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# The Manchester Democrat.

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### The North Carolina Conflict.

[From the N. Y. World.]

Had Judge Pritchard in the North Carolina case followed the common-sense example set by Judge McPherson in the Missouri rate case there would be no conflict between Federal and State authorities.

The Missouri Legislature at its last session enacted a maximum freight-rate law and a two-cent passenger rate law. The state authorities undertook to enforce these acts, and the railroads went into the United States District Court for an injunction on the usual grounds. Judge McPherson straightened out the tangle by temporarily denying the petition until the effect of the act could be proved by facts, not theories. As he expressed it, "The two-cent law should be put into effect until it can be ascertained by actual experience whether two cents will be remunerative."

If at the end of two or three months the figures of operation show that the rate is unremunerative, Judge McPherson will issue a writ of injunction.

The North Carolina case could easily have been disposed of in the same way. The railroads made the same kind of plea. The Southern's lawyers represented that a rate of two and a quarter cents would so diminish revenues as to amount to confiscation of property, but no facts were presented or could be presented to sustain the contention.

Instead of following Judge McPherson's example in the Missouri case, Judge Pritchard followed Judge Lacombe's example in the New York 80 cent gas case, except that he finally declared the act invalid without showing that the rate was unremunerative.

Without questioning in the slightest degree the good intentions or the good faith of Federal judges who assume original jurisdiction in cases like that in North Carolina, it is proper to point out that State Legislatures, State courts and State executives have constitutional rights which are entitled to respect. The growing tendency to assume that an act of a State legislature is unconstitutional because a corporation says it is, that justice will not be administered in State courts and that the Federal courts must intervene on every possible occasion—all this is bound to inspire resentment and provoke conflict. A centralized judiciary may be no more desirable than any other kind of centralized government.

### The Girl in Calico.

I called on a friend and his sisters were there—  
A boy of years 'till suits.  
There were Maud with a rose in her tresses of gold,  
And Midge with a necklace of pearls,  
And Myra with ripples of brown,  
And apart from the rest, in a seat by the door,  
Sweet Ruth in a calico gown.

There were satins and velvets and chiffons and  
And laces and ribbons galore,  
But I looked at the maid, who was youngest of all,  
And the next frock she modestly wore  
It spoke to my soul of a cottage afar  
From the worry and haste of the town,  
And to, to preside 'er the coffee and cream  
A quiet 'calico gown!

It was patted all over, that calico dress,  
With sprays of red and yellow pink,  
And the waist—oh, so trim and so slender—was bound  
With a plain satin ribbon I think  
I could tell you the number of ruffles it had,  
For I boldly marched up and sat down,  
With a thrill of delight on a chair by the side  
Of the girl in a calico gown.

A look and a word, and a blush and a smile—  
A meeting next day on the street—  
A call and a question, a kiss and a ring,  
And my happiness was soon complete.  
I married in haste, but shall never repeat,  
For ever in my eyes and crown  
In the rose embowered cottage of which she is queen—  
The girl in the calico gown.  
—Mina Irving in Munsey's.

### The Difference in Dairy Herds.

We have from time to time called the attention of our readers to facts that have been established by very thorough investigation of the herds of individual farmers and of those at experiment stations, usually that the profit of the dairy herd is furnished by comparatively few cows, and it is a fair conclusion that in every herd in which the milk has not been weighed and tested there are more or less dead beat boarders, who have fine appetites but pay no bills; that another considerable percent pay the cost of keep and no more; while a few, more or less, according to the care with which the herd has been selected, furnish a handsome profit. We feel almost ashamed to repeat this again, but we suppose we will have to keep on repeating until at least a fair percent of the readers of Wallace's Farmer have sufficient faith in our teachings to weigh their milk and test their milk by the Babcock test, and thus find out for themselves.

