

# NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



After all the market is more important than the soil. If an ideal soil (sandy loam) for gardening purposes is far remote from a good market, it is difficult to be financially successful. If, on the other hand, the soil is quite unfavorable, but near a good market and available supply of manure, it is comparatively easy to make a financial success of market gardening. It is important, however, to select soils which are naturally loose and friable if a mixed type of gardening is to be followed.

In preparing beds for flowers it should be remembered that most flowers which produce a yellow bloom should not have much organic matter in the soil. Red or purple flowers will do best on a soil with a reasonable amount of organic matter, and plants which are grown for their foliage should be attempted only on rich soils. We speak of that now because this is the ideal time to prepare next year's flower beds.

If you have only common cows, breed them to a male of standard dairy breed and the result will give grade animals. These half-bred grade animals bred in the same line will give animals more nearly pure bred, and this breeding and selection with judgment will result in a herd of high producing animals that will make money for the breeder or the man who buys them.

Trimming the orchard is imperative and trimming the hedge rows is just as important. An untrimmed orchard not only fails to produce fruit but is also unprofitable in the shabby appearance it gives the farm. The untrimmed hedge is even more objectionable as one gets his first impression from the outside.

Humus making crops are such grasses as timothy, clover, blue grass, brome grass and alfalfa. It has been found that grass land plowed and put into crops is under better conditions of moisture and freer from weeds than land that has grown grain continuously.

When the fowls begin molting they will practically cease laying. As the growing of new feathers is a heavy drain on the fowl extra feed should be given. A small amount of linseed meal can be given to an advantage. Feed wheat and oats rather than much corn.

Don't let the young orchard trees go into winter without protection. Anything that shades the bark will protect from sunscald but a covering that gives the tree immunity from both sunscald and gnawing from rodents is better.

A well drained soil with good elevation, slightly higher if possible than the surrounding area, fairly heavy in character, with a deep, strong, but not hard-pan subsoil furnishes the best conditions for successful apple growing.

While there is never any very large profit in selling either turnips or "greens," the crop is one that requires so little care and is so sure that it will pay anyone handy to a market to sow some for sale.

There are three kinds of bees in every thrifty hive—one queen, during the summer season several hundred drones, and the rest workers. These workers are all females, undeveloped queens.

This being the cement age, cement floors are good for the new poultry house, for they are dry and easily kept clean. They can be covered with dry earth in summer and cut straw in winter.

"Examine the horse's teeth frequently." It might be added that a most important time to do this is when you are being importuned to buy a horse that is "as sound as a roach."

We frequently see young colts following along the fields after their dams, walking many miles during the hot weather. Useless and poor business.

Generally when the comb of a fowl is bright colored, showing it to be full of blood, the fowl is in a healthy condition and the fowls are usually active.

Grass, clover, corn fodder and cow peas, when fed in green state, are relished by farm animals much more than after they are cured.

To groom the horse well after hard work, does not only clean the skin, but it prevents various parasitic diseases of the skin.

A farmer writes from Salina county, Nebraska: "Our apple orchard is on thin land and was badly neglected when we bought the place. After two years of heavy applications of stable manure we made that old orchard yield at the rate of 1,500 bushels of apples per acre in one year." The trees were so close together, however, and the yield so large that they were greatly weakened. We then took the bull by the horns and cut out every other tree and are going to have splendid results this year."

The udder of a cow has a good deal to do with her value as an economical producer. An ideal udder should not be too large, but should have sufficient capacity to allow the continued growth of the cells necessary in the manufacture of milk. The udder should be evenly balanced in front and behind and should be covered with soft, velvety hair and be free from blemishes and fleshiness. It should extend well forward and well up behind and the teats should be evenly placed.

Humus is a variable, infinite sort of matter, difficult to classify, chemically complex, sometimes highly nitrogenous and sometimes nearly nitrogen free, composed of mixed animal and vegetable matter—mostly the latter in its intermediate forms of decomposition, but not complete.

A little green corn will help out amazingly when the pastures get short these hot, dry days. Care must be used in feeding it, but it is doubtful if it can be made to bring a bigger profit than when fed green as a supplement to falling pastures. And you get full value for the entire crop when used in this manner.

It takes two-thirds of all the good cow eats to keep her alive and without loss of flesh, and the other third of ordinary good rations to enable her to give milk. The expense of two-thirds of the money earning rations has to be incurred when the cow is earning nothing.

Angora goats of both sexes will sometimes breed when five months old, and often at six months, but from the fact that they are at this age but a month or two from weaning time and are not nearly full grown, it is obvious that they should not be permitted to breed.

