

# FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN



BY FETRIGG REGISTER, ROCKFORD, ILL. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The good will of another person may often be won just as quickly by asking a favor of him as by doing a kindness for him.

Where it is possible without loss of self respect it is preferable to have the good will rather than the ill will of a mean cur.

Many an east and west road can be greatly improved if rows of trees skirting the highway on the south are thinned so as to let the sun shine on the road a part of the day.

While the puttering and painstaking and the swift and slapdash hired man are both a trifle wearing on one's nerves, a fellow sleeps better nights if he has the former rather than the latter on the place.

The uncovering of the flowering shrubs and fruits should not be done until warm weather has set in for good and other vegetation has made a decided start. Then if a frost comes the chance for damage will be much less.

In nine cases out of ten the worst enemy that the farmer or gardener has is the "man with the gun" who periodically raids his premises. The only kind of dope that will reach this pest is a legal warning to keep off the premises.

About the time the yard is raked is a pretty good time to inspect the cellar and see that decayed or decaying vegetables of all kinds are removed. It is very natural to overlook the truck in the cellar because it is largely out of sight.

If the cornfield is infested with milkweeds and morning glories it is about time to turn it into pasture for three or four years. The presence of these weeds may be taken as a sign that the soil needs a rest from the system of cropping which has been followed with it in preceding years.

The common black crow is a much worse enemy to the poultryman than the skunk or much maligned chicken hawk, which in spite of its name seldom raids the poultry yard. Where chickens or turkeys nest in wood lots adjoining the premises, crows will ride the nests every chance they get.

For the gardener on a small scale in the northern states it is questionable if there is a black raspberry which excels the Older. It is perfectly hardy and does not require covering of any kind, but propagates from the tip, while the fruit it bears is of large size and fine quality. Of those which require covering during the winter the Nemaha is one of the best.

While a rotation of only corn and oats may result in a more desirable condition of soil than were corn to follow corn and may perhaps keep in check some pests that work injury to the latter cereal, the fact remains that with both crops there is a constant pull from the soil and no contribution to it or re-enforcing of it, as is the case when the clovers enter into the rotation.

Because the expense of hauling a crop to market is seldom counted in the expense of producing it there does not seem to be an adequate realization of the enormous annual cost of hauling the various crops produced in this country to market. While the cost to any individual producer may not be a considerable amount, the aggregate for all producers amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

The experience which some corn growers living in the northern part of the corn belt have had the past two or three years points quite conclusively to the fact that the rather small and early maturing variety of corn is a better agricultural asset than the whopping ear with shoe peg kernels that gets plucked with the frost at both ends of the season and sours on the cob after it is put into the crib.

While crops of almost all kinds make a more vigorous growth in seasons that are too wet rather than those that are too dry, it is noticeable in a period of years that small grain is of a better quality when the rather dry conditions prevail, while the root crops do better in the more moist seasons. Semitropical plants like the lima bean, eggplant, pepper and tomato are partial to both heat and moisture and flourish best when these conditions exist.

Reports originating in portions of North Carolina are to the effect that not only has the tanbark industry had a direct and disastrous effect upon the forest reserves of the state, but that the people engaged in it grow poorer from year to year. It is pointed out by observers that the work of securing the bark gives a return of barely a day's wages, which is not nearly so profitable as the same effort would be directed along agricultural lines.

## THE DOGWATCH.

No One Seems to Know For Certain How It Got That Name.

The simplest facts, quite unchallenged and taken for granted, are often the hardest subjects for investigation. "Did you ever ask a sailor or a know-it-all why the dogwatch is so called?" queries a writer in the New York Sun who has himself made the experiment.

The chances are that the answer will be, "Why, the dogwatch is two short spells from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening to break the regular four hour watches, so that the same men will not have to stand watch during the same hours every day."

Simple and lucid. But why "dog"? In a hunt after an explanation the first question was put to the officers' mess of a big battleship. Not one, from the executive officer of a quarter of a century's service to the ensign with his first stripe, could answer.

A boat's crew from the same ship failed to throw any light on the subject, although a gunner's mate allowed that "it might be they once had dogs on ship and they was let loose when this watch was on."

An officer of an Atlantic liner said he never had heard so silly a question.

"Why, the dogwatch is the dogwatch," he explained. "There's no why or wherefore about it. It's always been the dogwatch, and it always will be."

Having had the matter so airily disposed of by this officer, inquiry was pushed to the East river, where may be found men who have been going down to the sea in real ships for many years. The pursuit of the "dog" was useless.

