

# FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

## Foreign Girls Spend Economically.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"While our girls' training schools and our home kitchens are generally better equipped than those of foreign nations we have much of value to learn from the foreigner," said Miss Lillian Tingle, supervisor of domestic science in the Portland schools, in addressing a class of students in the Oregon agricultural college farmers' week course. "Our scope is wider and our aims more ambitious, but the foreign institutions touch more closely the life of the people. The most important thing that we can learn from them is how to manage the family income."

"All are agreed that young women should be trained in producing articles of diet, dress and home decoration; but we have not been quite so quick to see the importance of training in spending. Our women do the greater part of the household buying, and they have to do it without any training. Perhaps this is the most difficult matter that has to be adjusted in beginning married life. In schools and homes of Britain, Belgium, France and Switzerland, this training for scientific household expenditure is given to the young women. It results in greater happiness and efficiency in the home."

"One of our greatest needs is the formation of a family financial consciousness. Girls should be trained to make up a just and well-balanced family budget. This training should reconcile their views and wishes with the condition of the home resources. Foreign girls are trained to apportion the family income among the various necessities, to purchase the most suitable articles in the different classes, and to get a dollar's worth for a dollar. The result of this training is ability to recognize and choose the necessities before the luxuries; and to stay within the allowance. The girls dress more simply and suitably, and the glaring defects in costume too frequently seen in our country are not often seen abroad. The same principle determines the table supplies and the home decorations."

"Another result of this training in economical expenditure is its tendency to foster a spirit of true democracy. The daughter of the richest and most aristocratic people takes her place beside the daughter of the poor, wearing the same cap and apron and producing the same articles of dress and diet. She may be called later to preside over a more pretentious home, but the use of similar home equipment and material is still an equalizing factor."

"Again this training in values gives the young woman a highly developed ethical sense. She learns to obey as a step in learning to command, and she yields obedience with the same show of respect, that she will acquire in others. In these things she learns to distinguish between the essentials and incidentals, and to discern the degree of respect with which her commands are obeyed."

"The difference in training between the foreign girls and ours may be indicated by the difference in the terms we use to designate the kind of training: We teach our girls domestic science and art; foreigners teach their house-craft."

## Big Feeding Test Made.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Professor Sampson, of the department of animal husbandry of the Oregon agricultural college, has completed a feeding test with pigs which has been running since September 1. The results of the test are significant in that they open up a broad field for developing pigs with the definite purpose of making them capable of consuming a greater amount of food for correspondingly greater gains.

On September 1, 30 pigs of different litters were divided into three lots of 10 each. All were put on a ration of barley 90 per cent, and tankage 10 per cent, and the test was continued for 61 days. Lot one was given dry rations, by hand. Lot two was fed by means of the "self-feeder." Lot three was fed by hand, the rations being soaked for 12 hours before feeding. The three lots were divided evenly as to weight, sex and parentage.

Lot one required 463.5 pounds of feed for 100 pounds gain; lot two required 418.2 pounds feed for 100 pounds gain, and lot three 449.8 pounds feed for 100 pounds gain. The difference in daily gain between the litters of pigs was from 1.42 to 1.86 pounds. The difference between the lots varied only from 1.48 to 1.84 pounds. The poorest lot was better than the poorest litter and the best lot was better than the best litter.

The best individual pig gained 2.44 pounds daily for 61 days, while the poorest individual animal gained but one pound a day, during the test. In feeding 100 pigs similar to the best used in the recent test, at the present prices of feed and of pork, the owner would realize \$297.60 profit, not counting labor or investment. In feeding 100 pigs similar to the poorest, he would realize but \$115.65 profit. The tests show the self-feeder is an economical means of producing pork. The labor of feeding is reduced one-half by this method and less feed is required.

## Cows and Irrigated Farms.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—The little dairy cow of the northwest has been called upon to bridge the gap between the irrigated small farm and success, according to Professor R. R. Graves, head of the dairy department of the Oregon agricultural college, and is making a very satisfactory response. Dairy cows are valuable on these small farms not only for the dairy products they supply but even more largely for their contribution to the soil.

Dairy products are highly desirable to furnish a money income at the time it is most needed. Many of the farms in the irrigation projects are to be planted to fruit trees, but it requires several years to bring them into regular and profitable bearing. During this interval dairying is the most profitable means of providing running expenses. And as a means of adding humus, the only soil element seriously lacking, the dairying industry is unexcelled.