Professor Frazer, chief of the dairy department of the University of Illinois, has made a test of two herds kept in the same locality in the state. The first herd was composed of cows picked up here and there at moderate prices. They produced through the year eighteen cans of milk to forty-five cows, or 2.5 cows to a can (eight gallons) per day, or \$68.50 as the total for ten months. The poorer herd produced 11.5 cans worth of milk per day per cow, or \$34.50 for the year.

The station says: "If it costs \$32 per head for feed in the poorer herd just 2.50 per head is left as the profit for one year. But if the better herd is fed at \$40 per cow it leaves \$48.50 per head as profit. Here is a difference of \$40 in clear gain." On this basis it takes nineteen cows of one kind to equal one cow of the kind. It would take 1,520 cows of the poorer kind to equal eighty of the better herd.

The average cow in the best herd made an annual income of \$87.74, and if it cost \$40 for feed there is a year's profit of \$47.54. The average cow in the poorest herd made a profit of \$35.51 and at a cost of \$32.00 for feed there was a profit \$3.51. Here is a difference in profit of \$44.03 per cow. On this basis it takes 13.5 cows of one kind to make their owner as much profit as one of the other kind. It would require 185 cows like those in the poorer herd to make a profit of \$100.00, and only twenty-two cows like those in the best herd to make the same profit.

The difference would be far more striking if the best cow in the best herd was compared with the poorest cow in the poorest herd. In fact, we suspect that if these cows were tested individually it would be found that one-third of the cows in the poorest herd was kept at an actual loss, one-third at no profit while the entire profit would be made by the best third.

The station has tested eighteen dairy herds in another part of the state. The average production of the six best herds was 280.5 pounds of butter fat per cow, and of the poorest six herds only 172.7 pounds. Counting the butter fat at 25 cents per pound, the best herds made an income of \$70.13 per cow and the poorest \$43.18, an average difference of \$26.95 per cow. This would amount to \$1,350.50 a year in a herd of fifty cows.

These are two instances; but in every case where herds have been tested in any neighborhood in any state in the union like results have followed. It is work of this kind done by the stations that tells, provided the farmer would read studly, meditate, and then go to the expense of getting a pair of scales, a Babcock test, and find out just what they have.

How to remedy it? First find out what cows are dead beats, and get them off to the butchers as soon

### Keep the teams in Condition.

Nearly every farmer is now trying to do the same farm work with six horses that he did several years ago with seven or eight. For many years horse power has not cost as much as it does at present. Two things are responsible for this condition, namely, a short supply of horses and high priced feed.

In consequence of this it behooves every farmer to keep his teams in such condition that he can secure the greatest amount of service from them. So far the season has been favorable for horse flesh, with the exception of a few weeks of rushing work. From now on more care is necessary to keep up the stamina of the team.

One of the things which adds to the cares of the horseman at this time of year is the scarcity of hay. Some mows have already given up their last forkl, and in the next ten days many barns will need to depend on new hay and grass for forage. Those who have been forehanded will have already prepared for this situation, by cutting down the amount of old hay fed and increasing the grain ration, at the same time mixing in a little of the new-mown hay which is commonly cut about the orchard or other corners. In this way the few weeks until good well-cured hay may be secured are passed without having any of the horses become reduced in stamina. For the grain ration oats, as all horsemen agree, is unexcelled. However, most of us want to feed some corn and a third or half of the ration can safely consist of this cheaper grain.

Careful watch must now be kept for sore shoulders and other abrasions caused by the harness and other trappings. Once a gall or blister starts on the shoulder it is almost sure to be a continual annoyance for the rest of the summer. A sore neck is still worse, and many young horses especially, have developed a most vicious disposition on their account.

A careful teamster will never neglect details. There are many of these to be given attention from the time the grooming begins until the barn is left for the evening. The teamster should be equally as careful of his horses as the skilled machinist is with his engine. No horse can start the day right unless he has been groomed and cleaned, especially on such parts as the legs and neck rabs. During the day's work frequent examination of the collars and other parts of the harness will often discover faulty fittings in time enough to prevent the starting of a sore or gall. The thoughtful horseman will consider these details as enjoyment more than labor.

