December 25, 1904.

THE OMAHA ILLUSTRATED BEE.

Preaching the Gospel of Good Seed Corn to Nebraska Farmers



CROWD AT ASHLAND, Neb., WAITING FOR THE BURLINGTON CORN SPECIAL-Photo by Staff Artist.

Last week Nebraska was travers d from end to end by a special schooling train for the benefit of farmers engaged in raising corn. It was practically a rolling egricultural institute sent through the corn belts of this state by the Burlington railroad for the benefit of the grain producers. Whatever mercenary motive may have moved the railroad company to go to this expense It is completely-offset by the good it must have accomplished. The railroad company may be locking to future results as a reward for its enterprise, but the benefit to the farmer must be almost imm diste. The railroad company may be trying to increase the volume of its grain hauls, but it can ot be denied that while it is increasing its own volume of business by hundreds of dollars, it is increasing the income of the farmer by thousands of dollars.

The Seed Corn Special is an innovation in railroad enterprise. It is the outcome of a joint conference between the railroad company and the agricultural department of the University of Nebraska. The interest shown in the special was manifested in the immense audiences which met the train at every station. Farmers came from long distances to attend the lectures and they were well repaid for the trouble. Only thirty-minute lectures were given, and wible this did not permit the sel ntists to do more than touch the principal points relating to the production of corn, it was long enough to convince some of the largest growers that there is considerable to learn about corn.

Make-Up of the Train.

The train was made up of two private cars and two warm coaches, in which the lectures were held. Corn specialists reprecenting the University of Nebraska and of Illinois were on the train and took turns in addressing the farmers. Lectures were given simultaneously in each car and in this way from 200 to 300 people were accommodated at a time. The lectures at each station and in each car were pracments have shown that if the seed is all right the corn will be all right.

The experiments at the various agricultural experiment stations are conducted upon the same theory that governs experiments in the animal world. It has been 20%3 demonstrated that like begets like, conditions of the soil and climate being equal. Americans in the heart of the Andes."



PROF. T. L. LYON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA TELLING FARMERS THE VALUE OF GOOD SEED CORN.-Photo by Staff Artist.

Why? Because you know perfectly well state can be increased only five to ten samples. "One you see is a tapering ear that you wouldn't get a thoroughbred; you bushels per acre, what does it mean to and grows smaller at the end. The other would get a scrub. Then, why do you ex- the farmers of Nebraska? It means an is cylindrical. It is about the same from to say next. They are enlarged photopect any more of the vegetable world? increase in wealth amounting to millions tip to butt. Common sense will prove to The laws that govern reproduction are of lars. It is just as much to your ad- you that the tapering ear which gets thinthe same in the vegetable world as they valuage to raise a good car of corn as ner near the tip cannot yield as much corn that tapers into the cob. You will notice are in the animal world. Like begets like, a bad one. Here are two ears of corn," as the cylindrical one. Ears fall down that there is a space between the kernels, "Supposing that the yield of corn in the continued the speaker, picking up two in one or two ways. In this tapering ear top and bottom, although they touch in the



FARMERS IN LECTURE COACH LISTENING TO THE GOSPEL OF GOOD SEED CORN .- Photo by Staff Arust

the kernel gets smaller and smaller middle. Well, you can't get anything for my wagon in the fall and when I found a give you the largest yield per acre.

is nearly all corn. One has a deep kernel than the yield from the other. and the other a shallow one. Well, it's corn you want, not cob, but if you plant corn from an ear like this you are going to have ears that won't yield as much per is all corn.

Lectures from Object Lessons.

"These pictures," continued the speaker, pointing to several charts behind him, "will give you a clearer idea of what I am about graphs of ears of corn with which experiments have been made. Here is a kernel that.

