

COUNTRY LIFE

IN THE MIAMI VALLEY

DAYTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912.

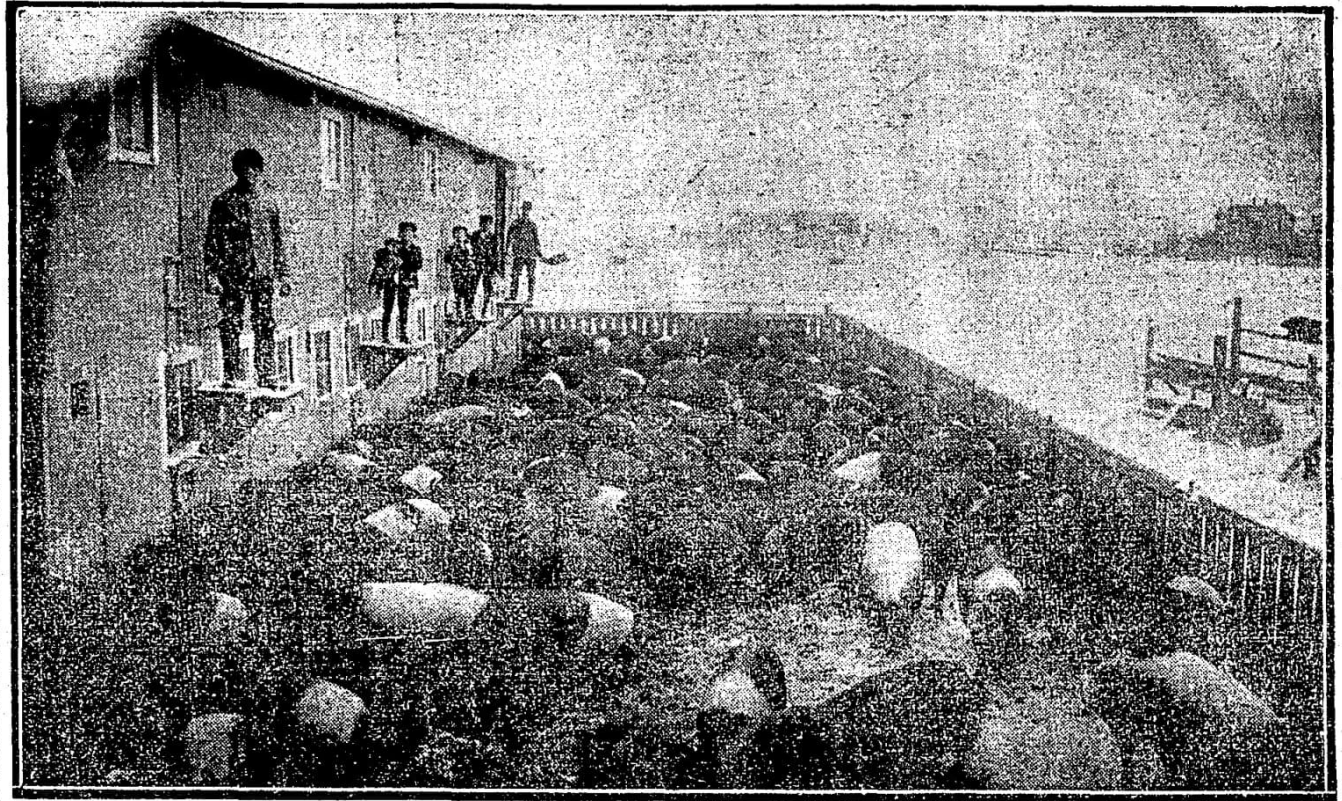
Economy is the First Law in Hog Feeding

Methods of John W. Kleinhenz, a Mercer County Farmer, Who Has Succeeded Where Others Failed — An Advocate of Ground and Cooked Food He Feeds His Hogs Without Loss. Pasture and Grain Constitute a Combination Which Has Produced Good Results—First Installment.

John W. Kleinhenz, who lives one mile west of Maria Stein station, in Mercer county, Ohio, was not bidding for fame when he developed a system of feeding hogs for market. He was actuated by the extremely practical desire to find a way to finish feeding hogs more economically than he had been able to in the past. Notwithstanding, he gained fame, for his success has attracted wide notice in many states. Had he failed in his endeavor his experiment would never have been heard of. But he succeeded, and succeeded even beyond his own expectations. The story of his experiments forms a valuable page in the history of hog production of this decade. His example doubtless will be followed by many feeders, and the substantial results obtained the country over will affect the total supply.

Mr. Kleinhenz is practical from head to foot. There is not a trace of the idealist about him, and he is in the hog business for the money there is in it. With this explanation well in mind the reader may dismiss any suspicion that the establishment described herein is the work of one who desired to demonstrate individual notions, at any cost, and magnified the results to suit his own desires.

Five years ago Mr. Kleinhenz was a farmer and hog raiser. He lives on the farm his father owned until his death. Up to the time when he started his systematic feeding experiments his methods in hog raising were similar to those employed on thousands of farms today. Every farmer is familiar with such methods. Corn hauled to the feeding lot and scattered abroad without regard to weather or other conditions. The result is a fat hog, but at what cost?



