

DAIRYING IN SOUTHERN IOWA.

By Hugh G. Van Pelt, State Dairy Expert.

In the state of Iowa there are produced annually over 100,000,000 pounds of butter. For the most part this butter is produced in the northern half of Iowa. There is no logical reason why this is true because when consideration is given to the comparative character of the northern half of Iowa and the southern half, it is found that conditions in southern Iowa are more conducive to high-class and profitable dairy farming than the northern half of the state. In the territory of the C. B. & Q. Railway are to be found conditions that with a little improvement are as perfect for large and economical milk and butter-fat production as can be found anywhere in the world. The climatic conditions are more acceptable, with mild winters, long summers, with acre after acre of rolling land which grows and furnishes luxuriant pastures of blue grass, offering ideal conditions for the dairy cow a large portion of the year. It is a recognized fact that corn does better no place in the world than in this section of Iowa. Clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover can be grown in vast amounts per acre as has been demonstrated by many farmers in this section of the state. Pure, fresh, cold water is to be found on every farm, and a feature that stands out foremost and above all others is that no place in the world is there to be found a more intelligent class of farmers. Summing up, then, all that is needed is to combine these requisites with the good dairy cow, cared for under proper conditions, and the result can be nothing more or less than successful and extremely profitable. In fact, it has been found by experiments that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of all farm animals. Experiments carried on Messrs Law & Gilbert show that the dairy cow producing ten quarts daily of four per cent milk supplies almost as much fat as does the steer gaining 15 pounds per week. Considering the milk figures in terms of fat, she produces unequalled amounts and besides this six times as much mineral matter and six times as much nitrogenous matter which is very important and worthy of consideration. This she does on rough feed which is cheap feed to a large degree, while the steer producing the above gain must be fed largely on concentrated food stuff which is more expensive.

Another great value of the dairy cow is that daily she returns to her owner pay for the feed which she is consuming and each week or month her owner receives a check for that which she has accomplished. This means continued prosperity to her country and is one way of accounting for the fact that dairy communities are prosperous communities and not subject to hard times and panics to so large a degree as are those communities where other forms of agriculture are in vogue. But, after all, we have not given the dairy cow credit for her chief asset. In reality we find dairymen to be the greatest form of agriculture for retaining soil fertility and, in fact, building up the farm in such a way that year after year it becomes better instead of poorer. Facts show that one ton of butter valued at the present time at nearly \$700 takes away from the farm only 49 cents' worth of fertility. Again, owing to the rolling character of the land in the southern part of the state, it would seem that the more reasonable form of agriculture would be that form which would make it possible to keep in grass as large a portion of the farm as possible, realizing that continued cultivation makes it possible for the rains to wash from the hill tops the fertile soil which is so necessary for large and profitable crops. Again, the farmer of the southern part of Iowa has in the past not raised the large amounts of clover and alfalfa that should have been raised on these farms. It is a known fact that these legumes have the power of taking out of the air nitrogen and depositing it in the soil, thereby rendering the farm richer instead of poorer. No other class of farm crops has this power, and timothy hay—valueless as compared with clover or alfalfa as a feed for dairy cows or, in fact, any class of farm animals—takes away from the soil a certain amount of fertility and puts back nothing.

With dairy farming generally comes better farming, crop rotation, the possibility of retaining a portion of the farm in permanent pasture, etc. I realize that in the past it has been possible for the farmer to make large amounts of money out of the increase in the value of his land and owing to the fact that farmers in southern Iowa are extensive farmers, owning large tracts of land, it has been possible and likely profitable to farm on a larger scale with more or less careless methods. That time is rapidly passing and the young man of today who is to be the farmer of the future and who must buy these farms finds that his efforts must be more extensive if he is to pay the price now asked for farm land, making an interest on his investment and thereby gain for himself a good living. All over this country times have changed radically in the last 25 years and as a matter of fact you will agree with me that more progress has been made in agriculture in this score and a quarter of years than had been made during the 6,000 years prior to that time. Thus the young farmer of today and tomorrow realizes that he must farm differently on land that costs him from \$100 to \$150 an acre that his father and grandfather farmed on land which cost from \$5 to \$25 per acre. His efforts will be along lines intensified as well as along lines more diversified. The fact which will present itself to him is that the things which in the past have been waste must in the future measure the profits. Considering all these facts, there can be no doubt that in the future more dairy products will be produced in southern Iowa, and I venture the assertion that the day will come when the southern half of Iowa will produce more dairy products than does