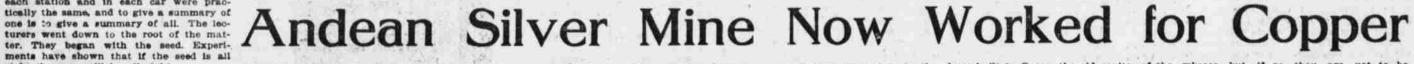
corn as it tapers off, while the rows begin anything and you can't feed it to your ments throw it into the box. From this lot to drop out and get thinner. Work to get cattle. What you want is corn. Here is a I should sort out my seed. Put it somea corn that will give you the largest yield picture of an ear in which the kernels press where where it will dry out perfectly. It per ear and you will have corn that will against each other from top to bottom, and stands to reason that corn kept in the crib, they are very deep. There is very little where it is continually freezing and thaw-"Here is another kind of born to which cob to one ear and quite a good deal to the ing, will not be as good a germinator as I want to call your attention. This you other, although they both were of about the corn that has been protected from will observe has a large cob and small the same dlameter when picked. Yet you freezing. High vitality, with lots of vigor kernel, while that ear has a small cob and can easily comprehend that the yield from and good shelling power, is what you want, large kernel. One is all cob and the other one corn would be much greater per acre if you haven't killed the vitality of the

demonstrated that rough ears are the most each ear and wrapping them in a piece of vigorous germinators. They have the dampened paper, blotting paper is the best, acre as by planting from that ear which greatest vitality. Corn from such ears take and putting them back of the stove, or, bethold from the start and mature more ter still, near the furnace, they will sprout quickly. I don't want to be misunderstood and you can then determine their germias saying that rough corn is better than nating vitality. If the kernels from one car smooth corn, but that the rough ears' of don't meet the requirements replace it with any kind of corn are better than the smooth the kernels of another ear. Keep track of ears of the same kind. If your corn yields the cars from which the kernels were taken a rough ear select your seed from the by numbering them and making the numroughest ears. If your corn is a smooth ber on the paper in which the kernels are variety then take the roughest ears of wrapped correspond."

How to Go About It. "What I should do is to have a box on

toward the tip and there is very little space. You can't sell it. It won't weigh perfect ear that answered all the requirecorn by the freezing and thawing process "Another thing I want to call your at- it is natural to assume that you have lowtention to is the fact that experiments have ered it. By taking a few kernels from

Constant Experience Necessary. In a private conversation Prof. T. L. Lyon of the University of Nebraska said that experiments are being made at that station with oats and wheat. The oats yield in Nebraska has been increased ten bushels to the acre. The university has been experimenting with the Kherson oats from southwestern Russia and it has been shown that fifty bushels can be raised to the acre. They are early maturing oats and get out of the way of the hot, dry weather. Experiments with the macaroni oats from A1giers, in northern Africa and southern Rus-



(Copyright, 1904, by Frank G. Carpenter.) smelter was built at Casapalca, on the barges and boats down that river to the been built to Cuzco, the old capital of the wheres, but, if so, they are yet to be ASHINGTON. Dec. 18 .- (Special railroad, about seventy-five miles from Amazon. That road would open up the Incas. Freight automobiles are now used found."

Ashing Grow backs of liamas. A liama will carry only there are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous city to visitors. There are valuable rubber forests in that famous c lie down and refuse to go if overloaded. forests are also found on Peruvian soil. Titicaca, and it will now take but a short to La Pas?" have a

"Yes, a road

this year as a distinct variety. Satisfactory

for the raising of corn as in Nebraska, the yield per acre is from eight to ten bushels greater than in this state because corn growing is conducted along scientific lines. those elements which it lacks for the proper nourishment of the growing plant, still more attention has been given to the seed because it has been proven that the seed of vigorous, healthy corn will produce vigorous and healthy plants, but there are details to be watched in order that each ear will yield the largest possible amount of grain.

Importance of Good Seed.

"If you want to raise a thoroughbred animal," said one of the speakers, "you wouldn't pick out a scrub or a weakling. de Pasco when I rode over it.