"Say," said a Harlem boatman, "what's the matter with trying 'Fighting Bob'? If he can't tell you the great American navy will lose caste."

So up to Rear Admiral Evans went the query. And from Fort Monroe came the answer:

U. S. S. Connecticut, Sept. 2. Dear Sir—I am unable to give you the information you ask about the dogwatch. Of course we all know why the watch is made two hours, but no one seems to know why the name dog was applied. Yours very truly, R. D. EVANS.

At last a public library was resorted to. The dictionaries were merely provoking. "Five Thousand Facts and Fancies" was the only book found that threw light on the matter. Its explanation reads:

"Dogwatch, a corruption of dodge watch. The dogwatches were introduced to prevent the same men from always keeping watch the same hours of the day; hence on these occasions the sailors are said to dodge the routine, or to be doing dodge watch."

It may be added that Murray's great English dictionary gives a quotation introducing the term dogwatch from a book published in 1700, but gives no theory of the origin of the term.

### Now She Feels Safer.

A certain Bronx housewife has been terribly worried of late. She has been in the midst of a palm reading fest, and all her palmist friends have told her of dire things that are going to happen to her in the future. She finally got a book on the subject and began to study it carefully. She was really unhappy about the situation until the other day. Now she declares everything is all right.

"You see, I employed a new cook," she said, "and there's a lot about cooking she didn't know. I looked into her palm and found her head line beautifully developed. When I discovered her cooking turnips with the jackets on I knew there was nothing in palmistry or she would have had no head line at all."—New York Globe.

### Conditions Reversed.

Old Gobso Golde looked thoughtfully across the centerpiece of mauve orchids at his son. "Well, Scattergood," he said, bending forward to light his cigar at one of the shaded candles, "your course in life will be far easier, I can see, than mine was."

Young Scattergood Golde smiled with good humored condescension. "How so, governor?" he patronizingly inquired.

"I," said the old man, "began at the bottom and worked up. You have begun at the top and will slide down."—Kansas City News-Block.

### The Sublime Porte.

Sublime porte is the French for porta sublimis, the "lofty gate." Constantinople had twelve gates, and near one of these was a building with a lofty gateway called "Bab-i-humajun." In this building resided the vizier. In it were the offices of the chief ministers of state, and thence all the imperial edicts were issued. The French phrase was adopted because at the time French was the language of European diplomacy.

## ROADSTERS AND RUNABOUTS.

By R. C. OBRECHT, University of Illinois experiment station.

Roadsters should have action and stamina that will enable them to draw light vehicles with ease at a fairly good rate of speed for a considerable distance without undue fatigue. Stamina is generally accompanied by a marked degree of quality and a highly developed nervous system. They are more lithe in build and angular in conformation than horses of the runabout class.

Roadsters stand from fifteen to sixteen hands high and weigh from 900 to 1,150 pounds. While sixteen hands is the upper limit for this class, a sixteen hand roadster is not nearly so desirable as one that does not stand more than 15.3 hands. Some authorities go so far as to say that a sixteen hand horse is not wanted. However, if the extra height is all that is against him he usually finds a buyer without great difficulty. As in the carriage class, all the requisites for a good horse are desired, but as a matter of fact the roadster does not have the symmetry of form and finish of the carriage horse. The head should be neat and expressive of intelligence.



A CHOICE ROADSTER. (Many times a champion. Note the unusual length of body and racy conformation. Note also the unusual length from hip to hock and well muscled thighs and quarters, indicating speed qualities. Height 15.3 hands, weight 1,150 pounds.)

Speed combined with grace, ease and endurance is the principal quality sought in the action of the roadster. He should have a long, free, open stride and quick recovery; should be a straight line mover and have good knee action, but this need not be excessively high. Interfering, forging, crossing and spreading wide behind are faults commonly discriminated against.

There is a strong demand for roadsters from both home and export trade for pleasure driving and sporting purposes. To fill the demand as racing and matinee horses they must be able to trot a mile in 2:30 or pace in 2:25 or less. The more speed they possess the higher price they will bring. The less speedy are often purchased for their utility in being able to make long drives in a short time. There is a stronger demand for trotters than for pacers for road work, but for racing purposes they are about on a par.

Runabout horses occupy an intermediate place between typical roadsters and carriage horses. Because of the harness they wear some authorities might class them as carriage horses, but on account of their action, conformation and the use to which they are put it seems more proper to class them as road horses.

