Orient Would Resist American Intrusion

By ST. NIHAL SING

It is but recently that the oriental has begun to awaken to an appreciation of himself. Hitherto he has not only allowed himself to be treated by the occidental as chance ordained, but has measured his ability with the criterions set up by westerners. It is but yesterday that the Asian assumed an aggressive attitude and vowed that he would resist the intrusion of the European and American, employing the occidental weapons to accomplish that end.

The change in the attitude of the east towards the west during the last two decades has been phenomenal. It has led the Asiatic to resent the western insinuation that the oriental is the inferior of the occidental in mental and moral caliber. It has also wooed the Asiatic out of his inaction and lethargy of ages, inspired him with the desire to break the shell of his limitations and set his face towards modernization and evolution.

Time was, and not long ago, when the rank and file of even the cultured orientals were obsequious in their attitude towards even the mediocre westerner. To the Asiatic, "white" skin was synonymous with superior talent and character. The white man represented to him great strength of mind and body and skill of arms, offensive and defensive.

The Asian no longer mentally or physically prostrates himself before the Caucasian. To him, no more the Anglo-Saxon boast of surviving as the fittest has any weight. A brown or yellow hide has come to be, to him, as good an index of character and caliber as the white.

What the new occident wants today is reciprocity. It demands for itself perfectly even privileges in return for those which it extends to westerners within its gates.

This attitude is likely to assume more aggressive and intensive form as the awakening proceeds apace and as the oriental succeeds in learning the arts and crafts of subjugating the forces of nature and utilizing them.

Considered in this light, it is easy to understand the oriental view of Asiatic immigration to North America and the British colonies. The first thing to be noted in this connection is that the oriental is no longer prepared to brook the aspersion that he is the inferior of the Americans or British colonials. Another and more important feature is that the hostile treatment of the oriental immigrants cannot but lead to untold and vexatious trade complications.

The peddler who sold his wares from door to door had no status in the minds of his buyers and he could well afford to cheat as he never wished nor expected to duplicate a sale. The modern metropolitan department stores find that it is essential for them rather to lose a sale than dupe a customer. In business circles more and more the retention of good will and the satisfaction of the purchaser is becoming the sine qua non of success. It is not the new-fangled salesman, who induces a state of hypnosis and dupes the buyer into taking some article that he does not need or that is not its money's worth, who is the cornerstone of a successful store; nor is the impatient and unobliging man behind the counter or at the desk the keystone of a business enterprise. In the long run, both prove failures and represent the crystallization of penny-wise-pound-foolish philosophy.

As it is with internal trade, so is it with international commerce. The economic is an essential feature of inter-continental trade relations; but it has been the experience of business people whose operations extend world-wide, that, other things being equal, the business man who is the most gentlemanly and obliging wins out in the race.

To verify this statement, one has but to see how much business the Englishman loses in India through his snobbery and boorishness in his dealings with the native East-Indian trader.

In the past it has been the case that on account of the weakness and inalertness of the oriental, the westerner in the east has had his own way. It was very much similar to what he did in North America. The North American Indians, unable to cope with the aggressors and incapable of civilizing themselves according to the western canons, found themselves driven to reservations and extinction. In several of the oriental countries the Anglo-Saxon has attempted the same thing, but without the same success. In India, for instance, 70,000,000 people have been ground to such dire and painful poverty that they cannot manage to secure a single satisfying meal a day. In China the attempt has been made to parcel the country and divide it amongst the European powers. The near-east has similarly been the subject of such machinations. Persia and Afghanistan and the adjoining territory have been threatened with a similar fate. But for many reasons the oriental countries have been saved from the doom of the red Indian. Their present-day awakening to a realization of their situation and possibilities promises that they will not only avert an ignominious fate, but that in the near future a better and more equitable adjustment of the relations between the orient and the occident will take place.

So far there have been two standards of equity. With the one the westerner has measured himself—with the other, he has adjudged the easterner. The occidental has gone to Asian countries, through intrigue and base devices obtained possession of the land, fettered the people and exploited the resources for his selfish interests. But he has invariably resented it when the Asiatic turned around and showed a disposition to pay him the same sort of compliment.

