

# Ranche and Range.

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## A SWEET CLOVER BOY.

There isn't a mother among our readers but will agree with us that the accompanying picture shows a youngster about as fine and sweet as they make 'em. His name is



Charles Leslie Crane, and he is but eight months of age. Those chubby features of his have already started him upon the high road to fame, for the directors of the Washington Condensed Milk Co., of Seattle, have decided that this portrait is the very thing to use upon the labels of their "Sweet Clover" brand. So as the business grows this little fellow is going to continue to enlarge his circle of acquaintances all over the Pacific Coast and maybe go into the foreign lands across the ocean. Anyway Charles Leslie is a winning youngster and we who have today had our first introduction to him in his healthy baby bigness will watch him grow and grow, and after awhile he will take his place right up among the first in the ranks and fight with all his young energy, for the interests of Puget Sound and the great State of Washington.

## RESULTS IN FARMING.

H. A. March, of Fidalgo Island, one of the most successful farmers in the State of Washington, who has always made money in good times and bad, although 71 years of age, has been spending a gay week in Seattle, solidly enjoying himself and making himself as much in evidence as any 20-year-old youth. He is a great lover of yachting, has a good yacht himself and he is Commodore of the lower Sound Yacht Club. For 30 years Mr. March has farmed on a point between Fidalgo and Padilla Bays, and his success has been so marked as to command the attention of leading agriculturists the county over. Probably all of our readers are aware of the fact that he is the most successful grower of cauliflower seed in the United States. He has a great reputation as an intensive farmer and puts on the market products that always command the very best price going. No better illustration of the way he achieves such marked results can be given than to reproduce the following letter written The Rural New Yorker regarding a potato experiment he made:

"I received my Rural New Yorker potato No. 2 about the middle of April. It was about the size of an English walnut and weighed just 1 1-4 ounces. Now the question was to get the largest return from the small amount of seed for seed next year. I carefully cut each eye out and laid them on a dish; then I cut all of the largest eyes in halves, making, in all, 13 sets. Some of them were no larger than a grain of wheat. I now took a piece of old onion ground very rich from former manurings, dug a trench 14 feet long, six inches deep and 12 inches wide on the bottom, according to The Rural New Yorker's trench system. In the bottom of the trench I placed two inches of well rotted stable manure and incorporated it well with the soil.

"On this I planted the sets and covered them two inches with soil. I then sowed over the surface of the trench at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre of fish guano and worked

it well in with a rake. When the young plants made their appearance the leaves were about the size of a radish in the seed leaf. They looked as if they would be a failure for the want of nourishment from the small sets. I kept the soil stirred around them and watered them every few days until they got a start. After that they took care of themselves as well as any potato I ever planted with two to four ounce sets. The season being dry, they were thoroughly soaked with water twice during the growing season. On August 27 they were dug in the presence of three witnesses. The stalks were over 2 1-2 feet tall and from 1 to 1 1-4 inches in diameter. The yield was 67 pounds of good marketable potatoes. The largest hill from one set was eight pounds nine ounces. In this hill grew the two largest potatoes. The yield per acre, allowing the rows to have been three feet apart, the usual distance of planting, and the sets one foot apart in the rows, would have been 1220 bushels to the acre! When we take into consideration the size of the sets and the amount of stock seed—1 1-4 ounces—I think it safe to say the yield has never been beaten in field culture.

H. A. MARCH.

"Skagit County, Washington."

"R. N. Y.—This correspondent wrote us last spring just after receiving his little potato that he had always supposed 'The Rural had more sense than to send out such a little potato by mail.'"

## THE NEW TARIFF ON FARM PRODUCTS.

The following are the rates under the new tariff on some of the more important agricultural products, as compared with the Wilson tariff:

	Dingley Bill.	Wilson Bill.
Apples .....	\$0.25	20 per cent
Barley .....	.30	30 per cent
Beans .....	.40	20 per cent
Butter .....	.06	4 cents
Cabbage .....	.03	free
Cattle .....	3.75	20 per cent
Cheese .....	.06	4 cents
Eggs .....	.05	3 cents
Hay .....	4.00	\$2.00
Hides .....	20 per cent	free
Horses and mules .....	\$30.00	20 per cent
Lambs .....	.75	20 per cent
Lumber .....	2.00	free
Potatoes .....	.25	15 cents
Poultry, live .....	.03	2 cents
Poultry, dressed .....	.05	3 cents
Sheep .....	1.50	20 per cent
Straw .....	1.50	15 per cent
Wool, Class 1 .....	.11	free
Wool, Class 2 .....	.12	free
Wool, Class 3 .....	4 to 7c	free

The rains of the week throughout Western Washington and Oregon are bad for the hop pickers—even the native-born Siwash, fish-fed and raised on the beach, is kicking. Continued rain is bad for the fruit trade, and while the clouds are spilling their contents no one cares for fresh fruits except for preserving. Watermelons suffer most, because they are a warm weather berry and in consequence they are piling up on dealers' hands.

J. L. Craib, a Seattle commission merchant, has returned from a trip to his old home in Scotland. He also visited England, France and Germany and reports that he found times considerably improved among farmers in all those countries, particularly in France. Mr. Craib brought back with him some very fine pigeons of the pouter and fan-tail varieties, which he proposes to exhibit at all the Coast shows this winter. Mr. Craib is also a breeder of Silver Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks.