

**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**  
BY **FETRIGG**  
REGISTER, ROCKFORD, ILL.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



Reserve your dirty old clothes for other jobs than milking. The two do not harmonize. Soiled clothes beset carelessness.

What a blessing it is that all the finicky folks in this world do not know what processes their food has to go through before it finally reaches them! They would be willing to accept a poorer quality of most anything if it were only clean.

The people of India are rejoicing over the return of the wheat crop, the prospect being an increase of 13 per cent over that of the previous year. To those who have known the horrors of a shortage in past years this must be a cause of thanksgiving.

Experiments which have lately been made prove beyond doubt that hogs easily contract tuberculosis by drinking the milk from cows affected with the disease. In view of this fact the alarming prevalence of this deadly malady among the hogs of certain dairy localities is not to be wondered at in the least, but quite the natural thing to expect.

A well balanced ration is made up of such foods as will maintain a proper ratio between the fat, bone and muscle forming elements. A balanced ration is as necessary for man as for beast. It is easy for one to become a one liner and indulge only in those things liked best. Often food taken in this way fails to sustain one as long as less of a more mixed variety.

In the middle west and the southern states, where the grape is extensively grown and much cherished, it becomes necessary to protect the fruit from dirt and insect. One method of doing this is by slipping a small paper bag over the bunches of grapes while yet on the vines. This is a simple and convenient arrangement and brings good results. Any one can do it.

A farm once infested with quack grass is likely to become a source of contamination to other farms for miles around through the sale of straw or hay. We noted a case recently along this line, where hay containing quack grass was sold to the town livestockman. In view of the fact that many farmers have manure from such places, it is easily seen how the pest could be spread far and wide.

The scarcity of help during this busy time makes the question of your son's schooling a problem. As a rule, the country lad is quick and alert and will make good for his enforced absence from school if properly encouraged at home to look at his education in the right way. No matter what your boy's future career is to be, whether lawyer or storekeeper, minister or farmer, he cannot afford to give up his early school days, and he shouldn't be asked or allowed to give up that which is necessarily and rightfully his.

One who handles stock should not only be able to feed and care for them in the common, ordinary ways, but should be able to detect and recognize symptoms of disease and administer simple treatments in case of accident until competent help can be secured. Too often animals have to suffer from cold, neglect and unnecessary exposure. To be truly successful in the raising and handling of stock a man must have a warm spot in his heart for animals and be willing to bear some unpleasant things on their account. It is not only common humanity, but has a value in dollars and cents.

The man who is a Jack at all trades, changing often from one thing to another, constantly altering his occupation and opinions, never gets anywhere in this world. The little he gains in one is lost in the changing to something else. So is this true of the farmer who is always changing the breed of his stock by taking up some fad or specialty. He never gets anywhere or has enough experience to make him an authority. Much valuable time is also lost in crop specialization unless one line is followed to the point of success or failure. Find out what, with your particular facilities, can be done best, then stick to it.

Some of the so called buttermilk retained in the cities and elsewhere has never even associated with a lump of butter. It is made of skim milk. It being claimed that a very good quality of buttermilk can be made by allowing the milk to just sour, then placing in a churn and agitating until the curd is broken up into very fine particles and reduced to a fine consistency. This buttermilk would hardly satisfy one who has been used to the good home-made kind, rich with particles of butter left after the churning. In the same way do some people delude themselves into thinking that they can make maple syrup out of brown sugar, water and birch bark extract. It all goes to show the power of a name.

Geraniums which have given blossoms all summer are not the ones to take up for winter blooming, as their strength is exhausted, and they need a rest.

Hard coal is not an economical proposition to one who does not understand burning it. It requires careful handling as well as patience and time in order to prevent waste.

Instead of leaving the fallen leaves to blow about and lodge in some corner of the yard, rake them up and use as a bedding for plants. The rosebushes covered over with a ten inch layer of leaves will have a nice protection from the frost.

The world opens its eyes in wonder when it meets with a person who has never ridden on a train, and yet only about 3 per cent of the people travel more than fifty miles away from home during the year. The majority of people are restricted to a day's excursion or short business trips.

Faithfulness, carefulness and reliability, while not always found coupled with speed and capacity for work in those one hires to do his work, are, after all, the essentials and more highly prized than any other qualities by the employer and should be, therefore, cultivated to as great an extent as possible by employees.

