

Western Kansas World.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. Yearly Subscription \$1.00. WA-KEENEY, KAN., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902. H.S.GIVLER, Prop. NUMBER 21.



POULTRY

Raising Black Langshans.
From the Farmers' Review: I will give you my way of raising black Langshans. I first purchased four pullets and a cockerel, paying \$20 for the four pullets and \$12 for the cockerel. From these the first year I got about 40 birds in all. The next year I changed cockerels again, and raised nine fine cockerels for the next year. I also bought six fine pullets. I bred black Langshans for six years before I ever made a show. In the year 1889 I made a show in Danville, Illinois, and won about half of the premiums, for which I showed, and saw my weak points. I kept on showing every year, my birds getting better all the time, and up to date I am on top. I hatched the old way—with hens—and let them take care of the chicks. I have ten acres for range, and each pen has a half acre upon which to run. Some people say they do not feed their hens while they are at liberty in the summer, but I feed my hens at that time all they can eat. In the morning I feed oats steamed. Wheat is given at noon and evening. I keep my coops clean. Corn is not good feed for black Langshans, as it is too heating and hard on the plumage.

The only way to start in the business is to buy good stuff and get good stuff from it. It is hard to get good birds out of bad ones. When a man writes me for a \$1.00 or \$2.00 bird I know he is a cheap man, and I would like to run up against him in a show room. At one time I won first and second on cockerel, and a farmer came to the same show with 33 head; he never got a place. He hung around my birds and the last day of the show he said: "Mayer, what will you take for those two cockerels?" I told him \$40, and he thought I was ready to go to the asylum. I laughed at him and said: "I have sold \$95 worth of eggs from those two cockerels, and they have also produced prize winners. Do you think they are worth \$40 to me or not?" As a result of the work of those two cockerels I never lose a place in a show room. It is, however, a good thing to have such breeders as the man I have mentioned, for they are willing to buy many a bird that a good breeder would not keep about the place.—W. M. Mayer, Vermilion County, Illinois.

Plum Trees in Poultry Yards.

We often see the advice to plant plum trees in the poultry yard. The advice may be good or it may be bad. The argument on behalf of the plum tree is that the hens keep it well cultivated by scratching and keep the grass all down, permitting not a blade to grow. It is further argued that the hens will pick up the curculios as they drop to the ground. Well, it may be a good thing to have a plum tree in the poultry yard so far as the plum tree is concerned, but we doubt if it is of any value to the poultry yard. The ideal poultry yard is not one that is bare of grass, but one that is covered with grass. In fact, the yards should be arranged in pairs, so that when the verdure is being eaten off one yard it will be growing in the other. The hen does not demand "clean culture." When the plum tree is shaken and the curculios fall to the ground they do not lie there for an indefinite period waiting for the dutiful hen to come along and pick them up. In a few moments they are up and away. The hens will have to be pretty well trained if they are to stand around and snatch up the curculios as they drop. The theory of combining plums and hens will, we think, hardly work in extensive practice.

Incubator Cellars.

Incubator cellars are constructed in various ways, but however constructed they should be away from the dwelling house and barns. They are perhaps more likely to be fired than any of the other farm structures, and they should be placed far enough away so that in case of fire the other buildings will not be ignited. A simple method of constructing these cellars is to dig a deep pit and roof it over, piling the dirt up to the eaves. The land must be, of course, perfectly drained. If there is any danger of the land accumulating moisture or of the rains seeping through, it would be well to use cement in the bottom of the cellar and up the sides as far as there is any danger of the ingress of soil water. The benefit of a cellar of this kind lies in its perfect temperature. This is a great thing in the hatching of chicks. The even temperature outside of the incubators makes it more possible to keep an even temperature within.

Miss Frances Beverly, colored, was recently awarded \$75 damages in her suit against a theater company in Chicago, alleging that she was refused a seat in the house, although holding a ticket.



THE DAIRY

The Ferments in Milk.
Prof. G. L. McKay, Iowa Agricultural College: In the month of June when nature has covered the earth with loveliness, the right kind of fermentation seems to be everywhere. Most anyone can make fine flavored butter at this time; but when the kind of bacteria that we have to deal with changes to the undesirable kind, it will then require skill. At our school our bacteriologist made a number of tests to determine the kind of bacteria that milk contains during the different months of the year. In March when it is quite difficult to make fine butter, 100 samples from different patrons' milk were taken. Only 12 1/2 per cent showed pure acid flavor; 48 per cent impure acid flavor and 39 1/2 per cent rapid decomposition of the curd. Samples taken April 8th showed 50 per cent pure acid flavor; 27.7 impure acid flavor, and 23.3 rapid decomposition of the curd. In April we found decided improvement in the kind of bacteria present. Samples taken May 10 showed 90 per cent pure acid flavor and 10 per cent impure. This largely explains why it is easy to get good flavors at some times of the year and not at other times. Samples taken in June and July showed about the same results as May. Now if we could get our patrons to exercise more care in regard to cleanliness, a lot of this trouble might be obviated. Still at certain periods makers will have to combat undesirable fermentations.