So the farmers of these small tracts are fast coming to appreciate the dairy cow. "I have never before seen so great an interest in dairying as was shown by the farmers of the Hermiston section at the first annual dairy show held there a short time ago," said Professor Graves. "For the size of the community and the length of time in which dairying has been followed, the number of people in attendance and the number of animals exhibited were remarkable. And they all wanted to know the desirable points in a dairy cow and how to feed and care for her. Mr. O. M. Plummer of the Portland Stock Yard company, who attended the show, stated that there were more people who watched the placing of the cattle than were present during the judging at either the Oregon or Washington state fair."

"Of course the quality of the dairy herd is not equal to that of the herds in the well established dairy sections. But the dairymen were present with their stock to learn their value as dairy cattle and to find out how to improve them. Just wait until next year and I believe you will see a great improvement in the condition and quality of the cattle that will be shown. There were sixteen cows that this year were entered in the one-day milking contest, and great interest was taken in the result. In all there were 75 head of dairy stock shown, and some two dozen hogs."

"The farmers in the vicinity of Hermiston are planning to make their community a center for Jerseys, and those around Stanfield are hoping to make their district known as a Holstein center."

"The dairy cow will be a great help to the land while the young orchards are coming into bearing. The soil needs organic matter, and the presence of considerable quantities of humus will greatly reduce the cost of irrigation, as less water will be required."

"Large amounts of high grade alfalfa can be produced on the farms there, and corn can be grown for silage. The combination, alfalfa and corn silage, makes about the best foundation for a dairy ration that can be had. It will be a great deal more profitable to feed alfalfa to cows on the farm than to send it to market. Farmers will be more independent of glutted hay markets and low prices, and can always dispose of their alfalfa and corn silage at a good profit by making them into milk and butter."

"When dairying on the small irrigated farm is thoroughly established in the Hermiston district, I look to see one of the most prosperous dairy districts of the state at that place."

## A Consistent Layer.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—A hen that produces 664 eggs in three consecutive years—is a triumph of the breeders' art. Hen No. A 27 of the Oregon agricultural college station, has made this marvelous record. During the first year she laid 240 eggs, the second 222, and the third 202. Like most of the other remarkable layers in the champion flock, she is a cross bred hen of the Banded Rock and White Leghorn breeds, and belongs to the new strain or breed that is being developed by Professor James Dryden for increasing egg production. The value of her three years' work, 551-3 dozen eggs at 25c per dozen, is about \$14. The cost of her feed for three years is about \$4.50. This leaves a margin of \$9.50 to pay for investment and labor.

## Impressionist School.

A painter of the "Impressionist" school is now confined in a lunatic asylum. To all persons who visit his studio he says, "Look here, this is the latest masterpiece of my composition." They look, and see nothing but an expanse of bare canvas. They ask, "What does that represent?" "That? Why, that represents the passage of the Jews through the Red Sea."

"Beg pardon, but where is the sea?" "It has been driven back." "And where are the Jews?" "They have crossed over." "And the Egyptians?" "Will be here directly. That's the sort of painting I like—simple, suggestive and unpretentious."—London Tit-Bits.

## VERY LITTLE HAND LABOR

At Least 90 Per Cent. of Factory Work of the World is Now Done by Machinery.

Year by year more and more of the work of the world is taken up by machinery. In a bulletin recently issued by the government it is estimated that 4,500,000 factory workers in the United States turn out a product equal to the hand labor of 45,000,000 men.

This means that in the factories 90 per cent. of the work is done by machinery. A very large part of this machinery is driven by steam power, which means largely coal power, and both the getting and burning of this coal involves a terrible waste. In the United States alone the production of coal now reaches nearly 500,000,000 tons, and in the whole world far above 1,000,000,000 tons. And it is estimated that this means the actual mining of half again as much coal. One-third is lost or left in the mines in such shape that it cannot be used.

Then of this net production—the two-thirds remaining—perhaps 90 per cent. is lost in the burning. At least this is true of the coal used in engines. Even the finest quadruple-expansion engines, with all modern devices of superheated steam and the like to augment their capacity, do not utilize more than 14 per cent. of the energy stored in the coal, while the average steam engine of commercial use does not get more than six or seven per cent. In other words, it is only about three per cent. of the chained-up sunlight in the ground that eventually becomes available for human needs.