A Feeding Pen at the Kleinhenz Farm.

Mr. Kleinhenz undertook to ascertain what per cent of the corn was actually utilized by the animal, and the result of his calculations astonished him. He became converted to the necessity of deriving better returns from the grain fed and occupied himself in working out a plan through which this result could be obtained. He sought a way whereby all the corn could be utilized by the hog and none of it wasted. At first glance this seemed practically impossible, since the hog is a wasteful animal, always improvident in times of plenty and so nice in his taste that he disdains to accept food after he has once refused it. Many theories occurred to the mind of Mr. Kleinhenz, and a few of them were worked out. The familiar plans advocated by some feeders were looked into. Feed was rationed proportionately among the animals and other expedients were adopted which promised good results. But

all of them failed to satisfy the requirements of Mr. Kleinhenz, and he set about solving the problem in his own way.

Early in his experiments he became convinced that the hog thrived best on cooked food. This was contrary to the teachings of many of other so-called experts, but he found he secured better results when the food he gave his hogs was cooked. He never regarded the hog as an epicurean animal whose tastes required pampering, but from the viewpoint of securing full use of all the food elements Mr. Kleinhenz believes all grains should be first ground and then cooked before being offered hogs for food. That was the first discovery. The next was to invent a way to serve the cooked food to the herds so that the food could be consumed without any waste. Economy is the first law in hog feeding, according to Mr. Kleinhenz, and unless the animals can be so fed

that they will get all the food without wasting even a small per cent any system will fail.

To bring about this result Kleinhenz invented a hog house and feeding floor. This hog house is oblong, with cemented floor. The building is surrounded by a cemented yard. At the side and end of this cemented yard a cement trough was built when the yard was laid. This trough extends along one side and across one end of the yard, about 25 feet from the hog house.

The trough is in the shape of a letter L. The cook house is at the top of the letter, and at that point the galvanized iron tank receives the ground meal from bins overhead. When it is desired to prepare a tank of food, the proper amount of meal is dropped into the tank from the bins overhead. Then boiling water is turned into the tank from the pipe which connects with the heater. This heater is an immense iron box set on a furnace in which natural gas is used for fuel. The food is never placed in a cooker proper, but is mixed with boiling water and allowed to stand until cool enough for the hogs to eat. The meal is sufficiently cooked by turning boiling water into it. This tank of galvanized iron is mounted on a four-wheeled truck which runs on iron rails like a railroad car. When the tank is filled with the steaming food it is pushed along the track which is laid close to the feeding pans. At the bottom of the tank, on the left-hand side, there is a spout, closed on the inside with a wood slide, to which is attached a long-handled lever operated from the rear of the car. This spout extends beyond the side of the tank sufficiently to reach beyond the top of the cement trough which extends along the side and across the end of the feeding yard mentioned above. The trough is about 12 inches across the top, 8 inches deep, with a partition of cement at intervals of 10 feet all along the entire length. When it is desired to fill the trough with the cooked

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A View of the Kleinhenz Farm Buildings.

CROP NEWS

CURRENT PRICES AT WEST ALEXANDRIA.

Cattle, 7c lb.; hogs, 7½c lb.; sheep, 4c lb.; beans, 20c measure; cabbage, 6c lb.; celery, 6c stalk; lettuce, 15c lb.; onions, 5c bunch; potatoes, 25c measure; radishes, 4c bunch; rhubarb, 5c bunch; tomatoes, 3 for 10c; apples, 25c pk.; lemons, 20c doz.; oranges, 30c doz.; pineapples, 15c each; strawberries, 12½c qt.; cranberries, 10c qt.; butter, 33c lb.; eggs, 18c doz.; wheat, \$1.10 bu.; corn, \$1.04 bu.; oats, 60c bu.

LEWISBURG, O.—Prospects for seasonable weather look brighter than for many weeks past. One thing at least seems to be springing forward in a way that presents every indication of a bountiful harvest. This one plant is the strawberry, and we all look forward with delightful anticipation to the time when "shortcake" is ripe.

A large acreage of corn is being planted this week. The ground remains rather cold for the favorable germination of seed and normal growth of tender plants.

Many are getting the tobacco acreage figured down to a fine point and it now gives promise of being the smallest in years. This condition is due not only to the indifferent disposition of the tobacco buyers, but partly to guard against the repetition of a feed famine like the one experienced the past winter.

Lewisburg markets: Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 80c; oats, 55c; rye, 85c; clover seed, \$12 @ 15; cattle, 5c; hogs, \$7.50; calves, 5c; sheep, \$3.25; lambs, \$4.50; butter, 22c; eggs, 16c; chickens, 11c; geese, 6c; turkeys, 12c; ducks, 8c.

XENIA, O.—J. W. Middleton of south of this city sold 300 bushels of wheat last week for which he received \$1.20 per bushel. Mr. Middleton states that it is the highest price he has gotten for wheat in many years. Twenty years ago he sold wheat at \$1.25 per bushel, but the price had not come so near that figure until this spring.

"Farmers are just five weeks behind the usual time with the farm work," said T. T. Cummins, county commissioner, a few days ago. The late cold spring, and then the wet weather have conspired to keep the farmers out of the fields. All are now rushing to get the corn planted before June. With favorable weather the most of it can be planted by that time.