Protect the Cows from Fire.

All dairy barns, creameries and the like should be as amply as possible protected against fire. This may be done in several ways. If no better way appears to the mind of the owner, he should have a shelf constructed in the barn and on it keep a number of pails full of water and ready to use at a moment's notice. Frequently fires get beyond control because the means are not at hand for extinguishing them in their incipient stage. Where farmers have windmills and elevated tanks that give a good pressure to the water the arrangements for fighting fire can be of the best, but will of course cost something. Water pipes should be laid to convenient points and hose made ready. The fire may never come, but it is a comfortable feeling to know that if it comes it will get a cold reception. Where animals are kept tied or locked up and beyond possible escape from the flames precautions against fire should certainly be taken.

Control the Water in Butter.

A government bulletin says that the presence of salt, the size of the butter granules and the hardness of the butter are factors exerting an influence on the amount of water in the butter. Where a dry butter is desired, as for export, these principles may have considerable practical importance. By churning cream at a low temperature and continuing the churning until the granules were as large as peas, washing for about thirty minutes with water at 45 degrees to 48 degrees, and working twice, the Iowa station secured butter containing as low as 6.72 per cent of water. Of thirty-two analyses of samples of butter made in this way, seven showed less than 8 per cent of water, 7 from 8 to 10 per cent, and 10 from 10 to 12 per cent. It is not, however, advised that export butter should be made with less than from 9 to 10 per cent of water.

Farm Separators in Australia.

It is interesting to note the favor with which the farm separator is received abroad, where it is being used in increasing numbers. In Australia the little machines are being largely used. In Victoria alone there are now owned and operated on the farms 4,100 separators. According to the last report of Hon. John Morrisay, minister of agriculture of Victoria, the use of the machines has increased as follows: 1886, 33; 1887, 53; 1888, 103; 1889, 155; 1890, 238; 1891, 445; 1892, 2,125; 1893, 2,799; 1893, 3,446. There are about 10,000 farmers in Victoria supplying milk to creameries, and of these at least 41 per cent separate the cream on their own farms.

Some of the citizens of Benton Harbor, Mich., are proposing a public milk plant, like those that are so successfully run in some of the English cities. They would run the bottling establishment in connection with the city water works, and would supply both Benton Harbor and St. Joseph with pure milk. Friends of the movement estimate the annual profits to the city at \$20,000.

Chickens require no food whatever for 24 hours after hatching, as there is sufficient nutriment in the egg to sustain them for that time.



LIVE STOCK

Cause of Scabies or Mange.
Scabies, or mange, of the ox is a contagious disease caused by a parasitic mite. Cattle are chiefly affected with but two varieties of these parasites, or mites, which belong to the class Arachnoidea. These are, first the Psoroptes; second, the Symbiotes. The first is the one which most frequently affects them. It lives on the surface of the skin and gives rise to great irritation and itching by biting and is most frequent upon the sides of the neck and shoulders, at the base of the horns, and at the root of the tail. From these points it spreads to the back and sides, and may invade nearly the entire body. Its principal manifestations are more or less numerous pimples, exudation, and abundant scaling off of the skin, falling out of the hair, and the formation of dry gray-brownish scabs. In the course of time the skin becomes thickened, stiff wrinkled, and acquires the consistency of leather. When mange has spread over a large surface of the body, the animals lose flesh and become weak and anemic, rendering them constitutionally less able to withstand or combat the effects of the mites. At the same time the decreased vigor and lessened vitality of the affected animals favor the more rapid multiplication of the mites and the further extension and intensification of the disease. Thus we have cause and effect working together with the result that scabies, or mange in cattle may in some cases prove fatal; especially are fatal terminations liable to occur in the latter part of a severe winter among immature and growing animals, or those of adult and full age, when in an unthrifty condition at the time of becoming infected. There have been noticed variations in the progress of the disease depending upon extreme seasons—aggravation in winter alternating with improvement in summer.—Bulletin 152, Department of Agriculture.

Horse Shortage in New Hampshire.

Prof. Charles W. Burkett, of the New Hampshire station, says: There is too little horse power in the state to properly till and cultivate the soil. We have thousands of acres of tillable land in the state (and what is said here is true of all New England) that have not felt the plough share for a long series of years, some for decades, some for a half century. Soil will not remain productive if untilled. We have not enough horses or working units in the state to do the regular farm work and to carry on tillage as it should be done. Practically the only supply of horses is from other states; yet this state is quite able to supply its full needs and could have to spare for demands elsewhere. The work lies with the farmers themselves, not only to increase the number of working horses but to improve them and make them more serviceable.

