

## Baxter Springs News

CHAS. L. SMITH, Editor & Owner.  
BAXTER SPRINGS - KANSAS

Turn fly cop and cop files.

Burn pyrethrum paper in the room and sweep up the flies.

Ballooning seems to be only a shade more certain than coming.

A Harvard athlete who lived on 14 cents a day won his H. Bet he felt like it, too.

Now that many Chinamen are cutting off their cues fashion will be able to wear more hair than ever.

Professor Munsterberg says that it is easy to detect crime and he proved it by experiments upon college girls.

A scientist has discovered rubber in the cactus. Accounts for the resilience of a few horns of pulque will put into a human.

Some of our astronomers could write a large and uninteresting book on what they do not know about comets.

The back yard gardener has the consolation of knowing that the exercise is good for him, even if he does not raise anything.

Who says that the life of an astronomer is not replete with excitement? Halley's comet returns every seventy-five years.

The king of Slam will bring forty wives with him when he visits this country. What a bunch of heresses he'll be snubbed by!

A New Yorker has just finished school and received a diploma at the age of seventy. New York is producing some bright boys.

The Harvard professor who declared kissing is a perfectly safe pastime must be like millions of others, happily married, or going to be.

Cotton goods are believed to be going up, but not sufficiently to prevent threads of that material from finding lodgment in certain all-wool garments.

As soon as our young woman students take to robbing trains and being legislators there will be a loud call for the professor and his methods.

England takes the census in one hour at a cost of \$100,000. In the United States the census takes a month and costs \$20,000,000. They do some things better abroad.

A St. Louis statistician says that in Chicago there is a larger percentage of happy homes than in any other big city. How could it be otherwise with such adorable women?

Scientists in Washington put a man in a glass case to test certain foods, just as if it were not bad enough to test foods under the glittering eye of the boarding-house landlady.

A Boston professor asserts that woman is still a savage. Maybe so, but the proposition is a pretty tough one as an illustration of the effects of association with the other sex.

If the bank notes were reduced to a quarter of their present size the gent in loud clothes who likes to display a fat roll of \$1 bills would have more trouble in creating a sensation.

Wilbur Wright, explaining his bachelorhood, says it is just as easy not to get married as it is to run an aeroplane. However, married men have been known to take a little flier occasionally.

The boy who is trying to make his way across the country on roller skates appears to have an exaggerated idea of what the promoters of the cement shows are accomplishing in the way of results.

The figures showing the April fire loss in the United States and Canada carry with them some consolation. The total was \$18,091,800, which was less by more than a million dollars than in the corresponding month last year, and far below the aggregate for April, 1908, which was \$26,009,000. The first four months of 1910 also reveal a decrease, the totals being: 1908, \$90,504,400; 1909, \$72,006,700; 1910, \$67,222,100. The falling off is not sufficient to inspire too strong hope of permanent improvement, but the trend is in the right direction and furnishes cause for encouragement.

The results of the parliamentary elections in France as finally established by repollings and revision of returns leave the present government more firmly established in power than before and afford little hope of any successful reactionary movement. The republic appears to be firmly established in the affection and confidence of the people, and it would be a daring spirit indeed that would propose to lead a militant movement for monarchy.

Even the government weather bureau admits recent changes in temperature are without parallel. It is comforting to have this department for once agree with unsophisticated popular opinion.

A New Jersey man who is ninety years of age has been doing some figuring and arrived at the conclusion that during his life he has saved \$19,000 owing to the fact that he never has been shaved by a barber. He doesn't explain what he intends to do with the money.

# PROFITABLE DAIRYING

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

## Difficulties to Be Overcome

Following are some of the problems that must be solved both by the man who is already in the business and by the one who expects to start for himself a dairy farm, large or small:

1. Is there a profit to be made in the business?
2. Is this business suited to my disposition and will I like to work with cows?
3. Is my farm properly located to make the most out of milking cows?
4. Which breed of cows is best for dairying?
5. Shall I use pure bred cows, or grades?
6. Will it be better to start a large herd or should I start in a small way with one or two cows, and gradually work into the business?
7. What points are necessary to be known along the line of breeding in order to improve the dairy herd?
8. How shall I arrange my farm, barns and lots so they will be suitable for the work?
9. What foodstuffs should I raise on my farm and in addition to what I

were not to be deplored that seldom if ever, does a man make an absolute failure of dairy farming. In fact most phases of farming permit of a degree of profit, and this degree of profit may be varied from a mere living to immense profits, accordingly as a man practices proper or improper methods. That there is money to be made in the dairy business as compared with any other branch of farming, the following facts from Jordan's "Feeding of Farm Animals" will demonstrate:

Lbs. marketable product produced by 100 pounds digestible organic matter in ration.