Six splendid head of horses were sold from the stock farm of Charles Conklin, south of this city, week before last. One was shipped to a point in Pennsylvania, one went to Columbus, one to Cincinnati and one to Springfield. A heavy draft horse was sold to a Mr. Williamson at Bowersville, and the sixth was sold to a local man. During the past week Mr. Conklin sold a splendid young driver to Orville Colvin of near Liberton. Mr. Colvin lost a driving horse a short time ago by rather a peculiar accident. The horse was grazing along the road when it became entangled in a barbed wire, which severed an artery in the leg, and before anything could be done to stop the flow of blood the animal bled to death.

The nineteenth annual commencement of the Xenia township schools will be held at Union church, south of this city, Tuesday, May 28. The commencement exercises will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at noon a basket dinner will be served picnic fashion on the church lawn. In the afternoon a musical program will be given by the pupils of the township schools under the supervision of Professor Strong, musical director. This will be followed by an address by Professor Lester S. Evans of Lebanon, district supervisor of agriculture, who will speak on "Ohio's Schools on the Up-Grade." An interesting feature of the day will be an art and industrial exhibit showing the work of the pupils.

Janne Hawkins of near this city, who has been conducting a ferret farm in a most successful manner, has had the misfortune to lose many of his ferrets from a distemper that seems to be prevalent in ferrets throughout the country. Janne Hawkins is one of the energetic hustling young farmer boys who has gone into ferret raising scientifically and has been shipping the animals from his farm to many parts of the United States.

NEW BURLINGTON, O.—The New Burlington high school commencement was held in the M. E. church Thursday evening, May 16. The platform was beautifully decorated with ferns, geraniums, palms, rubber plants and many cut flowers. The altar railing was wrapped in the class colors, purple and white.

An interesting program was rendered. The whole high school, their teacher, H. C. Cusick; the two ministers and Professor D. H. Barnes, marched in and took their places while Miss Marjanna Compton played a slow march. The invocation was given by Rev. Jesse Hawkins. A class history was prepared and read by Miss Emma Mendenhall. Miss Florence Wood gave an excellent oration entitled, "Twilight Our Boat Swings from the Shore." Miss Dena Reeves also has an excellent oration entitled "The Value of Education." An oration entitled "If We Wear the Golden Spurs We Must Win Them" was given by Miss Esther Shambaugh. The class prophecy was given by Miss Agnes Shambaugh.

Rev. A. T. Cowgill gave the class address. It was very much enjoyed by all. Superintendent D. H. Barnes presented the diplomas to graduates.

BELLSBROOK, O.—At least 500 persons from the country surrounding Bellsbrook gathered in the village Friday for the annual mass day celebration of the closing of Sugar Creek township schools. Children of nine township schools and the high school took part in the program which was given in the morning in the town hall, and in the afternoon D. Minley Mills, attorney of Sidney, delivered a splendid address. An exhibition of school work was on display in

the hall. This exhibit will be shown at the county fair next summer.

XENIA, O.—Prominent farmers of the county who are largely engaged in the hog business are taking all measures to insure healthy hogs. Dr. O. Os, state veterinary, was in this county the past two days giving the serum treatment to insure immunity. On Tuesday, Elton Marine, south of town, had 310 hogs treated and on Wednesday, Frank L. Parrett of the Prairie pike, 420 treated at his different farms.

The hogs seen in fine condition and are now protected from future danger.

BELLSBROOK, O.—Commencement exercises of the Sugar Creek township high school were held in the town hall at Bellsbrook Wednesday evening when ten young men and women were graduated. Lavender and cream, the class colors, were used profusely in decorating the hall, and plants and flowers adorned the stage. The Marchal Nell rose, the class flower, was worn by the graduates.

Each of the graduates delivered addresses as follows: "The Uncrowned Queen," Ethel Lansing; "Wanted, a President," Raymond Stutsman; "The Chant of Darkness," Margaret Swallow; "The Home Beautiful," Ruth Creager; "The Stranger Within Our Gates," Esther Berryhill; "The Peace Movement," Raymond Pennewit; "The Twentieth Century City," Jessie Gibbons; "The Beauties of Nature," Helen Brown; "American Extravagance," Elwood Thomas; "In Quest of Happiness," Marie Weller.

Diplomas were presented to the graduates by Professor F. H. Young, principal of the high school, who made a short address. Music was rendered by the Heidelberg orchestra.

ALPHA, O.—Before a large audience a class of five young men and women graduated from the Beaver Creek township high school Tuesday evening. Commencement exercises were held in the K. of P. hall at Alpha, and the stage was adorned with palms and white flowers, and bunting in the class colors, electric blue and lemon. The class motto, "Now," in large letters, was suspended over the stage.

The graduates all delivered orations as follows: Herman Ankeney, "Toussaint L'Ouverture"; Howard Anderson, "A Man Without a Country"; Miss Margaret Wolf, "This Here Our Path Divides," a class history; Otis May Stewart, "Ethics of the Day"; Guy Coy, "National Cobwebs." Diplomas were presented by Superintendent H. S. Parsons after an appropriate address.