And, further than this, the mere hauling and handling and storage and distribution of this coal costs the United States alone probably a full \$1,000,000,000. The coal traffic is, indeed, the chief item of railway transportation. From all this it is sufficiently clear why the problem of utilizing coal energy has so deeply engaged the minds of inventors and engineers, and why ever a relatively small gain would mean so much to the human race.—Collier's Weekly.

## "The Jumping Frenchman."

Scientists have long been puzzled to account for a peculiar affliction of the nerves possessed by many French Canadians, particularly those belonging to the working and artisan classes. If spoken to suddenly and sharply, they for a moment lose complete possession of themselves; and do the most absurd things in obedience to a command. River men will leap from their rafts into the water at the word "jump;" and they will, if told to, throw away anything which they may have in their hands. A nudge in the ribs is followed by a long leap or sometimes by a flying kick. Innumerable rough practical jokes are played by means of this mysterious power. Many a man in a crowd has received a rousing kick from behind only to find upon turning round that his aggressor was the involuntary victim of some mischievous person in the crowd. The cause of this nervous disease has never been located. It is probably a form of what is colloquially called St. Vitus' Dance.

## Presidential Appetite.

In the course of his presidential journey, M. Poincare has been dined and wined uncommonly well, but the menu provided by the patriotic inhabitants of Toulouse is probably the most colossal. Indeed, it is gargantuan. The hors d'oeuvres included such trifles as 50 kilos of sausage, a barrel of olives and 60 kilos of butter, followed by 350 kilos of salmon and 300 kilos of assorted pates, galantines, and the like. Then come 500 kilos of "flet de boeuf," 800 head of poultry, 100 kilos of salad, and twice that amount of ice cream, besides 9,000 assorted cakes. After this last item, 60 kilos of coffee, and 200 kilos of fruit seem insignificant. Last, but by no means least, come the liquid refreshments, 6,000 bottles of red and white wine, and 700 of champagne.

## Largest Novel.

The largest novel in the world has just been finished by a Japanese writer, Klong Te Bakin. It was begun in 1852, and the author found a publisher willing to publish the novel in volumes as the writer finished them, the last volume being turned over to the publisher this year.

There are 106 volumes, each containing 1,000 pages, and each page has about 30 lines, each containing an average of ten words, so that the work consists of 106 volumes, 106,000 pages, 3,180,000 lines, and 38,100,000 words, and it weighs about 130 pounds. So far it has not been suggested that this work should be translated and published in England.

## His Follow-up.

The life insurance man was jubilant. "I wrote thirty thousand dollars worth of insurance on a man's life the other day and the following week he died." "Hard luck," said his friend commiseratingly. "Not at all. Yesterday I married his widow."

# Uncle Sam's Incipient Seamen



DINNER FORMATION

"BOOM! Boom!" sounds and resounds the reveille gun of the Naval academy at 6:30 a. m., and as it echoes and re-echoes along the shores of the Chesapeake and is answered by the drum and bugle corps of the Marine quarters, a mile north of Bancroft hall in a lively martial air, a stirring scene begins in the midshipman's halls. The bugle blares up and down the corridors and the captains of companies begin to call up the sleepers, who leap from their cots and commence active operations to dress, and put their rooms in order. Immediately upon the bugle call, the inspecting officers begin the work of visiting the rooms of the midshipmen to see that they are out of bed. They must be up and stand at military attention when the officer enters. Then the midshipman dresses, opens the window, and turns down the bedding for an airing, and hurries below for the first formation and roll call of the day, which is at 7 a. m. At the bugle call, the roll begins, and up to the last second belated ones are hurrying down the steps and "falling in" just in time to save themselves from being reported "tardy!" and demerited. Here, demerits count.

## Regular Routine.

Immediately after breakfast the chaplain reads the prayers of the day, and the brigade, that, when at its average complement, numbers between 800 and 900, make for their rooms, for these few minutes left them before recitations begin, are the only period for them to put their rooms in order for the daily inspection that begins at 10 a. m. At 8, study and recitation periods commence. They are of one hour each. If a midshipman has a recitation, he, with the other members of the section, somewhere in the neighborhood of 10, assemble at the proper place, and march off in military order to the section room where the instructor awaits them. All stand until he is seated. At the end of the recitation, the section march back to their quarters, are dismissed, and each midshipman goes to his room. In these marches to and fro the ranking midshipman takes command. This rank may be held by appointment as a cadet officer or may arise from being the leading scholar. If it should happen that only two are in the section, the ranking midshipman assumes command, marches his "company" and himself off and brings him back, halts the squad, brings his one man to attention, and announces: "Squad dismissed!" as though there were a hundred in his command. Everything is military here. When a midshipman usher, at chapel service, escorts a visitor to his or her pew, he halts at the place selected, turns on his military heel like a pivot, and assumes a martial "attention" until the guest is seated. The brigade comes into church in regular order, the superintendent has his appointed position, and no one leaves the chapel after service until the brigade was marched out, and none dare drop from the ranks until it has been regularly dismissed.

