

YOUR DOG AND MINE

THE GORDON AND IRISH SETTERS

BY EDWARD C. LOUD, JR.

General impression of the Gorden Setter—A stylish, rather racy built, medium size, muscular dog of clean setter type, usual length legs and of symmetrical conformation throughout. Strong fairly short tail, a fine head, clearly lined, intelligent expression, clear colors and straight or slightly waved coat.

Size of the Gordon Setter—Shoulder height of the males 22 inches to .5 inches; for females, 21 inches to 24 inches.

Head of the Gorden Setter—Deep rather than broad with plenty of brain room, nicely rounded, good size skull, broadest between the ears. The head should have a clearly indicated stop. Below and above the eyes should be lean and the cheek as narrow as the leaness of the head allows. The muzzle fairly long with almost parellel lines and not pointed either as seen from above or from the side. The nose big, broad with open nostrils.

Eyes of the Gordon Setter—Of fair size, neither too deep set nor too bulging, dark brown, bright, and wise.

Ears of the Gordon Setter—Set low on the head, large and thin.

Neck of the Gordon Setter—Long, lean, arched to the head and without throatness.

Shoulders of the Gordon Setter—Long shoulder blades, lying close to the chest and not going above the back line of the neck.

Chest of the Gordon Setter—Deep and not too broad in front; the ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room.

Forelegs of the Gordon Setter—Big boned, straight not bowed either in nor out with elbows free, well let down and not inclined in or out.

Hindlegs of the Gordon Setter—The hindlegs from hip to hock should be long, flat and muscular, from hock to heel short and strong. The stifle and hock joints well bent, and not inclined in or out.

Feet of the Gordon Setter—Both fore and hind feet should have close knit, well arched toes with plenty of hair between with full toe pads and deep heel cushions.

Tail of the Gordon Setter—Short and should not reach below the hocks, carried horizontal or nearly so, thick at the root and finishing in a fine point. The feather, which starts near the root of the tail, should be straight, have a three square appearance, growing shorter uniformly towards the end.

Coat of the Gordon Setter—Should be soft and shining, resembling silk, straight or silky waved but not curly, with long hair on ears, under the stomach and on chest, on back of the fore and hindlegs down to the feet.

Color and markings of the Gordon Setter—Deep, shining, coal black with tan markings, either of rich chesnut or mahogany red color. The tan should be shining and not dull, yellowish nor straw color and not mixed with black hairs. Black penciling allowed on toes. The border lines between black and tan colors should be clearly defined. There should be no tan hairs mixed in the black.

Head of the Irish Setter—Should be long and lean. The skull oval, having plenty of brain room and with well defined occipital protuberance. Brows raised, showing stop. The muzzle moderately deep and fairly square at end. From stop to the point of the nose should be long, the nostrils wide and the jaws of nearly equal length, flews not to be pendulous. The color of the nose dark mahogany or dark chocolate and that of the eyes rich hazel or brown. The ears to be of moderate size, fine in texture, set on low, well back and hanging in a neat fold close to head.

Neck of the Irish Setter—Should be moderately long, very muscular but not too thick, slightly arched, free from all tendency to throatness.

Body of the Irish Setter—Should be proportionally long, shoulders fine at the points, deep and sloping well back. The chest deep, rather narrow in front. The ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room. The loins muscular and slightly arched. Hindquarters wide and powerful.

Legs and feet of the Irish Setter—The hindlegs from hip to hock should be long and muscular, from hock to the heel short and strong. The stifle and hock joints well bent, and not inclined in or out. The forelegs should be strong and sinewy, having plenty of bone, with elbows free, well let down and like the hock not inclined in or out. The feet rather small, very firm, toes strong, close together and arched.

Tail of the Irish Setter—Should be of moderate length, set on rather low, strong at root and tapering to a fine point; to be carried in a slight scimitarlike curve or straight, level with back.

Coat of the Irish Setter—On the head, front of legs and tips of ears should be short and fine, but on all other parts of the body should be of moderate length, flat and as free as possible.

Color and markings of the Irish Setter—The color should be a rich golden chestnut or mahogany red, with no trace whatever of black, white on chest, throat or toes, or a small star on the forehead, or a narrow streak, or blaze on the nose or face not to disqualify.