Famous in Frontier Annals Minister Dudley, "Is connected somewhat

Over the grave of Jim Bridger a monument was unveiled at kansas City mast the Cerro de Pasco mines by a corps of Sunday as a mara to a typical and famous American millionaires headed by J. B. unaracter in frontier annais, bridger has Haggin, D. O. Mills, Henry C. Frick and been called "the ablest hunter, mountaineer others, among whom are said to be the and guide of the west." He deserves the Hearst heirs and the Vanderbilts. The title

At the age of 18 years Bridger began his career in the western which as a fur hunter. That was in isal, and for twenty-one yours, until loss, he was active in the for trade. in issi, near the site of Granger. Wyo., he founded Fort Bridger, walon was a supply post on the Oregon tial, midway between independence, hto, and port Vancouver, and which was a famous harbor for the "prairie schooners" of ploness emigrants. In the years following he was employed as guids, irequently by the governmont

,bridger's knowledge of Rocky mountain a corunny never surpasses. Ite was true representative of that American so- way to coal mines about twelve miles farlety which bartered and warred and con- ther on, so that they can have their own cured new concessions, and valuable ones. sorted with savages for furs before set- fuel for the smelters." tlement began. The transition was well started when his life was half spent. He were sliver mines, Mr. Dudley?" change, mut the period that tonowed proneer sottiement and built cities was not under the eliver and the ore now taken of his type, their "canyons," as he caned out is a mixture of silver and copper. This their streuts, were too narrow for mis is the copper age and copper mining is "robust freedom." And when death took him off in issi he had been out or tune

with the new order many years. The nist white man, authoritatively recorned as having discovered Great Sait man, 18 arriuger. In lass he descended mear river to noterinine for a wages the outlet of that scream. At that time his party, icu of anorew Henry, was camped in Cache valley. The sheet of sait water he all the party supposed to be an arm of the Pacas ocean. Evidently Bridger aid

not observe the absence of tides. Though bridger is called the discoverer of useal sail man, he was probably not since the seventeenth century," said our ind must to visit it. Spanish summers of 150 , can's before thendoh such a take. The by an Indian shepherd who camped out totos' party is known to have passed near to man, in isli-if on the way to the Conin this bluart and trooks, return-Northwestern Fur company often roamed inrouga the region before Bridger. Etlenne Provost, & well known trapper of Winiam Henry Ashley's Rocky Mountain fur company, is said to have hunted near he lake in 1830. General Ashley is said to have been in the same vicinity ahead of Bridger; likewise a trapper named Vas-QUER.

Thus spoke Mr Irving B. Dudley, our As a result the cost of transportation has ers that in Vormont where the conditions minister to Peru, as we chatted together been enormous, and only the best of the railroad there; so that it could quickly a town of about 20,000 or so. It is the not go down into the city of La Paz. You and Hungarian grass, which makes a good of soil and climate are not so propilious in Washington prior to his leaving for his ore could be taken to the smelter. There transport troops to that point in case of center of a rich province and a busy place, may remember that there is a great plateau sod and grows through the hot summer post, last week. I spent some time with must be a great deal of this silver trouble. The Brazilians are, you know, to though it has nothing of its political im- away up there, almost three miles above months without drying up. It is a good Mr. Dudley in Peru, when I visited that still in the dumps about these mines. This build a railroad in that region to facilitate portance of the past. At the time that the the sea, in which Titicaca and La Paz lie, pasture grass and resembles the Kentucky country a few years ago, and with him ore is now being carried to the smelter travel to and from the Amazon." went to the top of the Andes on the rail- by the new railroad built by the American While attention has been paid to giving road built by Henry Meiggs, the Califor- syndicate. I understand, however, that the the soll the proper attention and supplying nian, at an enormous cost about thirty rates of transportation by liamas have been years ago. That road is the highest moun- so reduced that they are carrying ore at tain railway of the world. It takes you about the same freight rates as the railin one day from the Pacific ocean clear to road, the animals walking along beside the the top of 'the Andes, and lands you on tracks." "Is Peru still rich in gold and silver, Mr. the other side more than three miles above the sea. The road goes through some of Dudley?"