SPRING VALLEY, O.—Instead of the usual commencement orations, the graduating class of the Spring Valley high school gave a class play, "The Signet Ring," or "The Adventure of a College Bride," in the town hall Friday night. Miss Leah Flammer as "The College Bride," and Heber Cusick as the bridegroom, made a big hit, and the lesser parts were well taken by the other graduates, who are: Marie Crane, Margaret Alexander, Edna Compton, Helen Scammhorn, Lillian Annabee, Irwin Mason, Professor K. E. Randall made an address taking for his theme, "The Value of a Credit." Diplomas were presented by Dr. Fudge, president of the board of education.

KINGSBURY, O.—Three dogs wrought havoc with Basil Carleton's sheep and lambs at Kingsbury, Bedford township, last Thursday evening. He had 98 fine lambs and up to Saturday noon only 19 live ones could be found. As the result of the mischief of the dogs, 47 dead lambs were stacked up in the field and it is impossible to tell at this time just how many more were killed, the remainder being scattered over a range of several hundred acres and many more, perhaps dead. Two dead sheep were also found.

OPPORTUNITIES IN OHIO.

"Ohio has always been and still ranks as one of the greatest states in the union," said B. E. Morgan, general freight agent, of the Nickel Plate railway in a recent interview. "We read in the newspapers and magazines glowing accounts of the unheard-of fertility and productiveness of the lands in the far west and northwest, and every year sees a heavy exodus to these states from the east and middle west. People go there hoping to amass a fortune in a short time, forgetting the difficulties of finding a market for their products. Ohio with its network of railroads and large number of busy and important cities, brings the market to the farmer's door. It may not be generally known that Ohio has vast tracts of unimproved and abandoned lands, which as has been proven, with careful and intelligent cultivation, fertilization and rotation of crops, will bring immense returns for the labor and money expended upon them. The Ohio State university at Columbus, through its agricultural extension department, continues Mr. Morgan, "is offering the farming communities of the state exceptional advantages in the way of practical instruction and education on fertilization of the soil, stock raising, crop production, dairying, horticulture and other subjects with the idea of keeping this state where it always has been, in the forefront among its sister states."

Vigorous health in stock is partial immunity against most of the contagious and infectious diseases. Resistance to insidious germs is impossible by a weakened animal. Ventilated sleeping quarters, well bedded with clean material, are essential to the comfort and health of farm stock. Feeding must be equally intelligent. It is not quantity that suffices; it is quality and variety, affording efficient combinations of constituents of satisfying palatability.

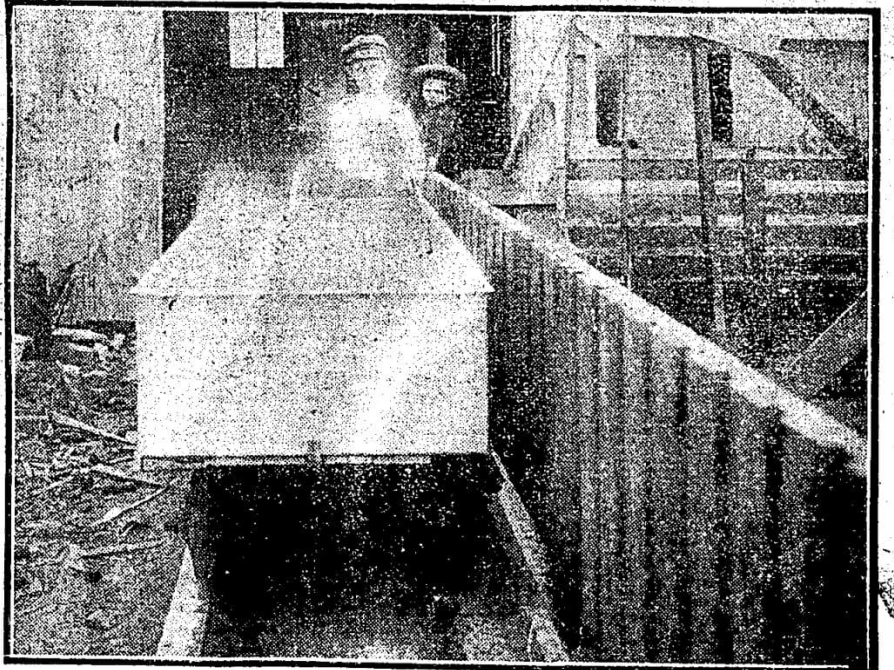
ECONOMY IS THE FIRST LAW IN HOG FEEDING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

food, the tank is run out of the cook house filled with the soft mixture. When the escape spout engages with the first division of the feed trough, the car is stopped, the lever pushed down, which opens the escape spout at the bottom, and the feed runs out into the trough. When that division of the trough is filled, or has received as much food as it is desired to place in it, the lever is raised and the flow of food shut off by closing the valve in the bottom of the tank which supplies the escape spout. The car is then pushed farther along the line to the second division, when the process is repeated. An ingenious arrangement in the way of a turntable has been built at the corner, or turn of the trough. When the car reaches the end of the long trough and it is desired to change the direction and run it along the end trough, it is run upon a detached section of the track which is fitted to a strong pivot set in cement below the middle of the turntable. When in this position the car is turned, when it is ready to proceed on its way along, or across, the short end of the feed lot. The sections of trough may be then filled as the ones were in the first course of the car from the feed cooking house. The arrangement is so simple, so satisfactory and so entirely adapted to the purpose that it would seem that no other device could be so fully equipped for the purpose.