A runabout horse is rather a short legged horse, standing from 14.3 to 15.2



CHOICE RUNABOUT HORSE. (Height 15.1 hands, weight 1,050 pounds. Rather awkwardly posed on his hind legs.)

hands high and weighing from 900 to 1,050 pounds. His head should be neat, ear fine, eye large and mild, neck of good length and neatly cut at the throatlatch. The neck should be of medium weight, not quite so heavy as that of the coach horse and not so light and thin as that of the roadster.

The action of a runabout horse is more moderate than that of a cob—i. e., he does not need to be as high an actor and should have a little more speed. The action should be bold, frictionless and straight, such as is conducive to speed and beauty of form.

The demand for runabout horses is for single drivers and pairs only. They are used largely by business men of cities on runabouts, driving wagons, phaetons, etc. The demand is active at remunerative prices. They are of more or less mixed breeding, the predominating blood being either of the American trotting horse, American saddle horse or hackney.

### As Grazers.

In a Utah experiment it was found that "as grazers pure bred Tamworth swine were most superior. Berkshire, Poland-China and Tamworth grades were about equal. Pure bred Yorkshires were not equal to the other breeds in feeding qualities, especially as grazers."

### Dairy Temperament.

There is no class of farming where kindness and punctuality will receive a greater reward than on the dairy farm.

## A SUBTLE LETTER.

The Boy Knew Just How to Rouse His Mother's Sympathy.

"My son certainly does know how to 'get around' his mother," said a wealthy merchant at his club recently. "That boy of mine is a fine fellow, but he has such queer ideas. He writes verses and little sketches, or whatever you call them, and is furious because I want him to be an attorney."

"A few weeks ago he and I had a talk about his future. 'Father,' he said, 'just give me my fare west and I will get a position on a newspaper out there and make you proud of me, but it would be so awfully dull to be only a Boston lawyer.'"

"Well, I bought him a ticket to San Francisco and gave him \$25 for pocket money. He had been mollycoddled quite a lot and made to think he was a genius, and I knew to 'get out and rustle' would be the best thing for him."

"I arranged through a western friend of mine to see that the youngster did not starve to death, and I awaited developments. He did not write for money, and I learned through a friend, corroborated by a letter the boy wrote to my wife, that he was earning \$3 a week."

"But that youngster will make a good lawyer just the same. You ought to see the last letter he sent to his mother. After reading it she wired him \$50 as soon as she could get to the telegraph office. She never said a word to me until afterward."

### Here is his letter:

"Dear Mother—I have not written to you for quite awhile. I have been so busy. I seldom get to bed before midnight, and I am usually too tired to write. There is an awfully nice lot of boys on this paper, and we are trying to save money. I am writing this in my bathrobe because I pawned my best suit to pay my room rent, and the landlady is pressing the other. I sold the rest of my clothes, as a fellow only needs two suits. I think father was so wise to decide I must shift for myself. It was the best thing, and I am doing splendidly. Before this I never thought I could live on the food I eat now, but it seems to nourish me. I had rolls and coffee for breakfast, and I find I do not need any luncheon. Then I have discovered a place—and it is quite clean—where for dinner I can get beans and coffee or a stew and coffee for 10 cents. I do not mind a bit about the kind of people who eat there. They are just as good as I am. I hardly ever have to go to bed hungry. Lovingly, YOUR BOY."

"Do you wonder my wife hurried downtown to telegraph \$50? I am going to send for that son of mine to come home. I may be able to do something with him after all."—Boston Advertiser.

### Dancing and the Hands.

"I used to think that sort of dancing was easy," whispered a woman to her escort in the theater where a musical comedy was being performed. By "that sort of dancing" she meant the work of the chorus. "But now that I've taken up the craze for learning fancy dances I know that it is ever so much harder than it looks. It ain't the steps that bother me. Most women can manage that part of the lessons easy enough. The sticking point is to learn to manage my hands. To have them more in perfect accord with the steps and the music has brought me to tears more than once, and it seems to me that I never will learn to use my hands just right. I believe that chorus girls are troubled the same way in the beginning, but no one except one who has worked as hard as I have can appreciate how clever their work is."—New York Press.

### A Bride's Little Scheme.

"Nearly all brides are getting tired of cut glass for wedding presents because they always get so much more than they can ever use," remarked a jeweler recently, "but I never heard of one going so far to block the cut glass as a little bride that was in here the other day."

"She told me her name and asked me if I wouldn't keep my ears cocked for any customer who might come in to buy a wedding present and mention her name. My part of the game was to tell the customer that she had dropped a remark about not caring for cut glass. She said she had been to two other stores and fixed up the same deal with them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Business Proposition.

