

# FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN



(Mr. Wragg invites contributions of any new ideas that readers of this department may wish to present, and would be pleased to answer correspondents' desirable information on subjects discussed. Address M. J. Wragg, Waikoe, or Des Moines, Iowa.)

## WHY HOGS ROOT.

A writer on swine says: It is the hog's nature to root, and nature has provided them with not only the propensity, but the implements to indulge it. As the wants of the animal are supplied without rooting, the rooting portion of the hog becomes less suitable to the purpose, as all the improved breeds are shortening up in the nose and snout.

Hogs root for worms and tubers or grass roots. These not only aid as a ration of maintenance, but as a regulator and conditioner of the system. The desire to root at the present time is a symptom usually that the stomach demands something that it is not receiving.

Hogs that are fed on dry corn or grain feed endeavor to secure that which will relieve it. To prevent this condition, we would feed plenty of charcoal or wood ashes, also a little oat meal, to get them into proper condition.

An animal that forms the habit of rooting will root regardless of demands. It is as hard to break them of the habit as it is the chewing of tobacco in the human race, and the only preventive is some system of ringing to prevent the use of the snout.

Many a man has been hampered for life by buying too large a farm at the start, and still a greater number have condemned themselves to bondage for the remainder of their natural lives by buying more land when the farm upon which they started upon is not quite paid for. Probably the majority of the farms in this country are much too large and their owners would not only take life more easily, but would also make more money if they would sell, rent or convert into pasture or woodland some of the acres that have long been kept under the plow. As a rule, large crops on small areas pay better than small, or even moderate yields per acre in large fields.

## CLOVER IN FALLING ORCHARDS.

Western prairie lands are generally sufficiently fertile for an orchard growth and need no enriching until the trees begin to show signs of weakness in vigor from crop bearing, and even then, may be invigorated by use of crops of red clover grown among the trees, allowing the crop to fall and decay upon the ground each year. By this treatment a large amount of decaying vegetable matter will accumulate upon the land, rich in plant food, and forming a moist protection from hot summer sun and deep freezing during winter, a condition conducive to health and vigor in trees. All lands lacking in humus can have this element restored to a great extent by such treatment, and orchards which have been treated thus with red clover maintain greater longevity, fruitfulness and greater excellence in fruit production; besides, such treatment dispenses with the costly necessity of using special fertilizers. As to the indication when a bearing orchard needs stimulating, the eminent pomologist, Dr. Warder, once said: "When the growth of the terminal branches fall to make an annual extension of at least one foot in length, the trees should be stimulated by manuring the land and giving it thorough cultivation."

## SEED MIXTURE FOR PASTURES.

If the soil is not too wet, the following mixture has given me the best results: Timothy, 40 pounds, orchard grass, 35 pounds; meadow fescue, 25 pounds; red clover, 20 pounds; alsike clover, 5 to 10 pounds. Prepare a good seed bed, fertilize with either barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer. Sow grass in the fall, following in the spring with the clover. If sown alone, 30 to 40 pounds per acre is none too much; if with some other crop, such as wheat or rye, less seed will do. Most farmers do not sow enough seed nor enough varieties of grasses for the best results. I can get double the amount of hay and of better quality, as with different varieties they more completely occupy the ground and keep out weeds. Stock also does better on a mixture, and the aftermath starts quicker and gives the very best of pasture.—Rover, in National Stockman.

## GROWING MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The extensive imports of leading drugs, exceeding \$3,000,000 annually, have led the department of agriculture to study the possibility of profitably producing some of these at home. The cultivation of golden seal, snake root, and similar native drug plants, which are becoming exterminated in the wild state, has been begun on a small scale. The leaves of plants like stramonium cannot be produced profitably unless grown where land and labor are cheap. Experiments in curing leaves with artificial heat gave promising results.

## A MAN WHO NATURALLY DISLIKES MILKING AND TAKING CARE OF DAIRY COWS IN GENERAL CANNOT EXPECT TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMAN. WE MUST LOVE OUR WORK TO SUCCEED, BE IT DAIRYING OR ANY OTHER WORK.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Thrifty young trees are more apt to live than the larger ones. Their roots are smaller and more apt to be all taken up in transplanting. When cultivating an orchard, care should be taken not to plant a crop that requires too deep cultivation or too deep digging to harvest it.