By using the better grade of mares for breeding purposes and having the service of some pure-bred sire of some draft or coach breed of good type and conformation, it would be but a short time until the character of the whole horse stock were changed into a better and improved one. Good draft and coach stallions can be secured for about five hundred dollars. Several farmers could purchase a stallion of the type desired, and there could be engaged several mares for the first season at a moderate charge for service which would pay not only a high rate for money invested but would go a long way for paying the full cost.

No Poultry and Egg Trust.

There has been talk about a poultry and egg trust. The thing is an absurdity at the present time, though it may become a possibility in the future, if there shall ever rise a trust in farm lands. The cry of a trust was based on the probable fact that the packing companies had bought up large quantities of poultry and eggs and had stored them for a rise. It was simply a speculation on a big scale. The owners of flocks of hens are numbered by the millions and are too numerous to have their product controlled. Besides, under the stimulus of high prices to the farmer the number of fowls in the country could easily be doubled in a single year. Unfortunately at the present time it seems probable that the producers of poultry are not getting the benefit of the high prices being paid by the consumers of poultry and poultry products. If that be so, then the high prices the consumers are paying will not stimulate production and the present very unsatisfactory state of things will continue. We would like to hear from our readers as to the prices they are at the present time receiving for their poultry and poultry products and a statement as to the prices they have received in past years.

Fate of Andree Still Uncertain

The Rev. Dr. Farlies, a Church of England clergyman, arrived at New York from York Factory, Northwest Territory, and brings authentic information of the fate of the explorer Andree, and his companions. Two years ago, eight hundred miles north of York, a party of Esquimaux, under the leadership of "Old Huskie," saw the Andree balloon alight on a plane of snow in that vicinity, which is about two hundred miles north of Fort Churchill. Three men emerged from the balloon, and some of "Huskie's" people approached them out of

covery of any portion of the outfit belonging to Andree, and though natives have gone in search of them they have never returned, believing, as the Rev. Dr. Farlies says, that they will in some way be punished, for they now understand that it was not an attack upon them, but an accident by which the gun was discharged that precipitated the massacre.

Had Andree made friends with the natives it is held he would have been safely conducted south and would eventually have reached civilization. The Hudson Bay company has recently sent another party in search of the balloon and outfit of Andree, and hopes to have conclusive evidence of the fate of the explorer within a few months.

Solomon A. Andree, with two companions, Strindberg and Frankel, attempted in 1897 to find the North Pole with a balloon. They embarked on July 11 from one of the islands in the Spitzbergen group. Since that time, many rumors of their being found, dead or alive, have been circulated, but in every case until now these have proved false. Several of them have located the party on or near the north coast of the American continent.

The revival of an old story that Andree and his companions were murdered by Esquimaux up there raises a number of interesting questions. The first of these relates to the intelligence of the men who from time to time have passed this tale down from Hudson's Bay to civilization, and who pretend to have got it from the Esquimaux. In view of the large number of "fakes" which have been perpetrated since Andree's disappearance in regard to his fate, some doubts may exist as to the honesty of the persons who are responsible for this particular account. But, granting their perfect sincerity, it is not inconceivable that they wrongly interpret the facts.

Early last March this same story came from Winnipeg, and was attributed to a Mr. Alston, an agent of the Hudson Bay company. The officials of that organization, however, briefly discredited it.

What Andree hoped for when he started was a breeze blowing fifteen miles an hour to the northward. This would have enabled him to cover the seven hundred miles between Spitzbergen and the Pole in two days, and



Samuel M. Andree, Commander of the Expedition.

curiosity. As they did so, one of Andree's companions fired off a gun. This is a signal to uncivilized natives for a general battle. It is regarded as a challenge, and also instantly the natives fell upon the three explorers and massacred them.

Everything pertaining to their outfit was carried away to the homes of the natives on the north borders of the Arctic region.

"Old Huskie" himself gave this information to Ralph Alstine, agent for the Hudson Bay company, and after being investigated by the Rev. Mr. Farlies, was told by him. He says there is little room for doubt, as frequent reports have since come of the strange implements which the north natives have in their possession, the telescope being particularly described.

The Hudson Bay company has repeatedly offered a reward for the re-

THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

GREAT FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Escaped Convict Leaves Trail of Death in His Wake.
Harry Tracy, the convict who escaped from the Salem, Ore., penitentiary, killing two deputy sheriffs, a guard and a policeman, is still at large. By another maneuver of the spectacular dare-devil that has already aroused an infuriated country side to join in his pursuit, he has once more eluded the men on his trail



and left them far behind. From Boothell, where he so successfully battled with the posse that attempted to kill him, he has made a remarkable jump to Deception Pass, near Port Madison, where he was last reported to have been seen.