It should be borne in mind that the first

was checked, he had lost about 400 head. It was while this calamity was present that Mr. Kleinhenz reached a decision which may be of the greatest value to other feeders who have adopted the plan of buying hogs for the purpose of finishing for market. At the beginning of the outbreak there were a great many pigs, some yet running with their dams. There was nothing that could be done with such animals but permit them to stay on the place and take their chance with the disease. On the other hand he had a great many hogs almost ready for market. These could be disposed of immediately, and this was done without any loss of time, the hogs that had not been affected with the disease being run to market in the quickest possible time. In thinking over the situation he realized that the plan for him to pursue was to have the main body of his herd made up on animals which could be ready for an emergency market at practically any time. In pursuing this plan Mr. Kleinhenz relies almost entirely on securing a supply of hogs by purchase, preferring such hogs as weight from 120 to 150 pounds. He gathers such hogs from every available source, paying whatever price can be agreed upon. When he takes them to his farm he immediately places them on feed and quickly brings them to a condition when they may be run to market almost any day. His plan is sensible from more than one point of view, the first is that he



Showing Galvanized Tank and Truck, in Position for Turning Cooked Feed Into Trough

and primary object of Mr. Kleinhenz in constructing this feeding arrangement was to conserve the food and prevent, absolutely, all waste. That he has succeeded is manifest when the device is inspected as well as from the unvarying experience of the inventor. It would seem that this excellent and original device was patentable, but when Mr. Kleinhenz applied for a patent he was informed by the authorities that his specifications were contained in other appliances adapted to other uses, and he could not hope to profit in that way through his ingenuity. However, Mr. Kleinhenz is not worrying over that fact, since he has realized returns far beyond his most sanguine expectations. In addition, he is just the kind of man to rejoice in the fact that other feeders may profit through his discovery and experiment and all men are free to utilize to the fullest extent any part or all of his invention.

While Mr. Kleinhenz is a producer of hogs, breeding at times so as to acquire several hundred pigs, he does not attempt to raise on his farm all the hogs he prepares for market. At times he purchases a great many hogs. Last year he raised and had bought from neighbors, near and far, almost a thousand head of hogs. Let farmers who have experienced an outbreak of cholera among their herds endeavor to understand what it means to a man who has nearly a thousand hogs almost ready for the market have the disease suddenly appear. Such was the experience of this feeder last year, and before the outbreak

avoids the long interval which must elapse between the time the pig is farrowed and the day when it can be the best of feeding be made ready for market. Again, he secures practical immunity from serious loss by cholera by being able to place his hogs on market the day an outbreak appears, or when it may appear in his neighborhood.

(Continued next week.)

Determining the Speed of Light.

Light travels at the astonishing rate of 186,000 miles a second.

To the layman this seems incredible and the first question that pops into his head is how do they go about it to measure light. There is a delicate instrument used in measuring light which throws a beam of light upon a revolving disk. There was some doubt about the figures obtained in this way until it was found that when the earth was in the part of its orbit nearest to Jupiter eclipses occurred sixteen minutes earlier than when it was in the farthest part, whereas by all rules of astronomy they should have occurred at the same minute each time. It was deduced from this that the light was not instantaneous and consequently took sixteen minutes to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, a distance of about 200,000,000 miles, thus giving to light a velocity of 186,000 miles a second, which was accurately shown later by other experiments.

The man who buys his wife's dress because he is afraid she will spend too much for it is the kind of a man who always is willing to pay a lawyer to sue his neighbors.

COUNTRY LIFE

IN THE MIAMI VALLEY

DAYTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1912.

Economy is the First Law in Hog Feeding

To Prevent Cholera One Way To Save — Kleinhenz Believes It Pays To Use Serum Treatment — Machinery in His Feeding Plant—Neighborhood Is Religious Center—Church School and Social Life Closely Related.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Incidentally it may be remarked that Mr. Kleinhenz is a strong believer in the serum treatment of hogs to prevent cholera. His experience with the serum furnished and administered by the state warrants him in saying that through its use, applied to hogs that have not been exposed to cholera, he can keep his herds practically immune. The way he expects to utilize his ideas is as follows: Should cholera break out in his herd he expects to dispose of every hog that is well that can be legally and legitimately sent to market. This will leave him without feeding stock, but he will then thoroughly clean up his premises, disinfect and take every step calculated to kill remaining germs, then go out after another supply of feeding stock. He will then accept none but hogs of the size mentioned, weighing from 120 to 150 pounds. These he will bring to his farm, cause them everyone to be treated with the serum and proceed to feed for the quickest market. He experienced the best of results from the use of serum as administered by the experts from the state department of agriculture, and entertains no doubt whatever that the above plan will work to his full satisfaction and prevent any future serious loss from cholera.