American Capital in Peru.

fall. They have bought up the mines from

the individual owners, not asking conces-

sions of the Peruvian government, and

now paying better than silver mining. I

see it estimated that the Cerro de Pasco

company will be exporting within less than

two years about 5,000 tons a month, or

60,000 tons per annum. This will repre-

sent a value of almost \$15,00,000, five times

the whole production of Chill. It will be

more copper than Spain and Portugal, the

the richest mineral territory of South "Yes; but it is hard to tell just how rich America, and it was originally intended to it is. Much of the country has not been reach the famous Cerro de Pasco silver thoroughly prospected, and the mines may mines. Meiggs' money gave out before he be better further down. In these Cerro de got there and, although the road had been Pasco mines the upper deposits consisted continued after his death, it was from of a great body of low-grade silver ore, the mouth of the Amazon, and then up fifty to seventy miles away from Cerro more than a mile and a half long by three- the Amazon to Iquitos. At present a fa-

"The enterprise I refer to," continued the tops of the Andes. It is the purchase of which will possibly conflict with those of

the American syndicate. said, it is the copper and not the silver that is valuable now. There are probably ompany is largely composed of men who good copper mines in other parts of Peru; have been connected more or less with the and Bolivia, you know, has very valuable great copper mines at Anaconda, Mont., deposits of almost pure copper. There are from the Pacific to Lake Titicaca? Has it went back on his word and put the king which are supposed to be the richest copper mines on the globe, but which may gold mines in different parts of the country, and also mines of lead, zinc and guickbe equaled by Cerro de Pasco. They have already spent \$8,000,000 in purchasing the property and in extending the railroad to 5,000 different Peruvian mining claims on Cerro de Pasco and I understand that record, one-third of which, perhaps, are

they will spend \$2,000,000 more before next unworked." Pacific Company's New Concession. "When I was in Peru, Mr. Dudley, some

their work is all done after practical busi- New York parties, known as the Pacific ness methods. They are said to have in company, had a concession for coal mines the neighborhood of 300 mines and almost in the Alides, and were about to build a topography was probably never equaled everything of value in that immediate railroad to them. What is that company vicinity. They expect to extend the rail- doing?" "The Pacific company has recently se-

It has a strip of land running from Pacas-"I thought the Cerro de Pasco mines mayo to Chimbote, and extending from there back up the Andes to one of the navigable branches of the Amazon. There are coal mines in the territory, and with the concession goes the right to build a railroad to get this coal to the seacoast. One of the great troubles about the west coast of South America is the lack of good coal. There are mines in southern Chile about the Bay of Conception, but the coal there is not of the best quality. The deposits extend for some distance along the coast, and far out under the water. Hundreds of miners are employed and the men work in tunnels away down below the bed of the ocean. As a result, mining is expensive, and coal from Australia and England compotes with the Chilean coal. The coal that the Pacific company's railroad will open upis on the highlands of the Andes, and it will cost but little to get it down to the seacoast. If they have as good deposits as they think their concession should be a very

> "I suppose that a railway will be eventually extended by the Pacific company to

"Probably so," replied Minister Dudley, "but you must remember that it is only a concession as yet. There is no road built, and altogether more than \$60,000,000 worth the same road we have been talking about in connection with the new copper prop-"Much of the silver ore was shipped to erties, to the Ucayali is only about 150

Backwoods of Peru. "It must be difficult for Peru to control

its territory on the eastern slopes of the Andes? They are practically inaccessible, are they not?"

"As far as easy travel is concerned, yes," said the minister to Peru. "Take Iquitos, which is in Peru, on the Maranon, a great river that forms a part of the Amazon. It used to be that officials going from Lima to Iquitos sometimes went around the Strait of Magellan and clear up the Atlantic coast of the continent to quarters of a mile wide. This was worked vorite way is to go to the Isthmus of down to a depth of about 200 or more feet, Panama and then up the Amazon. One can and then tunnels had to be driven in to go up the Oroyo road and thence down by drain the mines. They have been making trail to the Ucayali and thence by boat on immense tunnels still lower down, and the to Iquitos, but that takes several weeks, with the railroad by which we traveled to tunnel companies claim certain rights and in coming back it would take more, as the boats go much more slowly up stream.