With native grass lambs or with lambs fresh from the range country, it would not be advisable to begin heavy grain feeding when first placed in the dry lot, as an abrupt change is not conducive to the best health nor to the best future gain with any class of animals.

With the present short pastures and promised advent of extremely dry, hot weather, it must be remembered that now is the opportune time to feed the sweet fodder corn we urged you to plant through these columns last spring for soiling purposes.

The profit from poultry depends upon economical feeding, from utilizing materials which would otherwise be wasted. When grain must be bought for supplying their principal needs close figuring is necessary to avoid loss.

Do not let the radishes that were left for seed become too ripe before the seed is gathered. When the pods break the seeds spread over a great deal of ground and are equal to a weed pest the following year.

In dressing fowls for market it pays to be particular in dressing them. A well dressed, dry picked fowl should bring several cents more per pound than one that has its skin torn and lots of pin feathers on it.

Unless a person is willing to pay attention to little details and not only do them once but as often as occasion may require, it would hardly be advisable for them to undertake poultry keeping for profit.

The young bees, hatched from August first on, will constitute the colony to be wintered, and for this reason it is wise to see that much brood is ready, even if we have to resort to stimulative feeding.

Do not allow the pullets to get too fat, as it will set them back in making a start at egg production. Besides, this overfat is apt to create too much animal heat, which often results in a molt out of season.

A clover crop in which Bladder Campion is prevalent should be cut early for hay, then deeply plowed and thoroughly fallowed during the balance of the season, preparatory to a hoed crop.

Water is a necessary constituent of milk and the cow must have it during the time it is being manufactured. The best plan is to have a supply where she can have access to it at all times.

In raising late hatched chicks it is always best to have separate quarters for them where they will not be trampled down and their feed stolen by the older and stronger birds.

If possible, keep the bees from casting more than one swarm, and you are certain, in a normal season, to get a nice surplus of honey.

Keep a few cats in the barns and give them milk at each milking. They will destroy the rats which eat the grain that lays in the barn.

## MIAMIS CHIEF DEAD

### Broken-Hearted Because of Loss of His Wealth.

Gabriel Godfroy Gave Fortune in Fight for His People—First Wife a Granddaughter of Stolen "White Rose."

Peru, Ind.—Gabriel Godfroy, last chief of the Miamis, died the other day of a broken heart, because he had lost all his wealth, \$50,000, through politics. He was urged by his friends to run for road supervisor, and he won the office, though he afterward declared that he did not want it. Godfroy and his people were persuaded to vote. Chief Godfroy bitterly repented of this later, for, when his people exercised that function, they were called upon to pay taxes, from which they had been previously exempt, and this started litigation which continued for years and wiped out the holdings of the chief, who was the banker for his people.

Chief Godfroy, "the Last of the Miamis," he might be called, was seventy-six years old, and was born in Blackford county, just adjoining the county in which he lived all his life and in which he died. His father was Chief Francis Godfroy, of French descent, who as a warrior was next to Little Turtle, the greatest chief of the Miamis. He ranked close to Tecumseh, the Napoleon of the red race. Little Turtle formed a powerful federation of the Weas, the Shockneys, the Pankakaws and the Pottawatomies, which defeated General Eamer October 19, 1790 and General St. Clair November 4, 1791. At the battle of Tippecanoe, Chief Francis Godfroy gave the signal for the attack of the combined Indian forces and was joint commander with Deaf Man



In the drawn battle of Mississinewa against Colonel Campbell, the last battle of the Miamis.

At the treaty of St. Mary's, Godfroy was granted six sections of land on the north bank of the Wabash, embracing nearly all the present site of the city of Peru. This ancestral estate, it might be called, dwindled until at the death of the son, Gabriel, only about forty acres of the original tract remained, and this was in the possession of Gabriel's children, to whom he had bequeathed it a few years ago.

When his father died, in a house which is part of the present home of the Godfroy family, and was buried just across the road, Gabriel became chief. He was married three times. His first wife was a granddaughter of Frances Slocum, who was stolen by the Indians when she was six years old.

Frances Slocum was stolen in 1776 from her home near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by the Delaware Indians. She was passed to the Miamis and became known as the "White Rose of the Miamis." Her brothers never gave up the search for her. Finally, in 1827, she was located in Miami county as a member of the Indian tribe, and her brothers journeyed from Pennsylvania to take her home. When the object of their visit was explained, she said she had lived so long among the Indians, and they had treated her so well, that she would not desert them. Her brothers went home broken-hearted. Godfroy's third wife is still living.

Twenty years ago Chief Godfroy had a fine farm of about a hundred acres and was worth about \$50,000. He was called on scores of times to pay fines against Indians. For seven years he paid the expense and stood the worry of a legal battle which the county commissioners brought to compel him and others of his tribe to pay taxes on their lands. They claimed the lands to be exempt because of the treaties by which they were ceded to them by the government. When his fortune had disappeared the suit was compromised, and his people should be exempt for ten years.