There are many farms the sandy conditions of which will fetch a larger return in the shape of pasture than in the raising of any field crops. As a general rule, the longer such a piece of land is used as a pasture the better pasture it becomes, as the growth of roots tends to give it a surface which adds to its productive capacity and tends to conserve the moisture in the soil.

They have a new reason for raising turkeys down in Kansas. One man has discovered that a turkey is the best kind of a grasshopper machine. In this way it practically saves his alfalfa crop from destruction from the ravages of these insects. In this case the number of turkeys averaged about one to the acre. This manner of raising turkeys has several points in its favor if practical.

Like a bar under the saddle is that little thing which is out of repair and consequently ever a source of annoyance. There never seems any time in which to do the needed fixing, and it bobs up serenely at the most inconvenient times. To be sure, it doesn't take very long to mend a broken harness, brace up a teetery step, clean out a smoking chimney or straighten a rickety gate, but it is human nature to let it go until another time.

A Minnesota reader of these notes two years ago decided to quit the grain selling method of agriculture which is quite largely in vogue in his locality and go into the dairy business. We saw him the other day. He now has a dairy of fifteen cows and plans in the near future to increase it to thirty. His cream check for August, usually a short month, was \$75. Under this system he has something coming in all the time, while his farm is increasing rather than decreasing in fertility.

For years past Maine has been known as one of the most successful potato raising sections of the country, and this year's output gives promise of still further clinching her claim in this particular. From Aroostook county alone, which is the center of this industry, there were shipped, during the year 1905, 6,694,071 bushels of potatoes. So great are the output and demand that it is now proposed to put on a line of steamers from the nearest seaport town to relieve the badly congested rail traffic.

English medical authorities are responsible for the statement that conditions existing in some of the private slaughter houses and packing plants of that country witness in fifth and lousiness even the most highly colored statements of conditions existing in similar institutions in this country. While the shakedown that was given some packing plants in this country as a result of the passage of the pure food law was rather severe, it will afford all result in definite and permanent benefit to the live stock and packing interests of the country.

Experiments which have been carried on the past season at the Iowa experiment station show that a ton of cobs as thrown from the chute of a great corn crushing factory have the capacity to produce eleven gallons of alcohol, worth, on the basis of 20 cents per gallon, \$2.20. Moreover, it has been also discovered that a ton of the green stalks will produce six gallons of alcohol. The cobs are easily ground to a pulp, and the process of producing the alcohol costs but 3 cents per gallon. This discovery will doubtless result in the utilization of what has heretofore been a valueless byproduct and all around nuisance.

Following a recent statement that a good quality of paper can be made from cornstalks comes one since to the effect that a good quality of print paper can be made from the stalk of the cotton plant, a mill for that purpose having been built in Texas. The fact cited simply goes to show that the idea of economy which pervades modern business and industrial methods holds it a part of poor management to allow anything to go to waste. Present tendencies would seem to indicate that the economic progress of the future will consist quite largely in utilizing that which has been heretofore wasted rather than in the discovery of new products.

**FRUIT AND FLOWERS**  
**THE FARM ORCHARD.**

**Enrichment of Soil and the Care Needed by Trees.**

The condition of the ordinary farm orchard is generally such as to make the experienced horticulturist feel sad. Steps toward permanent reform in the care of the orchard as outlined by a writer in Iowa Homestead must be:

First, a thorough understanding that fruit is a crop in exactly the same sense as corn or wheat—that is, it requires a certain amount of fertility in order to return good crops; that every crop consumes a certain quantity of soil fertility and that that fertility must be maintained by the same means employed in the case of other crops. Second, that a certain amount of work must be given toward the production of a fruit crop just as in the case of other crops.

If the farmer, convinced of this, stands ready to reform his methods, the first process will be to restore the fertility of the soil to the degree required for a good crop of corn. To do this he can employ the legumes, such as clover and peas, as well as stable manure and commercial fertilizers. If the trees are large, at least a quarter load of manure should be given each one, scattered as far out as his limbs extend, or a top dressing of the whole orchard would be preferable if the quantity of manure will admit of it, or granular bone and muriate of potash, 200 pounds of each to the acre, would be highly beneficial. The trees should be carefully inspected, one by one, and limbs removed if necessary, but the cutting-off of large limbs should be avoided.