400 SEE WEBDING DRESS REVIEW

(continued from page 1)

1913—Miss Alice Cruickshank, wearing her mother's wedding dress.

1912—Mrs. W. Tilden Brice, Jr., her own dress.

1910—Mrs. C. R. Humphries, her own dress.

1908—Mrs. Frank Hines, dress worn by Mrs. Katherine Beck Jones.

Miss Mary R. Downs wearing Egyptian costume worn by brides. Bracelets on each arm, anklets, earrings, crown red beaded slippers all the customes of Egy. brides.

Mrs. J. Percy Biddle, Shiek's costume, worn at weddings in Jerusalem, shoes made of camel skin. Poism ring and dragon were always worn. This costume was bought from a native by Mr. Biddle.

1905—Mrs. Herbert Willis, wearing wedding dress belonging to her mother Mrs. Foster Sudler, fashioned by Mme. Cypere of Walnut St. Phila.

1903—Mrs. T. B. T. Merrick's wedding dress worn by daughter, Miss Gertrude Merrick, Mrs. Merrick had 4 brides maids all from Washington College.

1902—Mrs. Warner Mallalieus, wedding dress worn by Miss Neva Lynch.

1901—Mrs. Hubbard Brinsfield, her own dress.

1900—Mrs. Estelle Rothschild's wedding dress, later Mrs. Calvin Randall was married in this same dress.

Mrs. Edward Valliant's, Jr., wedding dress worn by Miss Priscilla Brown.

Mrs. Edward Valliant's Jr., troussean dress worn by Miss Betty Armstrong.

1899—Mrs. Spencer Wright's wedding dress worn by Mrs. Howard Ryland.

1897—Mrs. H. Clay Brown, her own dress.

1895—Mrs. F. G. Livingood, wearing her mother's-in-law dress.

1889—Mrs. Clark Grieb, her mother's wedding dress, Mrs. W. Long Streth.

1887—Mrs. Wm. B. Wilmer, 6th, wearing Mrs. W. B. Wilmer's, 5th, wedding dress.

1885—Mrs. Thos. McGinnis, wearing her mother's dress, Mrs. Lemuel McGinnis celebrated her 50th anniversary this year and wore this dress.

1879—Mrs. T. Haughton Kelly's, tea gown worn by Mrs. Roland Corey.

1886—Mrs. Brown Metcalfe Roe, wearing the wedding dress her grandmother, Mrs. A. C. Kenly was married in, in 1886 a nd worn too by Mrs. Roe when she was married in 1934.

1873—Mrs. Henry Crawford's dress worn by grand daughter, Miss Alice Crawford.

1872—Mrs. George Beck's wedding dress worn by Miss Betty Beck.

1864—Miss Elizabellis wedding dress worn by Miss Ella Roberts.

1860—Miss Elizabeth Morris, trousseau dress worn by great great niece, Miss Frances Morris.

1857—Miss Annie P. Hardings, second day dress worn by Miss Betty Beck.

1855—Miss Elizabeth Stamw, wedding dress worn by her great great grand daughter, Miss Harriet Louisa Roberts.

1850—Style of wedding dress worn about 1850, brought to America in 1880. Belongs to Mrs. Dudley G. Roe and is from the Hayden side of the family. It was worn with 7 petti-coats, modeled by Priscilla Grainger.

1839—Margaret Show, her great grand mothers wedding dress. The locket she is wearing is inscribed J. Jillard 1799.

1935—The Margaret E. Jefferson Shop. Presented La Derrier Cri in wedding gowns, modeled b yMrs. W. B. Usilton, 3rd.

Goodnight—Mrs. Brown Metcalfe, Mrs. George's Beck night gown of 1872, Mrs. Eben Perkins, night dress of Mrs. Celin Jessup Newnam of 1875.

JERSEY TOMATO GROWERS TELL EXPERIENCES

WINNER OF CONTEST TELLS HOW HE GREW 14.2 TONS TO ACRE

The value knowing what the other fellow is doing and how he is doing it is shown in the following article written by C. Arthur Miller, of Cream Ridge N. J., who won first prize in the New Jersey yield contest with 14.2 tons to the acre. New Jersey like the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is outstanding in tomato yield and quality.