You can go from New York to Iquitos in been very great. Nevertheless, it is said "As you go down in these mines the sil- less time, I venture, than it would require ver ore changes to copper, and, as I have to get there from Lima by way of the horses with silver, and Pizarro, when he York to Manaos, which is 1,000 miles up the treachery, agreed to release him if he Amazon, and there are smaller steamers from Manaoe to Iguitos." "How about the railroad that takes one

been extended?" to death. It is said that some of the "That road has an extension to Sicuani, treasures of the Incas were buried, shortly

silver. Altogether, there are more than and from there a wide carriage road has after this, in Lake Titicaca and other-

began to rob them?"

Spaniards came it was perhaps the richest at a distance of forty or fifty miles apart. blue grass grown in Illinois and Iowa, He of all the Indian cities south of the isthmus. Titicaca lies in one basin, La Paz in an- also cautioned against bringing grain for Pizarro got much of his booty from there, other. The road begins at Gauqual, the seed from too great a distance, and exand the tradition is that he took from one port in Bolivia which you reach by sailing plained why warm climate grains will not native temple 40,000 pounds of gold and across Lake Titicaca from Puno in Peru. \$0,000 pounds of silver. Some of this came The new railroad crosses the piateau to the from the Temple of the Sun, at Cuzco." Alto, or rim of the basin containing La "How about the hidden treasure of the Pas, and there stops. As you get out at

Incas, Mr. Dudley? It is said they buried the depot you can walk a short distance their gold in the Andes when the Spaniards and look down at the chief city of Bolivia, which lies about 1,000 feet below you. There "You will hear such traditions in all parts are now carriages which take you down to

of the Andes, but I doubt whether there the city, but plans have been made for is much truth in them. The Spaniards car- cable or electric lines, and eventually these ried away about all the gold and silver that will probably go through.

the Incas had mined, and, so far as I "Bolivia also expects to build new railknow, but few hidden treasures have come roads with the £2,000,000 which it received to light. You see, the Incas were the ruling from Brazil for the Acre territory, and class, and the rest of the people practically among the lines proposed is one from La worked for them. As a result, most of the Paz to Oruro, on the Autofagasta line, thus silver and gold came into their hands and giving Bolivia a railroad outlet to the Atthey turned it over to the Spaniards. Such lantic. I believe there are also propositions mining as they did was after the rudest to connect with the Chilean and the Argenmethods, and the product could not have tine railway systems."

"Is Peru developing along electrical that the Spanlards, for a time, shod their lines?"

Ucayali. There are steamers from New captured Atahualpa, the Inca king, by we have electric lights in Lima and many treachery, agreed to release him if he of the factories are run by electricity. Some would fill a room seventeen feet wide and of the interior cities are so lighted. We twenty feet long with gold. This was have electric tramways now running from the roadways and other communications of done, and history tells how Pizarro then Lima to Callao, our chief port, a distance the country and to bettering the people of eight and a half miles, and we have also along educational lines." a tramway from Lima to Chorillas, on the coast. Both of these companies will probably do well."

American Trade With Peru. "How about our trade with Peru, Mr. Dudley ?" I asked.

"It is steadily increasing, although the people of the United States do not make much effort to push it. When I first went to Peru the Germans exceeded us in their exports to that country. We are now far in advance of them and second only to Great Britain. Our trade today is almost three times what it was when I first came to the country, and it seems to me that

the prospects for a continued increase are good "What do we sell to Peru?" I asked.

