit-bit of gossip which it is possible to obtain. We have not been furnished all of the particulars, but it is presumed that a 'nominal fine' is assessed against those who are tardy or negligent in delivering the goods."

Iowa Newspapers

MORPHEW'S FREAK BEET. [Cocheyan Press.] J. R. Morphey brought in a freak beet Wednesday morning which had attracted considerable attention to his garden patch and which he had reported by mistake. The beet, grown from seed planted a few months ago, had already reached a height of three feet and was still growing when pulled up. Usually this vegetable does not branch out and turn to seed except when a root of it is planted. Every body who saw the beet in Mr. Morphey's patch thought it a freak, and he himself said he would not have knowingly pulled it up for several dollars.

THE FIGHT ON THE PRIMARY. [Le Mars Sentinel.] The opponents of the primary law, taking new courage from the light vote last month, are making a vigorous and concerted effort to create public sentiment in favor of a return to the boss-ruled convention and caucus. It is noticeable, however, that the talk is almost entirely by papers that fought the primary law most bitterly when it was enacted. While not perfect, the primary law is more satisfactory to the voters of the state than the method of naming candidates which it superseded.

WHEAT IN LINN COUNTY. [Cedar Rapids Republican.] A Linn county farmer has sown 47 bushels of wheat to the acre. He had less than four acres in his little field, which was formerly a hog lot. The wheat weighed out 63 pounds to the bushel, which is record wheat. The heaviest Canadian wheat does not exceed that quality and nine-tenths of it falls below it.

It shows what can be done in good old Iowa. It may be said that the soil was exceptionally good. But that is the condition in which soil ought to be put before it is sown to any crop. It is a great deal better to take three and one-quarter acres, fertilize it and grow 162 bushels of wheat than it is to plant 15 acres in the ordinary way and grow 150 bushels, or ten bushels to the acre. That is what cultivation does. It is not better to cultivate four acres throughly than sixteen acres poorly? The other twelve acres can better be left in grass to feed cattle and clover to feed hogs. That Bertram township farmer has illustrated what can be done with Iowa soil and what eventually will be done with most of the soil in this state. That sort of cultivation will make Iowa land worth \$250 and \$500 an acre. What is the use of plowing across a 40-acre field, when a ten acre field with better cultivation will produce just as good results?

Revenue From Saloons. Here are some figures that are not taken from the liquor seller's year book, yet they would be very suggestive in a "campaign of education." During the year ending Nov. 30, 1898, the state of Pennsylvania derived from liquor to the amount of \$1,865,515. This was a little over 7 per cent of her total revenue receipts. During the same period the state appropriated for taking care of crime, pauperism and insanity, \$6,612,466. The Massachusetts revenue is pretty much the same. The world over—Pennsylvania took in \$1,865,515 from liquor and paid out \$3,397,569 on account of it. But "where is the money to come from to run the state if it goes dry?"

\$1,100 in Bounties. An item from Manchester tells that it cost Delaware county more than \$1,100 to destroy undesirable animals and reptiles during the month of June. In that thirty-day period bounties were paid on 3,253 ground hogs, amounting to \$796.50; 2,587 raphers cost \$259.70, and 91 rattlesnakes increased the sum by \$45.59, making a total of \$1,101.89.

Editor After Devil's Job. William Sothern, Jr., told about the Missourian who went to the lower regions and had no sooner arrived than he took general charge and was ordering the little devils around when the real devil appeared. "You act like you own this place," he said to the Missourian. "I do," said the Missourian. "Where did you get it?" "My wife gave it to me before I left home."

Beliefs About Lightning. There is a popular tradition that lightning will not kill any one who is asleep. According to one school, the splinters of a tree struck by lightning are an infallible specific for the toothache. An amusing superstition used to be cherished by the boys of a Yorkshire (Eng.) village, who believed that if they mentioned the lightning immediately after a flash the seat of their trousers would be torn out. No boy could be induced to make the experiment.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in the epidemic of dysentery. It is never known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Sold by all dealers.

Conservative Dollars buy trousers. Uncle Sam's new quarter boys Dr. King's New Life Pills; for constipation, malaria and jaundice. McBride & Will Drug Company.

THE LODGES.

MAGNIFICENT NOTICES. Hall over 105-107 West Main. Visitors always welcome. MARSHALL LODGE, 105, 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. 33, R. A. M. Stated convocation Monday evening.

George H. Hoggie, R. E. P. I. 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 convocation 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. Polkman, Secretary. There Are Others. The supervisor of penmanship in the Yonkers public schools has declared in court his inability to identify the handwriting of his own wife—New York Sun.