Mr. Miller's statement of how he did it was turned over to us by a resident of Kent County who is interested in the growing of tomatoes and is as follows:

"I have been growing tomatoes for one canner for the past eleven years. During this time I have grown from 5 to 14 acres a year. The past season I contracted and planted ten acres—four acres to J. T. D. and six acres to Marglobe.

The land used was medium loam, well drained. This ground was in corn in 1933. No green cover crop was planted last fall. The corn stalks were cut up by disc harrow and the ground plowed to a depth of about eight inches the last of March and the first of April. The last of April the rows were laid out four feet apart and a 4-8-5 fertilizer was applied in the rows at the rate of 800 pounds per acre. This work of distributing fertilizer and making up ridges was done with a potato planter. The fertilizer was distrubuted evenly in the row and was fairly well mixed by the machine.

Plant setting did not begin until May 15th, during which time the weed seeds began to germinate and made it necessary to cultivate the ground with a riding cultivator, just before plants were set, or May 12th. Large, well-hardened Southern plants were set by the aid of a transplanting machine; the distance set was four feet. The plantng operation was completed on May 18th.

The plants lived well and very little replanting was necessary. I dusted once with a power duster about the last of June with calcium arsenate and lime to repel potato beetles and green worms. After planting I cultivated the crop three time with a riding cultivator, always in the same direction as I did not cross-check the rows. No hand hoeing or weeding was done and the field was kept clean from weeds by the use of a horse-drawn cultivator. No side dressing was applied and no manure per acre were applied before planting corn on this ground.

The vines grew very sturdy, were free from disease and set a large number of fruit that grew to good size. They ripened very good color and my average grade through the season was 60 per cent U. S. No. 1, 38 per cent U. S. (No. 2 and 2 per cent culls.

My yield per acre was 14.2 tons. The amount I received per acre was $206.43. My grand average yield covering the past nine years has been over eleven tons per acre.

So far as I could see there was very little difference from the standpoint of yield and quality between the two varieties of tomatoes used.

Taken over a period of years, the tomato crop is the most profitable one I grow. The reason for my past success in the growing of tomatoes, I believe to be due to planting before the 20th of May; deep plowing; keeping ahead of the weeds by timely cultivation; setting plants deep in the ridge and keeping the vines free from insects."

The statement of other growers will be published next week.

Order of Publication

Louise Bate Dutcher
vs.
Arnold Schley Dutcher

In the Circuit Court for Kent County
In Equity No. 2909

The object of the Bill filed in the above entitled case is to procure a Decree for divorce a vinculo matrimonii. The Bill states:

1. That on the 19th day of June, 1919, Louise Bate Dutcher was married to the defendant, Arnold Schley Dutcher, by her father, the Reverend E. W. Bate, at Wappingers Fall, in the State of New York, and that she and the said defendant lived together as man and wife in the said State of New York until July 29, 1930.

2. That there is no child nor children living as a result of said marriage between your Oratrix and her said husband, the defendant hereinbefore named.

3. That ever since her said marriage, your Oratrix has behaved herself as a faithful, affectionate and chaste wife towards the said Arnold Schley Dutcher.

4. That altho the conduct of your Oratrix towards her husband, the said Arnold Schley Dutcher, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said Arnold Schley Dutcher has, without any just cause or reason, treated her with great harshness and cruelty, being very abusive, drinking, absent from home over weekends when your Oratrix did not know where he was or had been, and, finally, his manner and conduct became so unbearable that she was forced to leave their home; that since 1926, she has been compelled to work and support herself and that from January, 1930, the defendant has contributed nothing towards her support.

5. Your Oratrix, therefore, charges that the desertion of her by the said defendant has been for more than three years, is deliberate and final and beyond any reasonable expectation of a reconciliation.

6. That your Oratrix now is and has been since September, 1930, a resident of Kent County, State of Maryland.

7. That the said defendant, Arnold Schley Dutcher, is a resident of Wappingers Falls, in the State of New York.

It is thereupon, this 27th day of February, 1935, ordered by the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Kent County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 25th day of March next, give notice to the said Arnold Schley Dutcher non-resident defendant, warning him to appear in this Court in person, or by Solicitor, on or before the 8th day of April next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.

True copy, Test:

ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS

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