Other feeders who are constantly menaced by the cholera, which every year causes a loss of millions of dollars in the state of Ohio, should give heed to the plan briefly outlined above, whereby one of the most successful feeders in the entire country hopes to avoid a recurrence of the tremendous loss he suffered in past years.

Of course, it goes without saying, that all men cannot follow this plan, since it is necessary for some to produce the pigs. But circumstances existing on various farms make it necessary for some farmers

to dispose of their pigs before they are fit for the general market. There are such farmers in every community, and to them the presence of men like Mr. Kleinrenz is the means of saving them from serious loss.

A brief description of the methods employed by Mr. Kleinhenz in handling the vast amount of feed required for his big herds every season may not be amiss. In the first place he constantly has in mind the economical handling of every ounce of food his hogs consume. He has fitted up a dump and elevator to handle the corn as it is hauled to his farm by neighboring farmers. A derrick with a windless will lift the front end of a wagon bed filled with corn. The grain then runs into a bin so placed that it engages with an elevator which runs into the second story of his feeding house. The power for operating this elevator is supplied by the farmer's own team, which has been detached from the wagon to allow the load to be lifted. The horses are hitched to a lever which turns a tumbling shaft which in turn operates the elevator. In a few minutes the load of corn, after being weighed on the scales in the barnyard, is elevated to the great bins in the second story of the feeding house. When the corn is elevated to the second story the carrier belt is run horizontally with intervals for dumping to the floor at a distance of eight feet. This distributes the corn over as large an area as may be required.

When it is desired to grind corn for feed the ears are shoveled into a sheller operated by a 20-horsepower gas engine.



Summer Shelter in Pasture Field.



Showing food tank on turntable at angle of trough.

When shelled the grain is again elevated, by the system of machinery, into a bin above the mill, which is located on the second floor of the feeding house. This mill is one of the latest improved and reduces the grain to corn meal, not merely cracking it.

As the meal comes from the mill it is again elevated by endless belt carriers to a point where the carrier runs over a horizontal conveyor to the second story of the cook house, where it is dropped into a

bin, the bottom of which is directly over the galvanized tank in which the prepared food is placed.

As has already been described, when it is desired to cook a tank of food, the meal is dropped from the bin overhead into the tank. Then boiling water is turned from the furnace tank into the meal, and the whole mass thoroughly stirred until well mixed. Then it stands until cool, by which time it is sufficiently cooked.

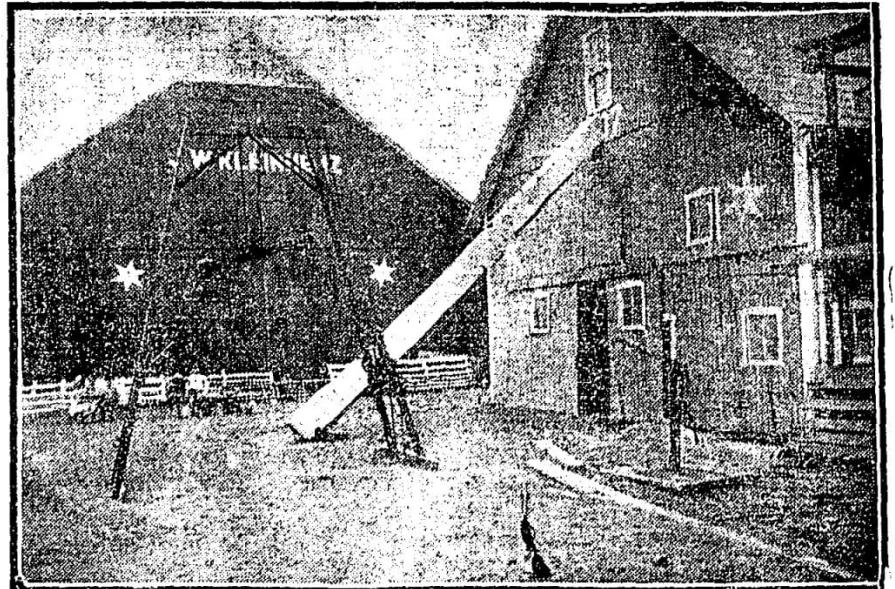
Just now corn meal and linseed meal comprise the food for the hogs. The reason for this is that oats and all mill feed is so high in price that it is not economical to feed it. With corn at just about one cent a pound and oats at nearly two cents a pound, corn with linseed meal is regarded as by far the most economical. The use of linseed meal is not alone for its corrective effects on the digestive system of the hogs, but it is regarded as an excellent food by Mr. Kleinhenz. It is fed in the proportion of one part linseed meal to fifteen parts corn meal, and this constitutes a good combination.

When hogs are on full feed they are, of course, allowed to eat all they will take at the troughs. But up to the time when they are placed on full feed they are allowed to consume only such amount as desired. Of course the great number of hogs usually fed by Mr. Kleinhenz cannot get to the trough all at one time. He has an arrangement where a sufficient number to fill the trough comfortably can be admitted to the feeding floor. When they are through a second lot is admitted, and

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Cook house, food tank, cement trough and feeding floor.



Device for unloading and elevating corn.