the northern half of Iowa, owing to the fact that, favored as is northern Iowa with rich soil and good people living on it, the southern half is even more favored from the standpoint of milk and butter-fat production. But I sound a note of warning at this point. When cows are milked they should be good cows. Statistics show that they are being milked in Iowa about 1,500,000 cows at this time. One-third of them or nearly half a million are producing enough butter annually to pay for the cost of their feed, and this condition is not right as is demonstrated by the fact that we have thousands of cows in Iowa producing over 300 pounds of butter annually and others ranging from that up to as high as 700 pounds. This illustrates that there are great possibilities in milking good cows so that as the farmer of the southern half of the state begins milking cows he should look to milking good, well bred dairy cows rather than inferior specimens upon which he may spend his time without any profit whatever as compared with what he might possibly get from a better class of cows.

In order to build up herds of the proper character good sires must be selected, and for this reason dairy sires are carried on the Special Dairy Trains to demonstrate to the farmer the character of animals which, when crossed with the cows that are already upon the farms in this part of the state, will produce daughters that will be more productive than were their mothers under the same conditions; and this, bear in mind, means success, while, on the other hand, whenever a sire is used whose resulting daughters are in the least degree poorer than their mothers under the same conditions, the result spells nothing more or less than failure.

It is a noticeable fact to me as I travel over the southern part of Iowa at this time, that more cattle and hogs are being fed than there were some six or seven years ago. I remember at that time you people in sections of southern Iowa were shipping in from Kansas and Nebraska corn to feed to your cattle and hogs. Today you are just beginning to ship from your country corn that has been raised on your farms. You must bear in mind that every bushel of corn, every ton of hay, and every bushel of wheat or oats or other grains raised removes from your farm fertility. If we look back in history we find that the farmers of the New England states have gradually marked his crops from off his farms until today they are worthless and offered for sale for less than the buildings upon them cost. The efforts required in raising a crop are not paid for by the results. If Iowa is to retain her standing as the most productive section of the world, she must continue with stock raising and stock feeding. There will always be a market for good beef and good pork, and there will always be feeders in this section of the state as well as elsewhere who can make beef and pork with profit. This, however, must be accomplished with well bred beef steers and by careful methods. There are others that can make larger profits out of milking good cows and for them it is much more advisable to dairy than it is to raise and sell grain. I would not have you believe that all of us should be dairy farmers, but I do believe that all of us who milk cows at all should milk good cows and in order to get good cows we must have cows that are bred for dairy purposes, and in order to have such cows we must use dairy bred bulls whose mothers, grandmothers, great grandmothers, etc., have demonstrated that they are capable of producing large amounts of milk and butter-fat and doing it profitably. The man who owns an eighth or a quarter section of this southern Iowa land and work it intelligently, guarding at all times against the loss of fertility by replacing upon his farm the byproducts of the dairy cow and raising for her use clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, and making a portion of his corn into corn silage, can retain for himself and leave for his sons a farm that is even better and more productive than it was the day he began farming it.

There is nothing that I could suggest to you that means more to the upbuilding of our farms and, consequently, the prosperity of our communities, than the milking of good cows, the rotation of crops and the raising of clover, alfalfa, sweet clover and the production of silos on the farms and the preservation of a large portion of the corn crop which has for the past many years remained in the field only to be broken up and burned in the spring.

Terrible Croup.

My little boy, who is four years old, has suffered a lot with croup. On several occasions we thought he was gone.

After trying all the old time remedies and most of the new ones, I came home one night at midnight, and my wife said, "The boy has the croup again—suppose you get a bottle of Hyomei." "More junk," I said, "but we will circulate our money so they will all get some."

I hastened to an all night drug store brought it home. In five minutes he was breathing easier. In fifteen minutes he was sound asleep. It broke the croup so quickly it scared me.

Anyone wishing to cure the croup of a child I hope they will give Hyomei a trial.

Wishing you the best of success, which you surely deserve, I remain, Joe. E. Clark, 204 6th St. S. E., Washington, D. C. Oct. 7, 1909.