"Wheat, breadstuffs and all sorts of hardware and machinery. Much of the wheat comes from our Pacific coast states. The machinery is largely from the east. This trade will be benefited by the Panama

canal. "What do we buy of Peru, Mr. Dudley?" "We buy a great variety of things, among one of 'em up?

others medicines and chemical products. foodstuffs and wool, and especially cotton. The Peruvian cotton commands a far higher price in the markets of the world than our own cotton. It has a long fiber which is so much more like wool than cotton that it could be passed off for wool. It is used in making hats, hosigry and underwear. The factories mix it with wool and the articles into which it goes have a finer luster and finish than those made of pure wool. This cotton is of different colors, some white, some brown and some almost red. So far the area of cotton territory has been limited, but companies have been recently formed to trrigate the landa of northern Peru, which will bring much more cotton soil into cultivation. The most of the desert, you know, will blossom like the ross if it can only have water."

"What are the political conditions in Peru at present, Mr. Dudley? Do you have many revolutions?"

"There have been no political troubles during my stay in Peru, and there are no He said to me, 'Dear child, don't mention indications that there will be any in the it. I thought it was a lion myself when I future. The country is quiet and the peo- first laid eyes on it.""

experiments are bein ade with alfalfs fourish in cold climates and vice versa, and why grains should not be imported for seed from too far east or west, and why seeds from an irrigated country will not do well in a country not irrigated. The interest in the Seed Corn Special has been so intense that the enterprise is to be continued from year to year.

ple seem contented and happy. The death of President Candamo was followed by the

selection of Jose Pardo to take his place, and the wheels of government have moved smoothly on. President Pardo, although his political career has been a short one and his experience in government small, makes an excellent president. He is a young man, not over 40, who has been engaged in business for the greater part of his life, and who up until a year ago had had but little to do with politics or the government. He was chosen by President Candamo as his chief ministerial adviser, and upon Candamo's death he naturally became president. He is a very patriotic man and is anxious to do well for Peru. He says he will devote his energies to improving

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Prattle of the Youngsters Willie-I don't b'lieve that story of "Puss in Boots." How could a cat have sevenlongue boots? Tommy-Mebbs a big glant threw 'em al

him one night.

"Mamma, do barbers go to heaven?" "If they are good, dear; but why do you tank ore

"Why, I was wondering who trimmed the saints' whiskers."

Edgar, aged 5, was taken in to see his new baby brother. After walking around him several times and viewing him critioally he finally said: "Mamma, don't you think we had better get a wig for that kid like grandpa's?"

Mamma-Harry, you have again failed to do as you were told. I'm afraid that everything I tell you goes in at one ear and out at the other

Harry-Well, mamma, why don't you stop

"Now, Minnle," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what happened to Lot's wife?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Minnie. "She was always fussin' with the neighbors and one day when she got too fresh God came down and put her in a sack of salt."

Ethel was 6 years old, and very much given to exaggeration. Her mother called it by a less polite name, and worries over what she considered a vicious tendency in the child. One day the little girl rushed in breathless and told her mother that a big black lion was loose, and that several of her playmates' mothers had fainted when they saw it. Investigation disclosed the fact that the child had seen a black poodle clipped to resemble a lion.

Her mother ordered her to go into her room and ask God to pardon her for lying. When she came out her mother asked her if she had asked God to forgive her.

"Yes, mamma." said the little girl, "and



Tons of Silver.

duce."

Cerro de Pasco?" "Those mines have been producing silver minister to Peru. "They were discovered. one night where the town of Cerro de Pasco Valuable one."now stands. That place is more than 14,000 feet above the sea and it is usually bitter

ag irom Astoria, were close to it. Fur cold after dark. The Indian built a fire be- the Amazon ?" many of Hudson's-Hay company and the fore going to sleep and awoke the pext morning to find that the stones under his fire had melted and a lump of sliver slag lay in their place. Since then thousands of tons It also is planned to extand the Oroyo railof pure aliver have been taken out of road to the Ucayali river, which is one of Cerro de Pasco. Twenty-seven thousand the havigable branches of the Amazon. The tons had been mined as far back as MEN, distance from the end of the Oroyo line, of silver has been produced there.

Europe," continued Mr. Dudley." Then a miles. When it is built one can go in

"Tell me something about the sliver of

great copper countries of Europe, pro-

"So they were, but copper has been found