A great aid to spraying and one that will at the same time be remunerative is the use of certain kinds of stock in the orchard, such as hogs, sheep and poultry.

**HAULING APPLES.**

Convenient Rigs Used For Holding Barreled Apples.

The accompanying diagrams show three different rigs used by the apple growers in this vicinity for hauling barreled apples.

Rural New Yorker, in which the cuts occur, says: The first is very convenient for use with low wheeled wagons. It is made long enough for seven barrels to stand side by side and wide enough for three barrels, making twenty-one barrels to the load. This rack will also be found very convenient for hauling apples, potatoes or other products in bushel

**RIGS FOR HAULING APPLES.**

crates and may be used for a rack to haul hay, grain or silage corn. A strip of 1 by 2 inch stuf is nailed around the outside of the platform to hold the barrels or crates from sliding off. If desired, when hauling barrels stakes may be placed at points shown by dots and a small rope lashed about the load. The second is a cheap and convenient frame for hauling barrels only and is made of poles bolted to strong crosspieces. The barrels are placed on it horizontally and end to end in two rows. It is made long enough for seven barrels in each row, and a third row of six barrels is placed on top between the two bottom rows, making its capacity twenty barrels. The poles in this rack should be of some strong timber, about six inches in diameter for the two outside ones, and the center one may be smaller and should be higher by four or five inches than the outside ones. The exact height may be determined by placing two barrels side by side after the outside poles are in position. If the large poles taper much it will be well to shave them out some on the inside at the large ends to fit the barrels where they are to rest. The third rack is made of heavy planks. The bed is made long enough to accommodate sixteen or eighteen barrels, and the projections on the sides are made for three barrels each. The barrels are held in place with stakes and rope.

All kinds of bulbs are partial to a deep, rich, well drained soil. The site selected should be well drained either naturally or artificially. Again, in flat fish lands the beds may be made above the surface some eighteen inches high and bordered with grass. A layer of rough stones a foot deep is sometimes used in the bottom of ordinary beds for drainage and with good results where other methods are not convenient. The soil for beds should be well enriched with old manure. Fresh manure should never be used in the soil about bulbs. The addition of leaf mold and some sand also improves the texture of heavy soils.

**Fall Planting Pays.**

Because you avoid the spring rush—a big item—and reason enough. You gain a considerable time in many cases. You can select varieties more intelligently in fall than in spring. You have a full stock to select from; less danger of "substitution." You do a better job, because you have more time.—Garden Magazine.

**SHIRT WAIST MATERIALS—The New Mod. Changes of Style in Fur Scarfs.**

The shirt waist flannels are in aggressively large stripes, and plaids and the tartan colors and Roman stripes will be favorites, while the simple white flannel with every variety of stripe and check is good style. These waists are made with tucks or box plaits, and sometimes a yoke is added, trimmed with buttons.

Roman plaid waists are affected by the schoolgirl, and they are particularly youthful trimmed with large, round brass buttons and worn with four-hand silk ties. These waists have bloused fronts and are absolutely plain with the exception of the buttons. They fasten in front, of course.

Among the furs to be fashionable this winter are astrakhan, bear, chinchilla and what is known as sable in the less expensive varieties, while sable, lynx



BLUE SERGE GOWN.

and mink will be worn by women whose pocketbooks can stand the strain.

There are two new styles in muffs, the half round model and the flat muff, the latter being a trifle smaller than it was last season.

The new fashions shown in boas and scarfs have wide pointed ends that give them the appearance of being tied in a bow when fastened. When hung straight around the throat they reach to the bust line and gradually widen from the base of the neck.

This pretty wee girl's gown is of blue serge. The braid is black and white and the tie black silk drawn through a gold buckle.

**FALL HINTLETS.**

Milliners are still devoted to Machines—Attractive Fur Coats.

Millines is as extensively used as ever, and it is doubtful how milliners would get on without this dainty fabric.

A charming little ermine jacket seen recently is built on the "pony" lines. It has close fitting three-quarter



THEATER WAIST.

length sleeves and a mannish turnover collar. Over the fur coat is a shorter jacket of exquisite Irish lace of a delicious creamy tint.

Motor coats are made full in the skirts, thus providing a covering for the knees and making it possible to dispense with a supplementary rug these pleasant fall days.