THE DAIRY

DAIRY CATTLE DEMAND GOOD CARE.

When we recall the fact that the dairy cow is a high development of the mother side of cattle, one can readily understand that that nature which is most sensitive will illy receive and respond to neglectful or careless treatment. I believe that I am using the proper word when I say that a well-bred and a good producing cow appreciates clean quarters, good feed and an abundance of good water, and, above all very kind treatment on the part of those who feed and care for her. There are cows that are so sensitive to their surroundings that they will not suffer a change of milkers. They will milk freely and generously when the one that they are accustomed to milks them, but when a stranger undertakes to do so, then they withhold their milk. This is an indication of that sensitiveness of nature that we refer to. Now it is very evident that unless the man has a reasonable liking for the dairy work, he will not regularly and without fail furnish those conditions of comfort that the dairy herd needs. Only such a liking for this particular work will lead a man to constantly give good care, and to his care add kind treatment. This spirit is that which constitutes a good dairyman. Some men possess it and others do not. When we write about dairying, we want to first of all consider the dairyman and then it is time for us to talk good dairy cattle.

Advice From a Prominent Dairyman.

I was somewhat startled by reading the words of a prominent dairy cow breeder who strongly advocated the selling of full-blooded dairy sires only to those who were breeding full-blooded stock. He criticised the selling of full-blooded sires to those who used them to improve the quality of their grade or native stock. He wished to have a breed of cows that he represented (I do not care to mention the name), to be perpetuated, separate and distinct from all contact with native and grade cattle. We have something to say on this subject, and I trust we will say it very plainly. First of all, there is no breed of dairy cattle today, either in America or the old country, that has enough of good, uniform quality to be perpetuated as it is. America has need of a higher average of good dairy quality among all of our dairy breeds as they are now known to us. All of our dairy breeds have a good degree of quality in them when we regard them as full bloods. On the other hand, all of those dairy breeds have some animals that should be eliminated, cut out and destroyed and a higher quality of animal take their place by intelligent breeding. There are breeders of all of these full bloods who are not qualified to do this work of improvement. There are breeders who do know how this improvement can be carried on, and I personally and heartily wish that they might have the field to themselves. We want, as soon as we can get them, full-blooded animals that have, first of all, good quality; that is, an ability to consume food and convert it into good milk in a suitable quantity and quality so as to make them truly valuable. Then we want a pedigree or certificate that shall give us assurance that their ancestors are also well bred. This is our best assurance that when they are used for improvement of our dairy stock, they will bring us good and not evil. Now, added to this, a great multitude of our farming people need to make use of the best of the full bloods which we have, in order to raise the grade of those animals that they are now feeding and caring for. Much is being said about the poor quality of our cows. Every intelligent man knows that these statements are true. It is equally important that we know how to substitute good cows for the poor ones. I know of no better way than to use the best of the improved blood, such as we have, and in that way increase the quality of our dairy herds. I have very little sympathy with the close corporation suggested

by this writer, who would make the breeding of full bloods so exclusive that it would shut the door to enterprising farmer who must raise the quality of the cows which he has.

A Profitable Grade Dairy Cow.

During the past ten years there has been owned by the college of agriculture, Ohio State university, what appears to be a grade Red Polled cow. No special information is known as to her history, for she was bought of a cattle dealer. Each year the total record of her milk production and percentage of fat in the same has been recorded. During this period of ten consecutive years she has produced 60,936 pounds of milk containing 2,549 pounds of butter fat. The average record for these ten consecutive years is very close to 6,100 pounds of milk, and 255 pounds of butter fat. On the basis of estimated butter this cow could have averaged nearly 300 pounds a year. The record for 1906 was a poor one, on account of the cow being dry for some considerable period of time. In 1904 she produced 8,777 pounds of milk and 379 pounds of butter fat. For the last three years she has averaged about 6,100 pounds of milk per year, and 230 pounds of butter fat. She originally cost about \$50, and is known in the university herd as No. 196. She is an interesting example of what may be secured in continuous production through a term of years from a fairly good grade dairy cow.

Economy is the First Law

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

so on until all are fed. The hogs are fed twice a day, and during seasons when grass is available the whole herd is turned on pasture. But all are fed this prepared food every day in the year, without regard to whether or not they are on pasture.

There are conditions and advantages at the farm owned by Mr. Kleinhenz which render it unusually adaptable to the form of feeding described. For instance, there is an abundant supply of natural gas for lighting and fuel purposes. This gas is supplied by an individual who owns the well and supplies resident farmers with the fuel in the greatest abundance. At the home of Mr. Kleinhenz gas is supplied at the rate of \$1.50 per month for each stove, and the same is charged for the gas consumed in the furnace which cooks the feed. In addition to this very economical and convenient arrangement the two gas engines which supply power for all the purposes on the place are run with natural gas at a trifling cost and no trouble. Water is pumped with one of the engines, which also does many other stunts for the farm, such as running the washing machine, the churn, cream separator, etc. The big engine which runs the corn sheller, the grinder, etc., is also operated with natural gas and there is no trouble in obtaining a supply which has never yet run out. This secures for the Kleinhenz farm admirable advantages which few others possess.