If a midshipman should have no recitation during any of the morning period, he must stay in his room, and it is a serious offense to visit, or receive visitors during study hours, or even to leave the floor to get a drink of water if none happens to be in the cooler on that floor. Yet midshipmen will risk demerits and run the gauntlet of detection. One day an officer of the department of discipline, that branch of the work of the academy that has the management of the midshipmen in charge, whose business is, said one of the officers, "to know at all times where every midshipman is, and to be able to put your finger on him," made an inspection of one of the rooms. He saw by the manner of the two occupants of the apartment that something was wrong. He could not ask the midshipmen themselves what they were

doing that was irregular, so he looked sharply around the room to see what was the matter. The next day the midshipmen in the secret were greatly amused to see on the morning report: "Midshipman A, shoes out of place." Those shoes were not Midshipman A's, but Midshipman C's feet. He was a visitor, and when he heard the inspecting officer coming, he had only time to run behind the wardrobe door, and, as it was not long enough to cover him, his feet stuck below it. Another unlawful visitor was not so successful. His face was to the door and his host's not. He saw the inspecting officer coming and, making a desperate dash, hid completely behind the wardrobe; but his action, so unaccountable to the hosts, who had not seen the officer, made them look toward the spot where the visitor had hid, and this hint was enough for the keen-eyed officer to make him come out from cover.

## "Hikes" in the Country.

The responsibility for order in a room is fixed by the authorities requiring one man in each room to take a week's turn at a time, and no matter who is the evildoer, the authorities know where to lodge the charge. Soon after 12 the morning period of study and recitation ceases and dinner formation and dinner follow. At 1:30 p. m. begin the afternoon periods of study and recitation, and at 4:30 practical exercises commence. The fourth class will have cutters in oars or sails; the upper classmen will have launches under steam, rifle-range practice, or great-gun practice on the Chesapeake in vessels under steam. These exercises are alternated in their seasons with artillery and infantry drills, and long "hikes" in the country under command of their proper officers.

At 5:30 p. m. the midshipman is free until 7 p. m. to do as he pleases, unless he belongs to some one of the athletic practice squads of the Naval academy. Then he is a slave to it, until the supper formation, after which there are two hours for study. At 9:30 p. m. gun fire relieves the midshipman from his studies and he has a half-hour to glance over the evening newspaper, write a letter, visit a friend, tell a yarn, search up a "plebe" for a song or a dance, and then to bed by taps, 10 p. m., when the bugle sounds, and down the corridors echoes the call, "All lights out!" A few moments later the inspection begins, and should a midshipman have been tardy in disrobing, he jumps into bed, boots and all, and covers up to his chin, until the inspecting officer looks in and sees all hands accounted for, then the belated one rises and undresses at his leisure.

If he is behind in his studies, an ambitious midshipman will have secured the contraband lamp, and then he will rise, tack a gum blanket over his transom, light his lamp, burn his midnight oil and be ready for the next morning's recitation when it comes. Sometimes the authorities allow night-study parties to stay up until 11, and then they work and move by written rules in slippers and feet so as not to arouse the faithful sleepers who have been more diligent and have justly earned the slumber they are getting.

## Hermit Proved a Thief.

A Robinson Crusoe story comes from Alloa, Clackmannan, Scotland. When a fisherman visited a hut which he uses as a store during the fishing season on an uninhabited island on the River Forth, he found an entrance had been effected and the interior was crammed with a miscellaneous assortment of goods ranging from pots and pans to clothes and clocks. The police set a watch. Suspicion was aroused by movements of a man in a small boat, and the police gave chase, finally discovering the suspect hiding in a large ferryboat. The man arrested is a native of Alloa, and is "wanted" on several charges of theft. He had been living on the island for some time.