The fiasco which has resulted from Asiatic immigration in Australia, Canada, the United States, South Africa, etc., is mainly to be attributed to this unreasonable and inequitable dealing of the occidental in regard to the Asiatic; but there is hope of a satisfactory solution, as the spirit of the times has sounded the death knell for the maintaining of this dual standard of ethics. Gradually the emancipated woman is obliging man to judge her by the same standards with which he judges himself. With the march of civilization and with the gradual evolution of the orient, the occident will find that, like the "new" woman, the "new" oriental will not submit to humiliating treatment. This new rapprochement appears even at this moment just about to mount the horizon. In size it is no bigger than a man's hand; but from all indications it is certain to increase in dimensions. The resistance that the East-Indian immigrants are offering in the Transvaal, refusing to submit to degrading immigration laws and preferring to lose all their vested property and rights and even to rot in jails; the recent memorial of the native East-Indian soldiers to the commander-in-chief of the British empire that they be taken out and shot dead rather than be allowed to be humiliated by unjust and tyrannical British colonists; the preparations that India is making to boycott the incoming of British colonials and their goods; the stout resistance that the Japanese immigrants have offered on this continent; all portend the aggressive attitude that the orient is displaying—that the day is near dawning when the occidental shall have to do by the oriental as he wishes to be done by.

In considering the matters pertaining to oriental immigration, it must be remembered that the orient is not planning a fell swoop on the occident. The aggressiveness of the oriental is not flowing into the channel of an attempt to despoil the North American continent as did the Huns the Roman empire. The present-day oriental finds too much constructive work to do at home, to think of such an invasion; and deems the very mention of yellow and brown peril a ludicrous monstrosity. His aggressiveness is finding an outlet merely in the attitude which he is assuming toward the occident—which, it must be distinctly understood, is not of hostility but rather of reciprocity.

The Asian is not scheming to thrust himself by sheer force upon the occident. He only pleads for equitable treatment.

Asia is the oldest continent of the world. Many of its countries are thickly populated. However, the resources of the orient are practically inexhaustible and have scarcely been touched. The occidental exploiters have but secured the crude surface wealth, and beneath this somewhat exhausted crust lie treasures untold. The new orient, unless it is usurped as a breeding place for the European exploiter, will provide an ample living to the oriental himself. With a system of intensive and scientific agriculture, with the harnessing of rivers, creeks and waterfalls, with the employment of steam and electricity in manufactures, with the extension of the transportation facilities and with the development of educational policy and administration, the orient, thickly populated and old as it is, will supply better opportunity for a comfortable life; and the masses of orientals who are being pinched by poverty and famine into America and the British colonies will live contentedly in their native lands. If the $100,000,000 that India pays annually to England as its tribute to its liege lord remained in the country; and if the lucrative government appointments that to-day are monopolized by aliens were held by the natives of the land, the home-loving Hindoos would not find it necessary to go to Canada or British Africa. As it is the settlement of the Hindoo immigration problem hinges to a large extent upon whether the occident will or will not continue to "milk" Hindostan. If the west will but keep its hands off Asia—will cease looking at the resources of the orient with covetous eyes and fighting for their possession, the oriental will be enabled to stay peacefully at home in his own land, and the problem of the "yellow and brown peril" will solve itself. Even the "little men" of Japan will more and more confine their immigration and exploitation to their own continent and cease thrusting themselves upon the hostile occident.

WHY NOT PLAN FOR A COVERED BARN YARD

One Man Who Has Done So With Success.

Superintendent Frank H. Hall of the Illinois farmers' institute, in addition to being one of the leading agricultural educators in the middle west, is a practical farm operator on his own account. One of the features of his dairy farm is a covered barnyard in which the cows run loose instead of being stalled.

A good idea of his stable arrangement is shown in the accompanying illustration. As reported in circular 93 of the Illinois experiment station, on Superintendent Hall's farm a space in the barn 36x52 feet is devoted to the cows. A manger running lengthwise extends to within eight feet of the wall at each end. These spaces between the manger and the wall are closed by gates. At milking time all of the cows are driven to the side of the manger on which the water tank is situated, and the gates are closed.