Embroidered turnover linen collars are worn with severely tailored shirt waists. Dainty ties of handkerchief linen or a combination of lace and linen are arranged at the throat.

There is a pointed, narrow tongue that is very smart and becoming. The elegant theater waist illustrated is of white mousseline de sole, with bolero and cravat of real Irish lace.

**THE FARM HE WAS LOOKING FOR.**

While the following instance may be entirely fictitious, it has a moral that should be taken to heart by thousands of middle aged people who have somehow become inoculated with the emigration fever and are bound to repeat their pioneer experiences at a time when much of the elasticity, push and perseverance of youth have been lost. A farmer well past middle age, who had worked hard and had, with the assistance of an equally industrious wife, accumulated a nice competence and who owned the old home farm free from debt, grew restless as a result of reading too many alluring real estate advertisements and after talking it over with his wife decided that they would list the farm for sale with the local real estate agent. Accordingly they had him come and look the farm over with a view to bringing out its strong points in an attractive advertisement. When the catalogue of the farm's merits was completed, including its fertile soil, unfailing supply of pure water, comfortable house, commodious barn and outbuildings, abundant shade and fruitful orchard, the owner leaned back in his chair, raised his spectacles and asked the agent to read the advertisement over, that he and his wife might know how it sounded. When the reading was done the old man was lost in thought for a minute and then said, "Well, Martin, that's just the kind of a farm we've been looking for all these years, and I guess we'd better stay right here and save the expense of moving." The decision of his farmer made was a wise one, and his example could be followed with profit by hundreds who are not having fever and yet who would in some cases out of ten be more enticed by the old home than in any they might make in a strange land.

The other day we had the privilege of witnessing the detailed maneuvers by which a spider, a little fellow, put a cricket of seven or eight times his weight out of commission and elevated him to a point where he could feast on him at pleasure. The cricket, hopping around on the floor, in some way got his hind legs tangled in some threads of the spider's web. It looked at first as though the little fellow would assist in releasing the intruder, and thus prevent a general smashup of his web, but far from it. He proceeded at once to attach two or three more threads of the cricket's legs, and while one, or even two, probably would not have been strong enough to lift the weight of the cricket from the floor, a half dozen or more threads, all elastic and exerting a lifting tension, proved sufficient, and he was successfully lifted to a point where he could no longer reach the floor with his front legs. When the spider had got this advantage the fight was better than half won. It was an easy matter next to entice him with numerous threads and bind him hand and foot, so that further struggle was impossible. When last seen the cricket had been elevated to a distance of ten inches from the floor and the spider was extracting the juices from his body at leisure. A lesson that was derived from the spider's craft was the advantage which comes from being cool and collected. He was always so and calculated every move and the effect it would have. His victim, on the other hand, while possessing a much superior weight and strength, was badly scared and made a very ineffective exhibition of brute strength, which counted for nothing when matched with the spider's cleverness and skill.

**THE FLOCK OF SHEEP.**

We know of a progressive farmer who makes it a practice to ship in and feed from 300 to 500 sheep every summer, marketing them about Christmas time. In addition to giving him a profit of a dollar or more a head, he estimates that the flock more than pay for their keep in the service they render in the matter of clearing his stubble fields, fence rows and corners of troublesome weeds, it being his custom to turn the sheep into the fields before the weeds have matured their crop of seed. Another farmer of the same type turned a flock of sheep into a field which had become badly infested with plantain, with the result that they made a clean sweep. One of the most serious problems connected with farming is at present generally conducted in the matter of preventing the seeding of weeds after the filled crops are laid by or early plowing is in a measure a preventive, but where it is possible to turn a flock of sheep into such fields an easy solution of the difficulty is provided. Such a system means better fencing, but this is bound to come as an essential phase of agriculture, in which better seed, better culture, blooded stock and flocks of sheep are bound to have a part.

**CHILDREN AND COFFEE.**

It is the best judgment of physicians and ordinary folk who have taken pains to observe that it is better for children under sixteen years to do without coffee, while if it is used by those above this age it should be mild. There are thousands of homes all over the country where strong black coffee drunk two or three times a day is responsible for stunted growth, nervousness, irritability, sleeplessness and a general run down condition in both young and old. If parents note these conditions and are at a loss to account for them, they will often find the coffee pot responsible. Give the children plenty of rich milk or pure water and note results. A good rule to follow in the drinking of coffee is to discontinue using it if the immediate abstaining from it causes distress or sense of lack. This condition shows plainly that it has a hold which it ought not to have.