Hyomei is a remarkable effective remedy in case of croup and it should be in every home where there is a croupy child. Full instructions of how to cure croup comes with each outfit.

Complete Hyomei outfit including inhaler costs \$1.00 at druggists everywhere and at Van Werden & Kopp's. It is guaranteed to cure catarrh, coughs and colds.

Some men never amount to anything because when they are engaged they always have to take a day off now and then to "rest up."

The Logic of Good Clothes



LHIS you will admit:—If you mingle with a million men you are merely one of the crowd,—unless you assert your identity.

Good clothes are one of the forces of modern living. No man has ever hurt his cause by being well dressed.

But how are you to know good clothes—where will you buy them? Will you be guided by your local tailor? Will you accept the word of your favorite retailer? Or, will you put your faith in a label whose fame is world-wide?

Perhaps you don't know that the name of Kirschbaum has established an aristocracy in clothes. Perhaps you have never guessed that amongst the thousands of good dressers in all the communities of this country, most of them "take little thought what they shall wear," they look to Kirschbaum.

Kirschbaum Guaranteed Clothes are recognized by clothing experts as the uttermost in fabric, the supreme effort in distinctive styling, the final achievement in fit, finish and fashion.

Fabrics that will Wear

It is a primal, basic fact in all construction work—a finished product can be no better than its raw materials. This is equally true, whether you build railroads or clothes.

Kirschbaum Guaranteed Clothes are better because they have a better beginning, and they continue to grow better through every process of making down to the last stitch in the buttonholes.

Kirschbaum Fabrics are better because they comprise the first selection of the finest goods made—the choice of the looms of the world. And every inch must be ALL WOOL.

The all wool fabric is better simply because there can be nothing else half so good. All wool means a sturdy, strong, serviceable fabric that will stand the stress of hard usage, and give two season's good wear, if you choose.

Service is one of the things you pay for in clothes. You are certain to get it if you insist on the Kirschbaum Label.

Styles that will Please

Knowledge isn't a thing to be absorbed—it must be experienced, or acquired by actual first-hand investigation.

If you would really know what true style is, come to our store and try on a Kirschbaum Suit. Then look in the mirror and see how easily you may make another man of yourself.

We have proven to thousands of men that real style isn't simply a show—it is more than surface deep. Style is in-wrought—it must be built into the suit and made a part of it;—it is substance, not shadow.

The proof of which is shown by the fact that Kirschbaum Guaranteed Clothes are the first choice of good dressers in the fashion centers of this country. You will find them worn in the clubs, hotels and theatres; and always in good company.

The illustration shows some new Kirschbaum Models. Put your faith in this label.

What Hand Tailoring Means

There are three kinds of clothes—machine work, hand work and head work.

It is a mistaken idea to believe that all ready-for-service clothes are machine made. It's very wrong to imagine that all such clothes are cut in bulk—or that they are stamped out with dies, like steel sprockets or nuts and bolts.

Kirschbaum Guaranteed Clothes are made by hand from individual designs, and receive more careful, expert attention in the matters of cutting, staying and finishing than the average "merchant-tailor" can give to his work.

There's head-work in Kirschbaum Clothes, too. Because they employ the best talent in the world—men who are not plodders but craftsmen;—men with the artist's idea of curvature, line and form.

They make clothes without regard to time, or cost. And when they put the Kirschbaum Label in them, they say to you:—We warrant them because there are none better.

Always look for the Kirschbaum label.

The Magic of the Dollar Mark

Cost is relative—whether you pay too much or too little for your clothes depends upon what you get for what you pay.

In Kirschbaum Clothes you are offered a choice of all-wool, hand tailored suits ranging from \$12 to \$25. Other houses offer much the same from \$15 to \$40. Your tailor may be able to do as well from \$35 to \$80.

Whether you consider price, or whether you don't—If you are a judge of clothing you can buy Kirschbaum Clothes, and get greater values for your money.

The great body of men who want to dress well at moderate cost may always find the quality they want in Kirschbaum Clothes; and the price will not be prohibitive.

In the range of Spring and Summer Models are many choice numbers in imported fabrics, and novelty mixtures. And, in every case you are given more for your dollar's worth than you should expect.

Let the Kirschbaum Label be your guide.



KRAFT CLOTHING COMPANY

LARGER BUYING MAKES BETTER VALUES