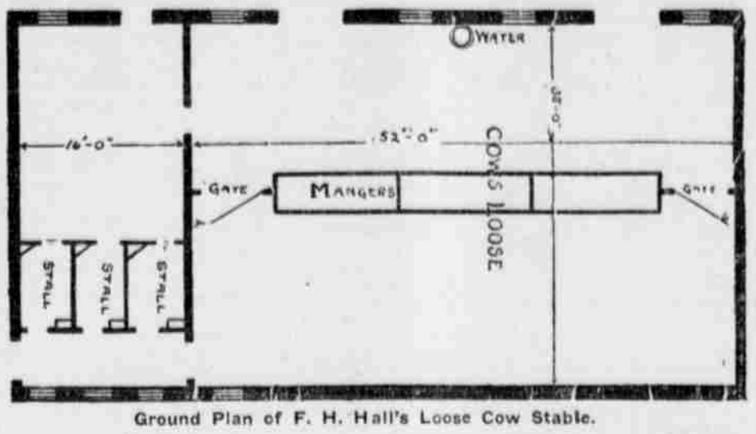
The door of the milking room is then opened and the boss cows are always ready to enter. Near the end of this room are three stalls in which the milking is done and it is surprising to note how quickly each cow learns in which stall she is to be milked and the order in which her turn comes, so that the three milkers have little difficulty in always milking the same cows and in the same order.

When the milkers are ready the gates at the rear of the stalls are opened, one cow enters each stall and the gates are closed. The cows eat their grain while being milked and pass out through the gates at the front of the stalls into the other side of the shed. As the manger and gates divide the shed, the cows that have been milked are forced to remain on one side and cannot come to the milking stalls a second time.

All grain is fed in the milking stalls and the roughage from the large manger in the center of the shed. This manger is raised as fast as the manure accumulates, so that it is always a convenient height for the cows. In this herd of 33 cows not a soiled cow was seen.

When asked what he considered to be the chief advantage of keeping dairy cows in this way over the ordinary method of stabling, Superintendent Hall replied:

"By this method we have cleaner cows and increased milk flow; we save labor in cleaning stables, and in hauling out manure; and the fertility in the manure is preserved more completely."



Ground Plan of F. H. Hall's Loose Cow Stable.

The Forty-Three Points of the Dairy Cow

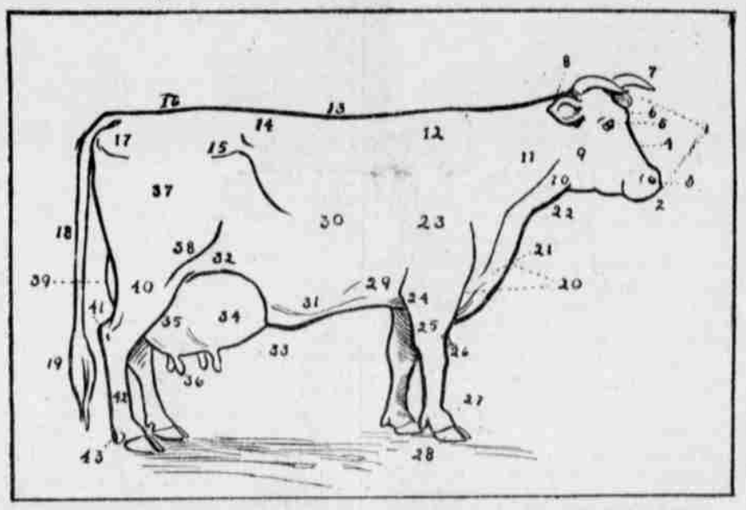


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING POINTS OBSERVED IN JUDGING COWS.

1. Head.	12. Withers.	23. Shoulder.	34. Fore udder.
2. Muzzle.	13. Back.	24. Elbow.	35. Hind udder.
3. Nostril.	14. Loins.	25. Forearm.	36. Teats.
4. Face.	15. Hip bone.	26. Knee.	37. Upper thigh.
5. Eyes.	16. Pelvic arch.	27. Ankle.	38. Stifle.
6. Forehead.	17. Rump.	28. Hoof.	39. Twist.
7. Horn.	18. Tail.	29. Heart girth.	40. Leg or gaskin.
8. Ear.	19. Switch.	30. Side or barrel.	41. Hock.
9. Cheek.	20. Chest.	31. Belly.	42. Shank.
10. Throat.	21. Brisket.	32. Flank.	43. Dew claw.
11. Neck.	22. Dewlap.	33. Milk vein.	

GRADING OF CREAM

By F. A. Jorgensen.