"The feminine mind entertains some curious notions of business," a high official of a certain insurance company remarked. "As a case in point I may cite the experience of one of our agents, who succeeded in getting a German woman to insure a house she owned. 'You'll pay the first premium now, please,' said the clerk, who was about to hand over the policy. 'How much?' asked the woman warily. 'Three pounds five shillings,' replied the clerk. 'Look here, young man,' exclaimed the woman, 'I'm in much hurry this morning, and I can't wait. Just you dell your company to let it stand und deduct it ven the place burns down!'—London Family Herald.

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y. Press Correspondent New York State Grange

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The National Grange Takes a Position on College Sports.

The committee on agriculture of the last national grange meeting incorporated in its report the following minute on certain sports at agricultural colleges, and it, together with the report, was adopted. The committee said:

"We regret to note the tendency in our agricultural colleges to increase the amount of time spent in intercollegiate football and baseball and the apparent increased importance given to these sports. We believe that at no distant day all of our educational institutions will take a different stand on this subject from what they now do. We wish to go on record as being opposed to intercollegiate football in our agricultural colleges, especially when it interferes with the work in the agricultural and mechanical departments of these institutions. And we also oppose the using of money either directly or indirectly for athletic scholarships that has been appropriated by state or nation to these institutions. History teaches us that where agriculture is nourished that nation has prospered. It also teaches that where sports and amusements have flourished and crowded out honest labor that nation has decayed. Can the colleges hope to escape the doom of these nations?"

### POMONA GRANGE PROGRAMME

A Sample Suggested by the Lecturer of Michigan State Grange.

- 10 a. m.—Open in the fifth degree.
- Business session.
- Open in fourth degree.
- Reports of subordinate granges, giving increase of membership during the year and improvements made for increasing the comforts and attractions of the grange hall.
- RECESS.
- 1:30—Song service.
- Welcome—By any officer of the entertaining grange.
- Response—By any officer of Pomona grange.
- Symposium—"Educational Demands of Today," from the viewpoint of—
- (a) The educator.
- (b) The business man.
- (c) The farmer.
- (d) The clergy.
- Song.
- Talk—"Is the Outlook For Farming More Promising Than in Times Past? Why?"
- Paper—"To What Conditions May the Term 'Intemperance' Be Applied Beyond Strong Drink?"
- Music.

### EVENING PROGRAMME.

- 7:30 p. m.—Conferring fifth degree.
- Open in fourth degree.
- Address by state speaker.
- Reports of committees.
- Singing by grange.
- Close in form.

### WILD BIRD PROTECTION.

The National Grange Believes in Protecting Our Feathered Friends.

The following resolution was handed up to the national grange at its Hartford session from the Connecticut state grange, and it was approved by the national body:

Whereas, It is conclusively shown that the wholesale and widespread slaughter of wild birds throughout the United States is a positive and dangerous menace to agriculture through depriving the farmer of the aid of the creatures that would otherwise destroy harmful insects and the seeds of noxious weeds, we respectfully and earnestly request the national grange to urge on the various state, county and subordinate granges throughout the country that they make this matter an important department of their general work and in every way strive to create a sentiment and initiate and enforce legislation in behalf of the protection of the feathered friends of the farmer, so necessary to his welfare and such an attraction to country life at large.

### Coming Field Meetings.

The season for field meetings is approaching, and much efficient work can be done for the building up of granges throughout the state at these public gatherings. We believe that the addresses on these occasions should not be of too general a nature. They are for the benefit of the grange, and speakers should talk grange. They may recite what the grange has accomplished and make a strong appeal at every such meeting for the farmers to become members of the only farmers' organization that is worth while. Let there be plenty of music and make much of the social features after the speaking is over and before. Do not expect audiences to stand for hours and listen to addresses, but rather see that seats and benches are provided. Convenience has much to do with the size of the audience sometimes.

### An Essay Exchange.

The lecturers of New York state grange and Michigan state grange have recently instituted what is termed an essay exchange. It is for the purpose of assisting subordinate grange lecturers and others. Essays are prepared by competent writers upon various grange topics, and these essays are at the command of the subordinate lecturers for their local grange work. Mrs. F. D. Saunders of Rockford, Mich., and S. J. Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., will doubtless be glad to furnish further information to any one who may desire it concerning this essay bureau.