The farm is situated one mile from the shipping point in a section of country remarkable in many respects. It is a good corn and grass section, which guarantees abundant food for hogs. This does not within itself constitute the country in any way remarkable, but the character of the people who make up the community is worthy of comment. It is a religious community where the rightful authority of constituted church officials is zealously sustained and obeyed. Probably no other section in the country owns and maintains so

many fine church edifices. Every two miles a church is located, and it is not a small church of inconsiderable dimension, built and maintained at a trifling cost, but always an expensive structure of large size and beautifully embellished with the true art of Europe. There are pipe organs and similar furnishing for the sacred edifices and always a good school beside the church and a resident priest and school teacher.

It may well be expected that the character of the farms and farm buildings will reflect the exalted character of the people who reside in this favored locality. And in this the observer is not disappointed. A general atmosphere of prosperity prevails, which is reflected in the bountiful farms, well tilled fields, orderly fences, excellent roads, comfortable homes and genial, courteous, intelligent citizens. These people,

so unpretentiously in that part of our commonwealth, but we have not space for further reference to it. We will only add, what must be patent to all thoughtful observers, that it is in such places we find the true support of our cherished institutions, the real backbone and reliance of our country.

This article would not be complete without a reference to the methods of Mr. Kleinhenz in marketing his hogs. He makes it a rule to keep his hogs until they are fit for market, and then sells them regardless of the price. He never waits for a future promised rise in the market. And in this his experience reflects that of other feeders who are in the business on a purely commercial basis. Another fact which is pertinent to this locality, Mr. Kleinhenz sells all his hogs to the Dayton market. For

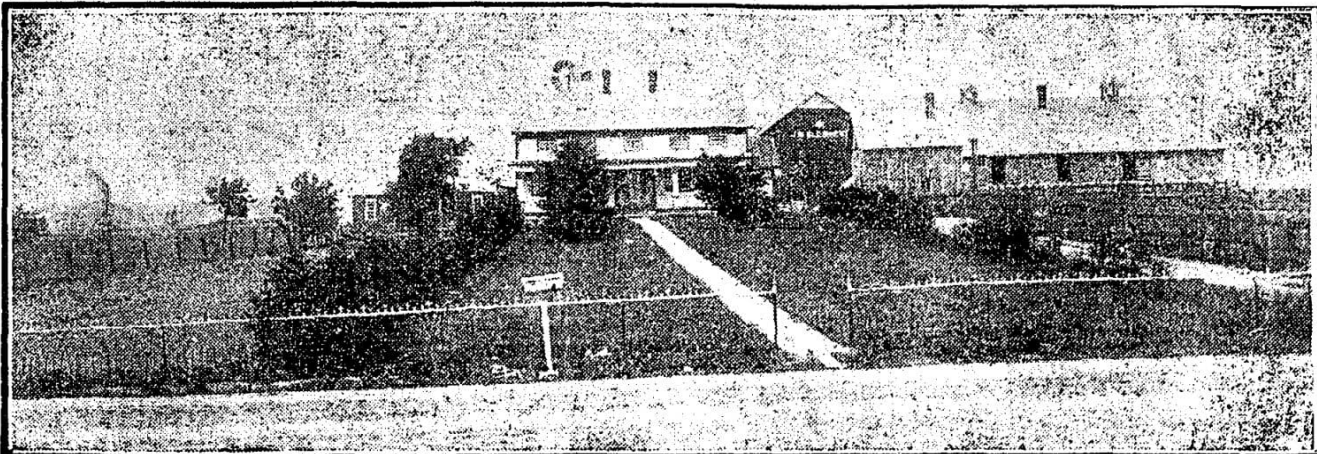


C. W. McLean on the left and John W. Kleinhenz on the right, buyer and producer.

living under the finished organization of these model communities, have demonstrated and are every day demonstrating the practical value of applied religion. It is part of their daily walk, finding utterance in their cheerful countenances, and revealing itself in the consecrated homes and devoted worship. These communities comprise a little Arcadia in the midst of a busy, heedless world where pastoral security and pastoral pursuits are the reward and occupation of the citizenship. Lest any one think the lives of these people are devoted to hard industry alone let it be recorded that the homes contain the means for the lighter amenities of life. There are pianos and other instruments of music with accomplished musicians in the persons of daughters, wives and heads of the families. There are books and magazines and beauties and comforts of home on all sides. In the churches are pipe organs as good or better than many city churches contain, with educated players and trained choirs. It would be both pleasant and profitable to continue this description of these communities, which repose

a number of years he has sold his production to the firm of McLean & Co. of the Union Stock Yards, Dayton, and says he has always received the best of treatment and the highest prices. This is complimentary, indeed, to our Dayton market and to a well-known firm of commission men. This article is far from complete, as to tell all that can be observed at the Kleinhenz farm would require pages to relate.

Baked potatoes are usually conceded to be the best for creaming, and those who have learned their value in making a potato salad will never use boiled, says the Newark News. In making the salad, you will find it an excellent plan to pour the French dressing on the baked potatoes while they are still warm. The dressing permeates the potato, making a richer salad than if put on the cold vegetables.



Home of John W. Kleinhenz, one mile west of Maria Stein.

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