There is at present more or less grading of cream taking place in our creameries, but two creameries scarcely ever grade alike. There are even creameries that do not grade alike for all their patrons and some that grade for part of their patrons only. These widely different methods of grading are not recommendable and especially in places where there is a great deal of changing around of patrons. For if a man takes his cream to one creamery for awhile and gets it graded and then takes it to another and gets it graded differently there, it will in many instances tend to have the patron lose faith in the grading. He comes to the conclusion it is a swindling deal since they don't grade alike—just one more way of robbing him. Therefore, if the creamery men could work in harmony, then they could adopt some common method and allow a large enough discrimination so it would encourage the patron to produce a good article. Besides the system of grading would have much more effect. At present the difference in price paid between a first grade of cream and the poorer one is, as a rule, not large enough, and it may be justly said that the undue competition is the very cause of it. It is also the very cause of the present abuse of the Babcock test which can be found in everyday practice in many of our creameries. Where competition is sharp some of the tests are under-read in order to give some a higher test than they are entitled to. This is the cause of much of the dissatisfaction among so many of the creamery patrons. It is unjust and it tends to make them slack and produce an inferior grade of cream. Therefore, it ought to be stopped. But it cannot be done except through a combined effort of the dairy and creamerymen of the state.

Clean Milk Utensils.—I believe the ordinary ten-gallon milk can used for the transportation of commercial milk has been the cause of more trouble than any other one thing, declares an Ohio correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. Frequently cans which are supposed to be clean contain a half pint of filthy rinsing water. I believe there should be an ordinance in every village and city compelling the milk vender to wash and sterilize his cans thoroughly before sending them to the producer. In the washing of milk utensils you should not use soap powders or soaps of any kind which contain organic fat. By so doing you may convey to your milk undesirable flavors and cause to remain in your utensils deposits which will contaminate or deteriorate the milk.

Think How the Hog Feels.—Try it and see if you can live through the summer without any green vegetables from the garden. Then try to imagine how the hog, especially the growing pig, can get through the summer without pasture. If you have no money to put into fencing for a pasture, sell half the hogs and provide pasture for the other half. You will have as much money and the pasture besides at the end of the year.

New York's Milk Appetite.—The product of 86,000 dairy farms is required to supply New York, and some of its milk comes 400 miles.

Cowpeas.—Cowpeas are great milk producers. I advise all dairymen to grow them, as they give large yields and are beneficial to the soil.

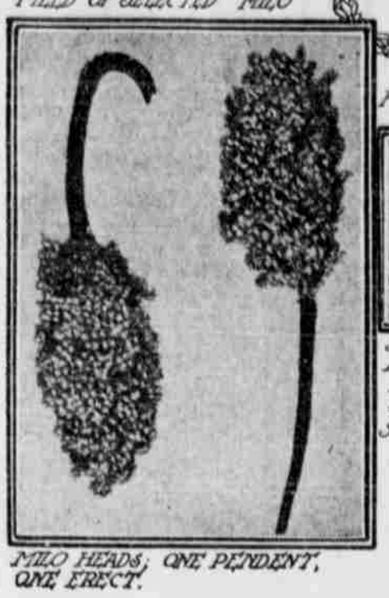
MARVELOUS MILO

BY CARLETON R. BALL, AGRONOMIST.

GRAIN CROP IS DROUGHT PROOF

FIELD OF SELECTED MILO

FIELD OF UNSELECTED MILO



MILO HEADS; ONE PENDENT, ONE ERECT.

SEEDS OF MILO
A.-CLEANED SEED;
B-SEED IN HULLS;
C-SMALL BRANCH OF HEAD SHOWING AWNS ON SPIKELETS.

Milo is one of the durra group of sorghums, closely related to white durra ("Jerusalem corn") and to brown durra. It is probably of African, perhaps Egyptian, origin, and was introduced into the United States between 1880 and 1886, and was first grown in South Carolina or Georgia. It came probably from Africa, but this is not certainly known. No sorghum brought since from Africa has been exactly like milo, though one found in Egypt and called there durra safra, or yellow durra, is quite similar to it.

Milo was first known as "Yellow Milo Maize." The adjective "yellow" was applied because of the yellowish color of the seeds and because a white-seeded sorghum, related to the kafirs, was then being sold and grown as "White Milo Maize." Many other names have since been applied to milo. Among them are Branching doura, Dwarf milo, Dwarf milo maize, Dwarf yellow milo, Milo, Millo maize, Milo maize, Red Egyptian corn, Rural branching sorghum, Yellow branching dhoura, Yellow branching millo maize, Yellow branching sorghum, Yellow millo maize, Yellow milo, and Yellow milo maize. Several of these names are occasionally applied to brown durra also. Dwarf milo, Yellow milo, and Milo "maize" are the names most commonly used for milo.