Milk, general averages.....	139
Butter .....	6.4
Steers, general average live weight.....	12.5
Sheep and lambs, general average live weight .....	12.9
Swine, general average live weight.....	20.4
Calves, live weight.....	22.7
Fowls, live weight.....	12.8
Eggs .....	18.8

Applying the average price of 26¢



Dairy Train Run Over C. B. & Q. by the Iowa State Dairymen's Association—At Corydon, Iowa.

raise what must I buy in order to stimulate the greatest and most economical milk flow?

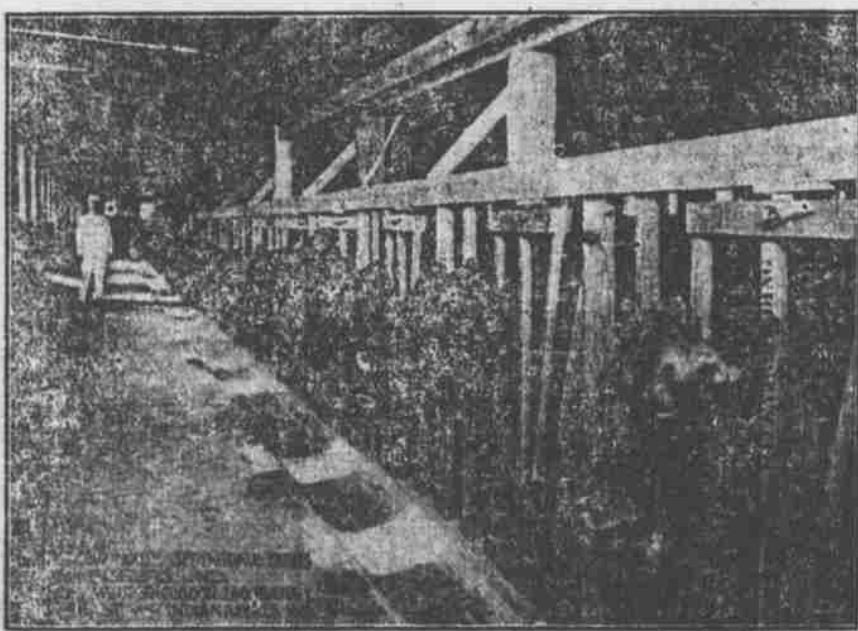
10. Shall I raise the calves or sell them for veal?
11. What sort of a sire shall I use?
12. How should the calves be raised in order to develop them into profitable dairy cows?
13. How best can I manage, care for and feed the dairy herd in order to accomplish the greatest results in milk, butter-fat, pleasure and profits?

Whether or not dairy farming will pay rests entirely with the individual who is conducting the business. There are large profits to be made in dairying. Many are the cows that are being milked in Iowa today that are returning to their owners \$2 for every dollar's worth of feed given them, while, on the other hand, there are many cows that are returning \$1 or less for every dollar's worth of feed they are receiving. The cows that are paying 100 per cent. profit on the money invested in the feed they are eating, are

cents per pound, which has been the current price for the past year, and considering the value of the skim milk for raising calves, pigs, chickens and eggs, it will be quickly seen that the dairy farmer has under his control all the animals that produce the greatest value in marketable products from the least amount of feed consumed. Taking this view of the situation, it would seem that if there is an opportunity to make money on the farm out of any of the lines of animal husbandry, the question as to whether dairying will pay can receive the affirmative answer only.

### Good Care Necessary.

One must remember, however, that the dairy cow, in order to make such profits, demands more care and attention than the beef steer and upon the methods employed in caring for and feeding her depends largely the use to which she puts her food. If she is the right kind of a cow and kept in a good, warm barn, well bedded and supplied with a ration that is con-



Light, Sanitary, Clean and Healthful Dairy Barn.

certainly one of the greatest and surest sources of profit to their owners.

### The Farmer a Business Man.

The dairy farmer, however, in order to be successful, must be a business man. He must know his cows and what each one of them is doing for him. In every line of business we find men who are making great successes and large profits, and we find other men that are unsuccessful in the same business, and with the same opportunities and are losing money rather than making profits. The banking business is a most excellent business and many men become immensely wealthy, while others continually lose money and in the end prove to be absolute failures. If we stop to think and consider all of the different lines of business we can call to mind many of our acquaintances who have been exceptionally successful in each of them, and others who have been failures, whether the business is that of banking, real estate, mercantile, manufacturing, law, medicine or what the vocation. It is a fact, however, and I have often wondered if it

cive to milk production, the results will be economical and profitable, while, on the other hand, if she is a poor cow to start with, and compelled to remain out in a storm on cold days, or fight the heat and flies during hot weather, and if the ration she receives is one conducive to beef rather than milk production, the results will more than likely be wasteful and the profits small.