Our experience in turning the teams out to a short-grass lot, after they have had plenty of time to finish their evening meal, has been entirely satisfactory. Few harnesses are as cool as the lot, and generally much less comfortable. Should any of the horses be quarrelsome they may be kept in. Besides these advantages, there is more or less labor saved in cleaning stables and in watering, and it always seemed to us that a horse came to his feed fresher in the morning than when he had remained inside over night.

Plenty of pure cold water is another important item which must not be neglected. It is one of those things which is so often neglected. To get the best service from the team they should never be worried, and to this end horses of similar disposition should always be put together when possible. In fact, if the best of service is to be secured from the team they must be made as comfortable as possible. Ordinarily we do not think of the expense of the farm power bill yet if we were to figure it out carefully many people would be surprised at the magnitude of this item.—Homestead

## GO CARTS

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### Gen. Weaver Enters Race for Senate.

Gen. James B. Weaver has announced that he will be a candidate for United States Senator from Iowa. Gen. Weaver said in a recent interview: "I will be a candidate for the United States senate and I think that the man who gets the most votes at the primaries next June regardless of the party affiliations should be elected by the legislature that meets following that. I shall announce my platform very shortly and shall have some interesting things to say at that time. All that Gov. Cummins knows he learned in my political school. I am on my way now to Illinois where I speak in some chautauques but will return to the state in a short time and will then announce my platform."

That Gen. Weaver would be a candidate for the United States senate has been hinted at by politicians already this year. His announcement is not altogether a surprise therefore to politicians but will be a surprise to the state at large. When mention was made of his age Gen. Weaver declared that he did not find his years weighing heavily upon him as yet and thought the coming campaign that he would wage, in which he was determined to make a vigorous speaking campaign over the state, would determine to the satisfaction of the people of Iowa whether or not he was capable of doing the work down at Washington.

An interesting feature of the announcement of Gen. Weaver is his declaration that he considers that the man who gets the most votes should be elected regardless of party affiliation. Gen. Weaver will be a candidate on the democratic ticket but declares that in his judgement the very spirit of the primary is that the man getting the most votes in the state should be elected at the primaries. In the light of the discussion being waged in the republican press of the state whether or not the majority vote of the party should rule or whether the vote in the district is only an instruction to the men her of the legislature from that district Gen. Weaver's statement is likely to attract attention. The Cummins men interpret it that the man who gets the most votes in the state should be elected by the legislature. The standpatters interpret it that the man who carries the most republican districts should be elected.

### At Dinner.

"Who is the factious man opposite, next to Miss Smith?"  
"That is Louis the Fourteenth."  
"Louis the Fourteenth?"  
"Well, you see, his name is Louis, and he is called the Fourteenth because he's only asked to keep us from being thirteen at table."—Fleeging Blatter.

### The Strain of Society.

There should be an eight hour day for "fashionable" women. We cannot talk scandal continuously for twelve hours a day now. The excitement and the strain upon the imagination are terrific.—London Truth.

### Municipal Inspection of Meat and Dairy Products.

Iowa Health Bulletin: Pure food inspection of articles and places for their preparation or manufacture is an important branch of sanitary science, and properly belongs to the department authorized and organized to safeguard the public health. The law enacted by the 31st General Assembly should be looked upon simply as a beginning. The provisions of the present law fail to compass the most important features of the subject in that it deals with the chemical and quantitative aspect of the sanitary features. While it is not our intention to underestimate the serious consequences sometimes resulting from the use of adulterated articles of food or the need for stringent prohibitive regulations, we contend that this is an evil of but small proportions when compared to the loathsome and disgusting conditions pertaining to the preparation and quality of the meat and milk supply, and that far more disastrous results are produced through consumption of diseased or contaminated animal commodities than from chemical adulterations.

The Federal meat inspection law now being rigidly enforced at all packing houses engaged in foreign or interstate commerce if unsupported

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