The name "milo" is adopted and recommended because it is short, distinctive, and appropriate. The word "maize" should never be used for milo, as it confuses this crop with corn.

When first introduced milo was suitable for use only as a general forage crop. Owing to its small and scanty leaves and pithy stems it was inferior to kafirs and sorgos for forage purposes. On the western plains it began to be developed as a combined grain and forage crop. Like all sorghums it was strongly drought resistant. Compared with some other grain varieties of sorghum it was only fairly early and productive, but it possessed good seed-holding power, which white durra ("Jerusalem corn") and brown durra sadly lacked. From the standpoint of grain production it had, besides these desirable characters, several very objectionable habits. These were (1) the abundant stooling, (2) the free branching, (3) the size and height of the stem, and (4) the pendent, or "goose-necked," heads.

In the past four or five years the development of milo as a grain crop has been progressing rapidly along the lines just shown to be desirable. The carefully selected milo of to-day is a great improvement over the common, unselected crop. Ordinary milo has been reduced by selection to a uniform height of 4 to 4½ feet in the plains regions lying at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, or at an equivalent latitude. Through selection and thicker seeding the heads have been changed from mostly pendent to mostly erect. All heads not leaning over more than 30 degrees from the perpendicular are classed as erect, since for all practical purposes they are erect. From 75 to 90 per cent. have been brought to this position in different strains. A large part of the remaining 10 to 25 per cent. are merely inclined, i. e., bent over more than 30 degrees and less than 90 degrees, or the horizontal position. These inclined heads would be readily gathered by a header. Only a very small percentage of the heads are pendent, i. e., declined below the horizontal line.

By the combined influences of selection and thicker seeding, branching has been almost entirely prevented, and stooling, or the production of suckers, has been greatly checked. About one-fourth to one-half the plants produce no suckers at all, and most of the remainder produce only one sucker on each plant. Earliness has been increased until these strains ripen in 90 to 100 or 110 days under the conditions of altitude and climate found in western Texas and adjacent territory. The grain yields of the crop have been maintained and increased during all these changes in habit.

A true dwarf strain, growing only 3 to 3½ feet in height under the same conditions as the ordinary taller strain, has been improved in the same way as the ordinary milo, though the changes are not yet quite as firmly fixed.

Milo is at present the most successful summer grain crop for the southern half of the plains region. It is an earlier and more drought-resistant crop than corn and makes a satisfactory feeding substitute. The highest average yields of corn under the same conditions have been ten bushels to the acre less than those of milo. The yields of blackhull kafir have been five bushels less to the acre.

Milo is now a staple crop in a large part of western Texas and in the adjacent portions of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. This section lies at elevations of 1,500 to 4,000 feet above sea level, and has a varying annual rainfall of 17 to 25 inches. Milo is well adapted to the whole southern half of the plains region lying below an elevation of about 4,500 feet.

Milo can be grown successfully on the lower plains of eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas and southern Nebraska, where kafir varieties are now the leading grain sorghums. In this eastern section of the plains corn is ordinarily a profitable crop, and the acreage of milo will depend on seasonable variations. In dry years milo should be largely grown there, but in wet years it will be replaced by corn to a considerable extent.

It seems very probable that the limits of successful production of milo can be rapidly extended northward and westward from the present area. The accompanying map shows (1) the area where milo is now a staple crop, (2) the area to which milo is now well adapted, and (3) the area in which milo is being thoroughly tested and in much of which it will probably be grown successfully.

In 1907 milo was ripened at several points in eastern Colorado at elevations of 5,500 to 6,000 feet. It was fully matured at the agricultural experiment substation at North Platte, in western Nebraska. At the experiment substation at Highmore, in central South Dakota, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, in latitude 44° north, the earliest milo was just ripe when frost occurred, on September 26, 1907.

Early strains of milo will be thoroughly tested in 1908 over all the northern plains region and throughout the Great Basin or inter-mountain area as well. Farmers ripening milo outside the limits of present production should very carefully select their seed from hardy and early-maturing plants, thus founding a strain suited to their conditions.