Some expert grape growers contend that for the first two years the grape vines should be closely pruned down, in order to secure a good root growth. It costs less to grow a good head of cauliflower, it is said, than it does to grow cabbage. The best seed is said to come from the Puget Sound country.

A North Carolina orchardist says that fruit trees planted on the north side of a high, hilly ground are never known to utterly fail on account of damage from freezing.

In dry weather do not water trees by pouring water on the surface. A hollow should be formed around each tree, which should be well soaked with water repeatedly.

Cut away the trees, shrubs and vines from around the well arranged country home, and you will cut away a big slice from the selling price. Add such things to the treeless home, and you will make it worth more, and also easier of sale.

The King raspberry is proving a close competitor for the well-known London, and deserves a trial by all who are growing this delicious fruit for market. We doubt if anything could be better than the London for home use. Indeed, where it does as well as it seems to all over this section, we are inclined to regard it the easiest to grow and the best of all small fruits for the farmer's garden.

## AUTUMN LEAVES.

A grand old artist is painting the woods. From an unknown land. With a master hand. The fairest of things—The fairest of things—Living green to red. With yellow and brown—From an artist's hand. A carpet of leaves on the ground is spread. Underneath the trees. Where the grapes are dead. —Fannie E. Jackson.

Trees, flowers and shrubbery add much to the value of the house, but it is better not to set out plants for ornamentation if they are not to be cared for, as a neglected farm is a very unsightly spectacle. A farm surrounded with vines and flowers will sell, when a better farm, but not so ornamental, will not find a purchaser. Paint and whitewash also add largely to the attractiveness of a farm.

## REASONS FOR PRUNING TREES.

If one were asked for specific directions as to how to prune a fruit tree it would be unsafe for him to make an answer without first having seen the tree. No dogmatic rules can be given, though a generalization might be ventured. Each tree requires different treatment. Each tree presents a new set of problems to be solved by the pruner. Different reasons exist as to why a certain tree should receive peculiar treatment or pruning different from that given another of the same age, variety and growth. The chief reasons for pruning are as follows:

- First—To modify the vigor of the plant.
- Second—To produce a larger and better fruit.
- Third—To keep the tree within manageable shape and limits.
- Fourth—To change the habit of the tree from fruit to wood production, or vice versa.
- Fifth—To remove surplus or injured parts.
- Sixth—To facilitate tillage.
- Seventh—To train plants to some desired form.

The trained horticulturist no more thinks of neglecting pruning than of omitting spraying. He places a high estimate on these operations, for he knows that they mean to him in dollars and cents and in the longevity of his orchard's usefulness.

## AUTUMN.

"All of the reaping is over and done; Green the pastures and still Warm lies the earth in 'De smile of the sun. Brooding on meadow, and hill, Hardy a leaf by the light breeze is thrilled; Wide is the peace of the sky; Yet in the silence the summer fulfilled, Whispers he children 'Good-bye!'"

## GIVE THE COWS SALT.

While dairymen all realize the importance of salting cows, it is a matter that is often neglected. A trial recently made by the Mississippi Experiment Station shows that inattention to this important part of the dairy cow's ration is a rather expensive oversight.

Three dairy cows were kept without salt for a period of two weeks. During that time the cows gave a yield of 454 pounds of milk and during the second period of two weeks, where salt was supplied, the yield of milk was 564 pounds, showing a gain in that short time of 110 pounds. This should set our readers thinking.

In figuring up the profits of your cow, do not forget to deal fairly with her and give her credit for enough skim milk to raise a calf or its equivalent in pigs. If she is not doing this, you had better look out for a better cow, and put this one in the feed-pen with the steers.

Much humus may be added to the soil by plowing under a cover crop.

## THE TILING OF LAND.

Since the days of Roman agriculture, even before the dawn of the Christian era, the drainage of land by means of removing water through closed instead of open ditches has received attention from writers on agricultural topics throughout all the centuries during that period. On this subject, Cato, in the second century before the Christian era, wrote:

"In the winter it is necessary that the water be let off from the fields. On a declivity it is necessary to have many drains. When the first of the autumn is rainy, there is the greatest danger from water; when it begins to rain, the whole of the servants ought to go out with sardes and other iron tools, open the drains, turn the water into the channels and take care of the corn fields, that it flow from them. Wherever the water stagnates amongst the growing corn, or in other parts of the corn fields, or in the ditches, or where there is anything that obstructs its passage, that should be removed, the ditches opened and the water let away."