When this decision was announced Chief Godfroy advanced to the bench and, in a voice trembling with emotion, told his story of wrongs. The aged chief told how the poor Indians had again been crushed and humiliated by the cruel "pale face," how they had lost their lands and their rights. When he had finished he strode from the courtroom with all the dignity becoming a great chief, but from that moment until he died he seemed oppressed with grief. He died without any property. "The Last of the Miamis" has gone to the "Happy Hunting Grounds."

## INSECTS DETRIMENT TO NATURAL FOREST GROWTH

### Damage Done by Causing Failure of Many Nuts to Germinate Makes the Group an Important One From Economic Standpoint.

(By FRED S. BROOKS, Associate Entomologist, West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station.)  
The forests of West Virginia are rich in native nut-bearing trees and shrubs. At least twenty-seven species are found that bear nuts which are used as food by man or by the animals that are of value to man. The nut-bearing trees furnish also the bulk of hardwood timber that is produced in the state.

With the probable exception of the beechnut, all the more common varieties of nuts, and, presumably, those that are less common as well, are attacked by the larvae, or grubs, of over a dozen different species of snout beetles. Some of these larvae feed on the husks and inner tissues of immature nuts and others on the kernels of nuts that are more nearly ripe. Young walnuts and hickorynuts are frequently attacked soon after the blossoms fall from the trees and the infested nuts drop to the ground before they are half grown. Chestnuts, acorns and some other varieties sustain the greatest injury as they approach maturity. It is not unusual for chestnuts that are kept a week or two after gathering to become from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. "wormy" and acorns often suffer to even a greater extent. The infested nuts are rendered unfit for food and in many cases are so badly eaten that they will not germinate when planted.



Acorn Weevils.  
A, B, C and D, Straight-snouted Acorn Weevil preparing a place for its egg; E, Acorn Weevil that has lost its foothold on the nut and hung by the snout until dead; F, Sooty Acorn Weevil.

many nuts to germinate, make the group an important one from an economic standpoint.  
Nuts are attacked by a great variety of insects, but the most serious injuries are done by moths and snout beetles. The larvae of several species of moths may be found in chestnuts, beechnuts and acorns, particularly in nuts that have their shells broken so as to permit easy entrance to the kernel by the insects. The damage wrought by the class of insects known as snout beetles, however, is greatly in excess of that done by all other kinds combined.

The term "snout beetle" is applied to the adults of the group of insects on account of the peculiar structure

of the head, the front part of which is prolonged into a snout or proboscis. In some species this snout is short and stout and in others it is long, slender and wire-like. In the females of some of the nut weevils it is longer than the rest of the body. The mouth, which is armed with a minute but strong pair of jaws, is situated on the apex of the snout and the appendage is used for piercing or puncturing various kinds of plant tissue to obtain food and to provide an opening in which to deposit eggs.

Chestnuts are frequently gathered that appear sound at first, but within ten days or two weeks thereafter become excessively "wormy." Where these "worms" come from has often been a matter of conjecture on the part of those who handle nuts. It is a common belief that they originate from the "sting" of some insect administered at the time the trees are in bloom. As a matter of fact, they hatch from eggs that are in the nuts at the time the nuts are gathered. Most of these eggs are deposited by this chestnut weevil a short time previous to the dropping of the nuts from the trees.

The common acorn weevil is the largest of the weevils attacking acorns. In size it is similar to the hickorynut weevil but in color it more nearly resembles the larger chestnut weevil. The spots on the back are smaller than in the latter species however, and are not so bright and conspicuous. The snout is very slender and is curved at the point. It

is nearly half an inch in length, or about a fifth longer than the body. In the male, it is two-thirds as long as the body. The pygidium, or last abdominal segment, of the male is deeply concave with the concavity smooth and shining and surrounded by a rim of silken hairs. This peculiar character enables the species to be separated very readily from all other members of the genus.

This species seems to attack only the acorns of the biennial oaks and in my collecting has always been found more abundant on red oak than on any other tree. The acorns which it attacks are late in maturing and the beetles are correspondingly late in appearing.

The First Calf.  
With the first calf the heifer should be stimulated regularly in feeding and milking, to keep up a good flow of milk and to maintain this flow pretty close up to the next calving. The object is to fix in her continuity for milk. Never let her get fat, though. The keynote to success is the cow, and the foundation of the cow is feed and breed.