### The Worst Combination.

There is no worse combination that can be gotten together and placed on the farm than inferior cows, poor feeds, poor care, poor shelter and environment, and inefficient management on the part of the farmer; and it cannot be reasonably expected that such a combination will bring anything except poor results. It is safe to guarantee that dairying under these conditions will not pay; and to the one who is at this time dairying under such conditions, the best advice that could be given would be to change at once his conditions or as rapidly as possible enter some other line of farming that will produce profits under such conditions, if any

such line of agriculture is to be found. To the one who anticipates entering into the business on such a basis the advice should be that he will find for himself nothing but a lot of hard labor, discouragements galore, and only a poor subsistence for himself and family.

The dairy cow should be considered as a machine placed upon the farm much in the same way as the manufacturer places in his factory a machine for the purpose of converting raw material into a finished product. No successful manufacturer will ever install in his plant a machine that will not convert raw material into a finished product and do it profitably. He realizes that the raw material fed into the machine costs a specified sum and that the operation of the machine is more or less expensive, and costs him money to operate. All these items of expense are figured by him very closely. He determines first the cost of the raw material, next the wear and tear upon the machine and the cost of keeping it in running condition, or maintaining it. He then figures closely the cost of operating it, in the most successful manner, and in the end, is able to charge up against the finished product pound for pound, or yard for yard, the exact cost of production. He knows exactly what the selling price is to be as well as what the cost has been, and he realizes that the margin between the cost and the net selling price is his profit or loss, as the case may be. Occasionally, no doubt, he finds a machine in his factory, the producing capacity of which is so small, or the cost of running so large, that the difference between the cost of producing the article of commerce is even higher than the net selling price, and this particular machine or these particular machines are losing money for him rather than making for him profits. Now, if he is a business man, as he usually is, he at once throws them out of his factory and installs in their places new machines with the capacity and the characteristics which make it possible for them to be operated at a profit rather than a loss. Or, perhaps, looking at it in still another manner, we find a manufacturer who started his plant some 25 years ago with a certain class of machinery that on the whole makes for him a small margin of profit, but during the last year or two some inventor has placed upon the market machines for the purpose of manufacturing the same article that he has been making, at a much less cost of operation, thus permitting some one to manufacture the same commodity which he is making at a much less cost, and competing with him upon the same market in selling. Now, if he is a business man, he realizes that if there is a machine in the world that will do the same business that his machines are doing, and accomplish the same end at less cost, he at once sells out his entire factory, or gets rid of the machines which he is at the present time using, and installs in their places, machines of the improved type and the character which insures the most economical producing value.

### The Farmer a Manufacturer.

Now, whether or not the farmer conducts his business of dairying along the same lines as the manufacturer, determines whether or not he conducts his business affairs strictly along business lines. It is certainly apparent that the man who is keeping upon his farm inferior machines in the shape of poor cows for the conversion of the raw material or the feeds which he raises upon his farm, or buys, as the case may be, into a finished product in the form of milk, cream and butter-fat, places himself in the same position exactly as the manufacturer who has in his factory machines that are making him a far less profit than would be possible were he to install in their places machines of an improved type and character. Again, we find manufacturers who expend a great deal of money in establishing a plant and fitting it up with the very best of machinery. So far their methods have been exceptionally good, and point toward success and profits, but later they make a mistake by employing unskilled laborers who have not the ability to operate the machines to the very best advantage, and the result of this is that the machines do no better work and no more of it than a much poorer machine would be, were it operated with more skill, and this again applies to the conditions on many of our farms.

### The American Spirit.

Impatience of delay is one of the symptoms of Americanitis, and it exhibits itself in many ways, much to the astonishment of the more phlegmatic inhabitants of the globe. An instance of this is given in A. G. Bradley's "Highways and Byways of the Lake District." The author was being rowed on one of the lakes by a clear-eyed young daleman.

I asked him if he had many foreigners as passengers.

"I take a few of them."  
"Do you like Americans?"  
He liked them well enough, but he followed up my query by asking another as to the fishing in America, saying that the water there must either be chock-full of fish or else there were none at all.

I asked him why he thought that.  
"Because," he said, "when I take a party of Yankees out they get in a tangle way if they don't catch a fish about every two minutes. So I suppose they either never had a rod in their hands before, or else they were accustomed to catching fish as fast as they could haul them in."—Youth's Companion.