**DON'T DO IT!**

Don't be misled by high flown talk and high sounding names and whole volumes of slush describing big stocks, mammoth bargains and all such rot, to rush off and part with your good, hard-earned money for goods that are inferior. Trade at home with people you know and with folks that stand ready to always "make good" on any trade that proves unsatisfactory.

My stock is complete in every line. New Fall and Winter Goods are coming on every train. The goods are all right and first-class and the prices are as low as they can be sold for.

**DO IT NOW!**

Try this store on one deal and you will always get your money's worth, never complain and go home happy. ANYTHING, EVERYTHING, AND THAT THE BEST.

Yours for prosperity,  
**GUY McFALL.**

A Full Line of Coffins and Undertaker's Goods. A few suits of Ready-Made Clothing to go at a Bargain.

**Cheap Rates To TEXAS**

Oct. 2nd On dates named the Cotton Belt will sell round trip tickets to all points in the Southwest at extremely low rates. All tickets good 30 days and stopovers allowed where desired, going and returning. The Cotton Belt is the direct line to Texas. Solid vestibule trains leave Memphis morning and evening with through free rate Nov. 20th dining chair cars, Pullman Sleepers, and Parlor Cars. No change of cars to Texas.

**A Good Chance to see the Southwest at Little Cost**

If you are looking for a new location for growing country where land is cheap and fertile, where the climate is mild and healthful, where you can pay for a big farm in a year and live comfortably while you are doing it, you should investigate the country along the Cotton Belt. Tell us where you want to go and we will plan the trip for you, tell you the cost of a ticket from your home town, and save you unnecessary expense looking around. If you will want to know something about the country before you start, let me send you the handsome, illustrated books we have for free distribution. They will interest you.

L. P. SMITH, Traveling Passenger Agent, 203 Equitable Bldg., ATLANTA, GA.

**We Never Disappoint Our Patients.**  
We Fulfill Every Promise and Never Hold Out False Hopes.  
**WE CURE** Stricture without the knife or bougie and Varicocele without pain or detention from business; Contagious Blood Poison cured never to return, without mercury or mineral mixture; Loss of Manly Vigor positively cured; no stimulant but permanent; The Dr. King Medical Co. is an institution organized under the laws of the state of Georgia for the treatment and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. Dr. R. K. King, the founder of this institution, is the chief consulting specialist, being selected by a staff of eminent physicians and surgeons.  
Our success in the treatment of chronic diseases is unsurpassed; we use both medical and electrical agencies.  
Our offices are equipped with all the galvanic, faradic, battery, X-ray, violet ray, and Uinca ray; in fact, every electrical contrivance known to the medical profession. Our sanitarium is modern in every respect, and we employ none but the best trained and efficient attendants, regularly qualified graduates and licensed physicians, being in charge.  
We employ no misleading means to secure patients and patronage—no C. O. D.'s or unasked for literature are sent out by this institution. Our terms for treatment average from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per month, (medicines included) and we give the assurance of a cure within a specified time.  
CHRONIC DISEASES: We successfully treat and permanently cure all chronic diseases such as: Kidney and Bladder troubles, Rheumatism, Eruptive, Hydrocele, Drains, Losses, etc., and all Private Diseases, Tumors and malignant troubles, Catarrh of the Uterus, Throat, Hoax and Lungs, Diseases of Eye and Ear, Chronic Diseases of Women, such as Displacements, Hemorrhoids, Leucorrhoea, and such weaknesses of women.  
A day regarding your condition if you are sick or afflicted. On request we send you our literature, including symptom blanks for home treatment.  
CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE.  
**DR. KING MEDICAL CO.,** 112 7/8 Marietta St., Cor. 1st St., Atlanta, Ga.

**JOB WORK-**

Job work of every description done here with neatness and dispatch.

**Railroad and Commercial Printing**

Letter and Note Heads, Bill Heads and Statements, done neatly and at reasonable prices. Give us a Trial.

**Sentinel-Journal Co., PICKENS, S. C.**