## REGULATE SEX OF CHICKEN

### Scientists Have Been Studying for Years to Discover Law and Undoubtedly It Would Be Boon to Poultrymen.

For years the scientists have been trying to discover the law that regulates sex. Undoubtedly the discovery would be a great boon to poultry keepers. To have the farm over-run with cockerels when early pullets are wanted is annoying, and it is not surprising that any system purporting to regulate the sex is eagerly tried by breeders. We have heard it claimed that the pointed eggs hatched pullets and the round ones cockerels, and then again the opposite is claimed. Others claim that the location of the

## THE ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT

### The Hobbled One



I cannot dance the old steps I danced a year ago; My hobble skirt would trip me And hinder me, you know, I dare not try the polka. Which once I danced with grace Unless they will revise it For half-a-foot of space.

I used to do the two-step And scoot across the floor. But now I stand serenely And I two-step no more. I tried it just last evening: My partner was avaricious; He asked me very gently If I was paralyzed.

I cannot do the schottische; I stagger in the spurt And find myself completely Disoriented by my skirt. O, tell the band to stop it! My feet beg for a chance, Or I'll try in a minute The old St. Vitus dance.

I cannot hear the music Without a vague regret That I no more may stalk through The stately minuet, They'll have to make new dances If they would fill the bill; Devising a jolly figure We can dance standing still.

I cannot dance the old steps For fear that I will fall. In fact, since I've been hobbled I cannot dance at all. I can't sit this out with you—Don't lift your brows or frown Because the solemn truth is That I cannot sit down.

Foiled.  
"What?" cried the brutal husband, You gave that old overcoat of mine to a tramp? You should have asked me first. I had placed a hundred dollars in bills in one of the pockets of that coat, simply to have the money in a safe place until you should want to purchase some clothes."

"William Henry Sudsworthy," replied the fond wife, fixing him with a judicial eye, "you worked that game on me two years ago. I went through the pockets of that coat and found a wad of gold, six dollars, five card-moon seeds, four matches and a suburban timecard. I'm going shopping for my dress tomorrow."

Recognized the Method.  
The victim of the holiday men had been resuscitated, and after giving his name and address, is asked what is his business.

"I am a summer resort proprietor," he says, feebly, "and my assailants got the entire profits of my season."  
"Did you observe them closely enough to give us a description of them?"

"No, sir but from the rapidity with which they cleaned me out I am forced to believe that they must at one time or another have been connected with my line of business."

Gross Dereliction.  
"I hear that the proprietors of the Whoopla Magazine discharged their editor in chief last week," says the first literary agent.  
"Yes; let him go on a moment's notice," replies the second literary agent.

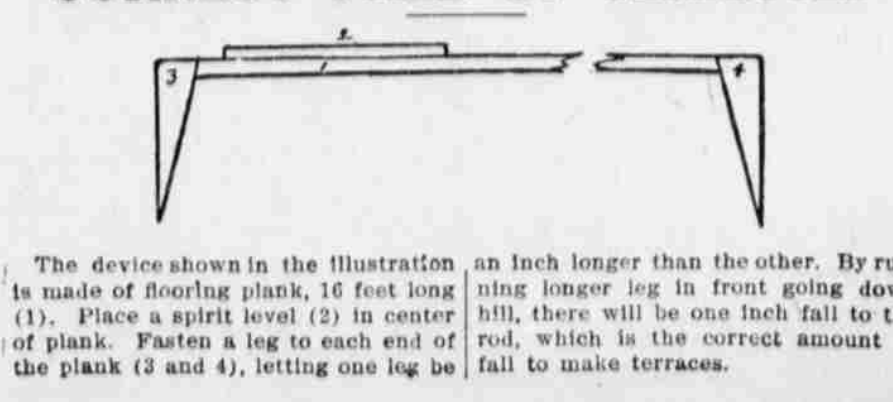
"What was the trouble? Difference of opinion?"  
"No. Worse than that. He let the magazine go to press without having pictures of the Roosevelt family and of John D. Rockefeller in it."

His Reason.  
"But," argue the royal cabinet, when Pharaoh decides to begin the erection of the first pyramid, "why do you want to put up this huge mass of stone? Can you give a good reason for it?"  
"Sam Hill! No!" testily replies Pharaoh. "But in the centuries to come our reign will be forgotten because of the many reasons assigned by scientists for the building of the pyramids!"

Watered.  
"How much rolling stock have you?" asks the possible investor of the promoter of the Yukon & Ypsilanti railway.

"Rolling stock?" replies the promoter. "We haven't got along that far yet. We're busy hauling out the floating stock, just at present."  
Wilbur D. Nesbit

## CORRECT FALL OF TERRACES



The device shown in the illustration is made of flooring plank, 16 feet long (1). Place a spirit level (2) in center of plank. Fasten a leg to each end of the plank (3 and 4), letting one leg be