His unexpected marches and counter-marches, his fertility of resource and his almost incredible endurance have apparently enabled him to get safely away from the rifles of his hunters, and the only clues that make it possible to follow him at all are those furnished by his own reckless bravado. He is now supposed to be heading for Whatcom, where it is said he hopes to meet a friend.

His victims are as follows:
Killed—Policeman E. E. Breese, Guard Neil Rawley, Deputy Sheriff Charles Raymond and Deputy Sheriff Jack Williams.
Wounded—Karl Anderson.

MRS. H. CLAY EVANS.

Wife of Consul-General to London Leaves Washington.
The consul-general to London and Mrs. H. Clay Evans and their daughters have just sailed for England. The Misses Evans will travel during the



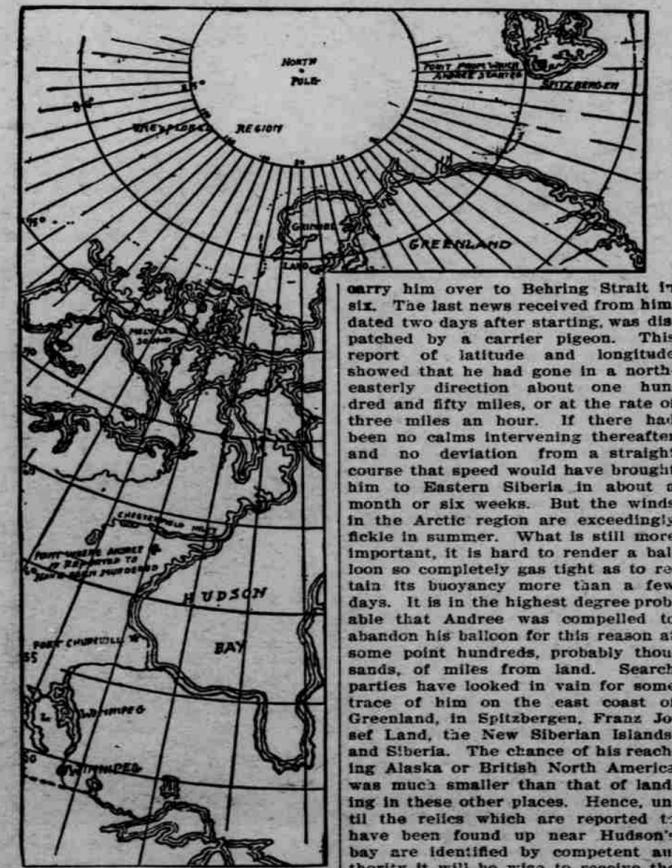
summer. The departure of the family is greatly regretted by their large circle of Washington friends, to whose pleasure they contributed during their residence there.

Farm Wealth of Nebraska.

The census report on agriculture in Nebraska shows that on June 1, 1900 there were enumerated 121,525 farms, valued at \$557,660,020. Of this amount 16 per cent represents the value of buildings and 84 per cent land and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery in the state was \$24,940,450, and live stock \$145,349,587. The total value of farm property was \$747,950,057. The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$70,227,060, of which 43 per cent was in animal products and the rest in crops including forest products cut or produced on farms. This farm product value exceeds that for 1889 by 143 per cent. The gross farm income of Nebraska in 1899 was \$124,670,856 and the gross income on investment 17 per cent.

One Serious Cause for Regret.

A former Virginian who migrated to Australia twenty-four years ago is making a visit to this country after his long absence, and in conversation with a gentleman in Washington regretfully said: "Though I am a British subject now, I must confess to the superiority of some of the social customs of my native land. For instance, though mint is grown in Victoria, somehow or other the people have never learned the old Virginia way of making a julep."



Region Where Andree is Supposed to Have Been.

Life of President Kruger.

A Utrecht correspondent tells this story of the way ex-President Paul Kruger spends his nights: He retires at 8 p. m., but gets up at 1 a. m., "does a dressing gown and a pair of slippers and sits down to read his Bible, smoke and drink tea. The teapot is set over a little spirit lamp and he brews it strong. And thus he sits from 1 until 2 o'clock, reading and commenting aloud on the Bible texts. At 3 o'clock he returns to his bed to finish the night's rest until 5, when he rises for a fresh day's labors."

Tact of French Statesman.

Leon Bourgeois, the new president of the French chamber of deputies, represented France at the peace congress at The Hague, and gained there a reputation as a diplomat. He has been minister of public instruction. He is an orator and possesses all the arts of the trained parliamentary speaker. To M. Deschanel, whom he had beaten in his new office, he said: "I succeed you; I shall never replace you." That was a delicate way of softening defeat which is not habitual at the Palais Bourbon.