At the time in which this writer lived covered drains were merely trenches, these being filled with stones or gravel, or in some cases a rope of twigs tied together and fitted in the bottom, after which the drains were filled with earth. Although little progress was made in the art of drainage until about two centuries ago, yet since that time great advancement has been made, this advancement having led to principally with materials used in conducting water from a soil. Not only has there been an evolution in the shape of the conduit from the old horseshoe shape of tile to the circular form, but radical changes have been made in the direction of improving the character of the material used. At present there is but little tile on the market that has not been burned so hard as to practically last forever, or at least for several generations.

This being true, it is singular that there is so much reluctance on the part of men to make the much-needed improvement of tiling out at least part of their land. The heavy loss that has been sustained by farmers of the corn belt during the last two years on account of excessive moisture is stimulating men to action on the matter of tile draining.

"Be kind to the cows," should be a motto burned into the mind of every dairyman. The dairy cow is a sensitive animal. Her work is delicate. She is a machine converting her daily product into dollars and cents. Treat her well.

## SORGHUM-SYRUP MAKING ON THE FARM.

Not long ago than the early sixties the growing of sorghum was very common on the farms of Illinois, Iowa and other Western states. A large portion of the product was made into syrup upon the farm where grown or at small neighborhood mills. In sections where large quantities were grown within a radius of five or ten miles of a wood-stead tower mill run by water or steam power was established and the syrup made by the hundreds or thousands of barrels. Now, aside from a few isolated localities in Illinois, Wisconsin and a few other states, there is but little sorghum grown outside of Kansas and even there growers are getting disheartened.

With the ever-increasing demand for sweets this state of affairs ought not to exist, for there is no healthier sweet than sorghum syrup and with proper handling the growing of the cane for its production may be made as profitable as any ordinary staple farm crop; its growing also adds to diversified farming another important factor, and to the farmer's source of income a mine susceptible of large development.

A whole lot of us do not carry out our plans, and largely the fault is wholly our own. We know of forty or fifty farmers who this year fully expected to sow a few rods of alfalfa, but they permitted some very trifling matter to keep them from carrying out their plans. Then we know of a still larger number who were determined to select, dry and store a good lot of their best ears of corn, for seed. Most of these farmers selected from the crib and had a tower or uneven stand, and will not have a few bushels per acre the average yield they might have produced. Let's not permit these small things to turn us aside from our good intentions.

It's the milk cow's inning now. For the past five years the milk cow has had "hard sledding." She had been obliged to compete for the farmer's favor against 6-cent hogs and 5-cent beef steers. She is the one to whom many a hard-pressed farmer is now looking for relief. It is the "man behind the cow" who knows on which side his bread is buttered these days.

## CLOVER HAY.

Clover hay is much better appreciated than it used to be. While most horsemen in cities are still shy of it, the farmers know, as they always have done, that in nutritious value it far surpasses timothy or other grasses. It contains more nitrogenous nutrition than the grasses. This is what makes it hard to cure without turning dark colored, but the late clover crop, which is always nearly black when got into the barn, is, for sheep, cows, and calves, the best hay of all.

Many of our readers will sow fall seed. See that these fall sown crops are placed in the rotation where they belong.

# EDUCATOR AND BUSINESS MAN UNDER INDICTMENT FOR FORGERY



Newton C. Dougherty, now under indictment on a charge of forgery, has been superintendent of the schools of Peoria, Ill., for twenty-seven years. He is a Philadelphian by birth and was graduated from the high school of that city. In 1868, when he was but 21 years old, he moved to Illinois and became principal of the schools at Morris. Afterward he served for five years as principal of the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris and was then chosen superin-

# DUAL EMPIRE'S WOES

HUNGARIANS AND AUSTRIANS HAVE LITTLE IN COMMON. Former Complain They Are Ruled as a Conquered Country by the Government of Which Emperor Franz Joseph Is the Head.

Hungary, at present, does not seek independence from Austria. It wants a separate Hungarian army. It demands that the Magyar tongue shall be the language of command. Ultimately the intention is to maintain a mere alliance between the two countries, dissolving the commercial partnership. The link between the two would then consist only of the emperor's personal sovereignty. Emperor Franz Joseph has steadfastly resisted all demands curtailing Austrian power.