## THE COMBAT-ANT.



I think all Nature students grant The courage of the combat-ant. He walks about by day and night. In search of something else to fight. There's nothing in the world he loves So much as putting on the gloves. And then, of course, he understand The use of feet as well as hands.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE APRONS

At One Time No Lady's Wardrobe Was Complete Without Goodly Supply of Garments.

When little girls wear aprons nowadays they never give a thought to how ornamental or becoming they are, but they put them on because mamma or nurse wishes to protect their pretty clothes. But when there is company in the parlor and mamma sends for them, the aprons are laid aside and there they are in their nice fresh dresses, unharmed by their romping.

Long ago, however, when their great-grandmothers were young, aprons were considered important pieces of clothing. No lady's wardrobe was complete without a goodly supply of aprons; they were made by the dozens in every style and design; gold and silver brocade aprons wrought with gold; "minuet" aprons, worn in that good old-fashioned dance, and coquettishly trimmed with bows and lace to suit the fancy of the wearer, and there were gauze aprons and lawn-embroidered aprons, and lessons were given and patterns sold for embroidering them.

There is no telling how long ago aprons came into fashion. They doubtless were among the many things which came from England in the Mayflower. Queen Anne wore them and of course her loyal subjects followed her example and it is probable the early colonial dames put them to sterner use in the pioneer days.

If some enterprising person undertook to hunt up and classify the various styles of aprons, he would find his work as difficult as the compiling of a dictionary.

They have been put to so many uses requiring variety in size and shape that volumes might be written about them. Women and children alike wear them even now, but the days of apron ornament are over—the apron fashion is no more.

## WITH DOGS AS PLAY HORSES

Boys of South Side of Great City of New York Teach Dogs to Propel Them on Skates.

When you can make a dog work while he fancies he's playing you're doing the dog some kindness and yourself some good. Just which part



Dog Pulls Boy.

of this arrangement appeals most to some small boys who have learned the secret in the south part of the great city of New York is not known, but they are making the most of it.

Their plan is to harness the house dog and induce him to pull them down the slightly inclined hill on roller skates. The clickety click of the rollers on the granitoid walk behind is sufficient stimulus to keep the dog going at the required pace. Psychologically it has the same effect as a can tied to his tail.

As for the boy he gets all the fun of roller skating without the exertion, and perhaps some of the sensations of shooting the chutes, riding the scenic railway and motoring combined. Anyway it's a popular sport in many parts of town where there are hills, dogs and boys.

### Slightly Confused.

One day Isaac Newton feeling chilly, ordered his servant to build a good roaring fire in the grate, and when his orders had been obeyed he drew his chair up and enjoyed the cheerful warmth. In a short while he dropped into deep thought and became unmindful of the fire until it grew so warm that he was compelled to notice it. He rang the bell violently, and when his servant came he ordered him to move the grate. The servant scratched his head in puzzled silence, and Newton, becoming thoroughly angry with the heat and the servant's disobedience, shouted: "Will you move that grate?" The servant covered in terror at first; then, finally growing calm, he answered:  
"Would it not be better, sir, for you to move your chair?"  
"Well, well, well!" said Newton. "Upon my word, I never thought of that!"



## Libby's Vienna Sausage

Is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a frequent necessity.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products, it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to serve, in Libby's Great White Kitchen—the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

Other popular, ready-to-serve Libby Pure Foods are:

- Cooked Corned Beef
- Poorless Dried Beef
- Veal Leaf
- Evaporated Milk
- Baked Beans
- Chow Chow
- Mixed Pickles

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby  
Chicago

## BEYOND POWER OF MAN.



Gayboys—Men are no good, eh? Wasn't it man that made us smokeless powder, horseless carriages and wireless telegraphy, eh?  
Mrs. Gayboye—Yes, and I'd think more of man if he'd make you smoke less tobacco, drink less wine and spend less money!

### Good Scheme.

"It's a shame," commented the friend of the restaurant proprietor. "What's a shame?" asked the restaurant man in surprise.  
"Why, that you should give that pretty waitress all the tough steaks for the patrons at her table."  
"Oh, I pay her extra for that. You see she is so pretty not one man would kick if the steaks were so tough they pulled his teeth out."

### Soothing.

"But those extremely violent women lunatics—how do you manage to keep them so quiet?"  
"That's an idea of the new superintendent's."  
"Yes?"  
"Yes; he had the straightjackets made up in the peek-a-boo style."—Puck.

# Post Toasties

with strawberries and cream.

A delightful combination that strongly appeals to the appetite.

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Convenient.

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