### Its Fortieth Anniversary.

Old Fredonia, No. 1, of New York state recently celebrated its fortieth anniversary. The number signifies it was the first grange ever organized. The anniversary was one of the big events in grange circles. National Master Bachelor, State Master Godfrey and Past National Lecturer Mortimer Whitehead were among the chief speakers.

## CALF LORE

How to Rear Thrifty, Money Making Animals.

By T. A. BORMAN, Kansas.

While the young calf is confined to a box stall or pen and is drinking skim milk daily do not forget to offer him water. At a week old the calf will drink liberally of water. In fact, he will drink more water than milk. Give him a chance to drink water. He needs it. You may think the milk is thin and he needs no water, but milk does not take the place of water in his requirements. We have seen calves leave the milk pail for water. Nature has so constituted the calf. You may feed your hogs the wettest kind of slop, but you know they need water clean and fresh to thrive, and the calf is no exception to the rule.

### Parting of the Ways.

In calf feeding at the end of four or five months is the parting of the ways for the steer and heifer calf. If the heifer is to be reared with the view to making her a dairy cow of greater value than her mother, then she must be fed for milk production. This is an important item if farmers are to produce their own cows, which is the cheapest and best way known to us for securing a dairy herd. To the unserving it would seem incredible that a heifer calf could be ruined for future usefulness in the dairy by the manner in which she is handled the first few months of her life. We know that the heifer calf can be ruined. She can be stunted and made an animal of small capacity. Her digestive apparatus can be ruined, and she can be made a finicky feeder, one of those animals not eating abundantly and never finding that which is good enough to eat. The heifer calf while feeding should not be allowed to become fat. She should be kept sleek and glossy, full of vitality and muscular.

If you educate the heifer calf to put her food on her back in the shape of fat, she will have that tendency when she becomes a cow. Therefore she should not be fed too much corn. She should be fed the fresh forming foods. She should be fed large quantities of the best roughage that her stomach may stand, that she may handle large quantities of fat when required to do so, as she will be when she becomes a milk cow. If there is a surplus of skim milk on the farm the heifer can utilize this to exceptionally good advantage. I have reared calves which had a drink of skim milk twice per day from the day they were born and continuing until they became mothers and were being milked, and I consider that such skim milk was never fed to greater advantage. These calves were growthy, in the best of health and excellent feeders. It is wonderful what a pall of skim milk night and morning will do for the cow which is producing milk.

### The Steer Calf.

In case of the steer calf, which will become a feeder, while he should be growthy he should be kept reasonably fat. He is the calf which should have the corn and should have the fattening foods. He should be reared in just the opposite direction as compared with the heifer calf. It will not hurt the steer calf even to have his drink of skim milk when he is six or seven months old if there is a surplus, but skim milk cannot be utilized to as good advantage as in the case of the heifer.

### Japan's Interest in Horses.

The Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, quotes a cablegram, as follows: "Horse racing has lately been introduced into Japan with great success, and with an ulterior motive. As is well known, the cavalry was the weakest arm of the Japanese forces during the late war, and its lack of success is attributed to the poor quality of its horses. With their usual practical sense the Japanese have realized that the most effective way of creating a fine breed of horses is to encourage horse racing as practiced in western countries. Accordingly the government is doing everything possible for the advancement of equine sport, and the idea has been taken up by the people with a fervor which springs as much from patriotism as from a love of sport—perhaps more. More than 200 race tracks have been sanctioned in Japan since the movement started. In her next war Japan means to have a cavalry force which will be second to none in the matter of mounts."

### Swine Breeders.

It is to the breeders of pure bred swine that the farmer feeder looks for his improved animals. The breeders must produce types which will meet the utility demand, and I maintain that they must never allow this fact to be obscured by any nonessential matter pertaining to the various breeds. There is really no war between the breeds. All are or should be wanted in the general campaign against the scrub wherever he may be found.—G. C. Wheeler.

### Show Ring Destruction.

Apropos of remarks on "The injury the show ring is doing to Jersey cattle," as well as "all other breeds," Hoard's Dairyman says: "A large proportion of the judges at fairs are utterly unfit to judge dairy cattle. They have no clear understanding of the makeup of a dairy cow, and a majority of them are men whose ideal of a cow is that of the beef outline."

### Value of Whey For Feed.

Results of experiments at Danish experiment stations show that twelve pounds of whey from separator skim milk cheese are equal to one pound of grain for pig feeding, or one pound of skim milk equals two pounds of whey in feeding value. Experiments at the Wisconsin station show a higher feeding value for whey, as it contains more fat and casein than that used abroad.