The result is a deadlock which threatens a war of secession. Should Hungary revolt it is probable Bohemia will follow. A breaking out of the Austrian empire would probably throw the old duchy of Austria into the German empire. Franz Joseph is emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, commanding the common army. Naval and military matters, foreign affairs, customs and currency are supposed to be administered in common. This dual system was adopted by the Ausgleich (agreements) of 1867. Franz Joseph has been able only to maintain the Ausgleich (agreements) not only between Hungary and Austria, but between the seven-teen crown lands represented in the reichsrath at Vienna, by personal influence, and by playing off the different factions against each other.

Partisan strife has frequently allowed the emperor to block all legislation for months at a time, thus affording him opportunities to make laws and issue decrees as he pleased. To all intents and purposes, owing to the manipulations of the emperor and his minister servants, Hungary is now a country without any government recognized by the people. At present the army, while recruited mainly by Hungarians, is commanded in German, and the colors are Austrian. In the eyes of Hungarians this army makes Hungary look like a conquered country. In 1900, Hungary and Transylvania had a population of 16,768,143; Bohemia, 6,318,280; the rest of the empire, 22,224,412. Area in square miles: Hungary and Transylvania, 108,258; Bohemia, 29,960; rest of Austria, 220,882.

## TROUBLES OF BUSINESS LIFE.

Men's Struggles Underestimated by Women. Says a Writer. The average woman seldom hears anything about the appalling cannibalism of the struggle for life and money. From the cradle to the grave she is much in the position of a man who has a fixed and certain income over and beyond that he acquires by his own efforts. The actual battle for supremacy never comes directly home to her. Women are prone to underestimate the terrors of this homicidal strife. They look upon a man in business as a being who achieves large profits from small exertions and entirely escapes the dull, plodding routine of house-keeping and children rearing that they must face. As a matter of fact, the average man, whether he be a bank president or a day laborer, spends nine-tenths of his time performing drudgery of the most depressing sort. It is a rare moment when he is not compelled to do something that he doesn't want to do. It is a moment rarer still when he does not find himself in conflict with the aims or ambitions of some other man.—Baltimore Herald.

## The Reporter as a Soldier.

An item in a Kansas City paper tells of the death of a reporter in Wichita through injuries contracted in the performance of his reportorial duties. The reporter was sent out at a late hour of the night to "cover" a suicide and fell over a pile of bricks in a dark alley, injuring himself internally and dying from the effects of the fall a few days later. This man died at his post of duty as truly as the fireman or policeman who loses his life in any great catastrophe that brings his duties into play. And the death of this young man ought to impress upon the newspaper reading world the sacrifice and often the heroism that the news gatherers on the daily papers are capable of. The reporter is a soldier who never disobeys a call to duty, even though it is to face death in a battle or enter a burning building or a night run on a locomotive or to enter a den of thieves in order to give his paper and its readers the "news."—Denver News.

## Canada Feels Regret.

Nearly every man in Canada who reads the newspapers has felt shame for his country because of the long delay in turning over Gaynor and Greene to the United States authorities. They are charged with frauds to the amount of \$2,000,000, and have by one means and another they have made use of the Canadian courts and processes of law to resist extradition for the past three or four years. It is a reproach to this country, which more than most countries, has prided itself on the swift and unerring processes of justice where criminals are concerned. The law forms a preposterous maze of difficulties where a man has wealth enough to hire half a dozen legal lawyers to plan a campaign.—Toronto Star.

## Happy Days for the Farmer.

The American farmer, whether he has coaxed his crop from the granite rocks of New England or gathered it where "the earth is so kind that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest," is expanding under the genial glow of a successful season. As all over the land he sits down with his family about him at his groaning table to celebrate his harvest home, let us all wish him many seasons to come more abundant even than this one and drink his health in Douglas Jerrold's toast: "The life of a husbandman! A life fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened by the airs of heaven."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Social Gayeties for the Fairbanks.

Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks are planning a great social campaign in Washington for the coming winter. Members of the Indiana colony say Mr. Fairbanks proposes to outdo himself in entertaining. The home now occupied by the Fairbanks is not suitable for such a season as they propose, but another has not yet been secured.

## Nobleman Is Farmer.

Lord Carew, the English nobleman, is a farmer of renown and owns a herd of Jerseys of rare strain. His wife delights to go "a-milking" in a short skirt and low-cut bodice, and is said to put most of the expert milkmaids to blush.

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