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

Feeding the Dairy Cow. It matters little how good the herd or how convenient and perfect its environment unless supplied with feeds in proper amounts and quality. It is customary on the farm in the corn belt for the farmer to content himself with the raising of corn largely, and in the past it has been too often the case that corn was used as the sole ration for every class of farm animals, and it was believed that as good results could be obtained by the use of corn and corn alone as though other feeds were used in conjunction with it. Corn in years gone by has been cheap in price and it has been possible for the farmer in the corn belt to raise large yields annually. During the past few years, however, although the crop has yielded as largely per acre, the price has continued to advance until at the present time the farmer feels that to feed it in such a way there is a waste which brings about unprofitable results. This is true and, furthermore, it is true that where corn is fed alone, especially to dairy cows, there is incurred a very large waste of feeding nutrients and profits. After any animal has consumed a certain amount of corn it is impossible for him to digest and assimilate the nutrients out of any larger amount of this one material even though he has the capacity of consuming double that



Cows in Good Fleeshy Condition—Ready to Freshen Well.

business for those who are engaged in that line of work. It is not for me to give in the short space here at my command any great amount of advice to be followed in the feeding of dairy cows, and even if it were the best advice that could be given, it would be far too lengthy to study, the cow herself and through the means which she is capable of utilizing, she can secure feeds in quality and quantity which her best work demands and supply them to her with regularity, patience and kindness. I dare say that there is one rule which, if followed by every feeder of dairy cows in the corn belt would suffice in itself to increase the butter production by one-half or two-thirds.

Increasing the Milk Yield. It is impossible to increase the milk yield of any particular cow to any great extent, no matter what the care, feed and attention given her, except during the period when the cow is fresh. The proper time to begin feeding the cow for best results is

found to be the greatest extent in the corn plant in proportion to protein which is found in oil meal, gluten feed, cottonseed meal, bran, dried distillers' grains, clover hay, alfalfa, cow peas, soy beans, etc. There was a time when bran could be purchased for \$10 or \$12 a ton and oil meal for a little more. Cottonseed meal the southern planter paid to have de-stroved. Gluten feed was very cheap and, in fact, the protein feeds were less valuable than was corn. Gradually as the intelligent feeder became aware of the extreme value of these products in increasing the abundance of corn raised on the farm in the corn belt, he began using them, thus creating a demand which in time has been met. It is now the custom and at the present time we find these commercial products, rich in protein, selling for a high price. The farmer of the corn belt has it in his power

strange why farmers will persist in caring for their dry cows in this 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 90 days which precede the freshening period and the 90 days which follow.

Feed for a Purpose. In his speaking the feeder should always have a definite purpose in view, and he should bear in mind that certain feeds will accomplish certain purposes while other feeds absolutely will not. After the cow has been turned dry, the purpose of the ration given her should be that of feeding the digestive apparatus, building up the tissues, storing up strength and stamina in the cow's body by placing there flesh 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 beefy state, is more or less difficult to digest and the result would be, instead of feeding the digestive apparatus, to continue to strain it even more strenuously than when the cow was producing milk. For this purpose, then, there is nothing better than cornmeal, which supplies the same food nutrients as does corn itself, but in a cheaper manner, and also supplies sustenance 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 tissues at this time. With such a combination of feeds, it is possible to place the cow during a period of 90 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 raise 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 sthenic 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 instilled the feeder with the idea that the cow should be poor at time of freshening. There was a time when 25 percent of the cows which contracted milk fever died. At the present time at least 25 percent or 90 per cent of the cows which are afflicted with milk fever recover by the use of the salt treatment, which is simple and inexpensive and can be applied by the farmer himself if he has access to a reliable veterinarian, or otherwise he can depend upon the local veterinarian. At parturition time the heavy gain ration should be broken away from the cow and her feed should consist of nothing more than hay and glaze, together with a light bran meal which should continue to be given her for two or three days following freshening. At this time she should be given a small amount of solid food and brought to full feed much in the same manner as the feeder of beef cattle brings the steers in his feed lot to full feed. It is well known and admitted among breeders that after parting large, rugged beef cattle in the feed lot, placing them on feed, all once, which will result in the steers receiving a great and lasting setback, and at the same time reducing the quality of the cow's milk. It is not necessary after freshening is, of course, necessary if the cow has freshened in poor condition, because she has nothing out of which to make milk except the feed which she receives at that time, and herein lies the great advantage of feeding her in such a way that she has stored up in her body millions of nutrients at time of freshening. If this be the case, the ration supplied when the cow is fresh can be small in amount, stimulating in nature, and thereby induce a large production at small cost. It is very necessary, too, that the cow be stimulated to produce her greatest amount of milk during the first 30 days after freshening, because it is during this period that her unborn youngster is more highly developed and must thoroughly acquire. It is the result of the development of the unborn youngster which causes the cow to give milk at all. Where it is not for her lactation which through pastured conditions her to supply milk for her offspring, she would not give milk, and during a large portion of the year this instinct of maternity is of very little consequence, and it is a mistake to allow the cow to produce a small amount of milk immediately after freshening with the best care at a future time during her period of lactation it will be possible to increase the yield to any perceptible degree.

Making Alfalfa Hay to Balance the Corn Ration. One of the wastes before freshening is a role dryness and increase in size that the cow should have a rest and be gradually turned dry during this time. It is then believed that because she is giving no milk, she requires little or no feed and, in consequence, she is turned out. If in the winter time, in a cold stable, field or in the barn lot where she has little to eat except corn stalks, straw and water, a rest of this nature has no opportunity whatever of storing up on her body any surplus flesh or fat that can be used after a future time, but she freshens in a poor condition, and the power of retaining strength and power of stamina to produce the milk and butter fat which her owner desires that she should produce and the whole consequence is that she, being robbed of the opportunity, never sees the time when she can have a very large source of profit to her owner. It is