

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt

Dogs and sheep don't mix.

Keep your chicks on dry ground.

Fodder corn should not be neglected.

Roots should always be a part of the rations of dairy cows.

A wet yard is an abomination in the sight of a well-bred hen.

Use the shepherd's crook as little as possible at or before lambing.

The pigs should have clean, pure water always at hand, day and night.

Providing a man knows his business the brood mare is the most profitable farm worker.

Baby beef is not more common because stock raisers generally are not stock breeders.

From the dairy standpoint, the best time in the year for a cow to freshen is the month of September.

Just one setting of thoroughbred eggs may be the means of working a revolution in your poultry business.

If a neller is to make the best dairy cow, she should freshen when she is from two years to thirty months old.

Newly hatched ducklings can be brooded without heat in a box coop at this season, and if well fed will grow rapidly.

The scalper shovel is best for corn cultivation, as the deep running old-style shovel injures the feeding roots.

Dairy butter should be packed in five-pound jars and ten and twenty pound tubs to sell to the best advantage.

If a ewe aborts, remove her at once from the lambing shed; burn all litter, bedding, etc., and thoroughly disinfect the pen.

No extensive grower of potatoes can afford to do without a breeding patch from which to secure seed stock for his own planting.

Orchard grass should be cut just as soon as the blossoms fall, and crimson clover when about two-thirds of the blossoms turn brown.

All sprays after the first should be very fine and so applied as to lightly cover the entire surface of the fruit and foliage with the liquid.

The subject of cutting back young trees when planting is an old one, and the ideal one in favor, of which much has been said and written.

It is commonly believed that a warm horse should not be given water to drink, which is correct if the animal is to be allowed all that he will drink.

Some turkey growers who cater to special hotel and club house demands, seek to improve the flavor of the flesh by introducing wild blood into their flocks.

The 1,400-pound mule is becoming a popular draft animal. He is tough, eats less than a horse of the same weight, and if sound will sell for \$300 or better.

Alfalfa sown in the fall is almost invariably helped by diking the following spring, with the disks set quite straight, so as not to cut the crowns, but to split them.

Corn and corn meal are carbonaceous matter, similar in composition to that of cream, and there is no feed that a calf likes so well as shelled corn or corn meal.

Potatoes should be either put over an inch and three-quarters screen or assorted so as not to have anything under an inch and three-quarters in the stock sent to market.

A good mower oil is made by mixing at about 120 degrees, the ordinary thin oil and the heavy dark grade. If this does not run freely file off a half-inch of the snout of the oil can.

Many a good spirited young horse has his value greatly lessened, if he is not ruined, by being compelled to work beside a slow, lazy mate, or one that is so much stronger that to keep up with him requires a constant strain.

All live stock owners should apply the tuberculin test to their cattle, and if any react, which would indicate that they were tubercular, they should be separated from the balance of the herd, as this will prevent further spread of the disease.

Try goslings this summer.

Cultivating corn is crop insurance.

Dairyman should not neglect breeding.

A mixture of dead seed can easily be detected by the color.

The standard remedies against cutworms are poisoned baits.

The range of prices between poor and really good fruit is very great.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered.

The kicking and straining of a caught ewe, heavy in lamb, may cause her to abort.

Look to the garden. Plant a succession of vegetables to last through the winter months.

To put a heavy load on the low-down wagon is a low-down trick on the willing horse.

A sanitary barn should have from four to six square feet of window-space for each cow kept.

More beef can be produced from young cattle than from older ones, with the same money.

The price of small cattle of high finish is practically as high as that of larger and coarser ones.

Calves fed on whole milk are the best for baby beef, for they are in good flesh at weaning time.

Cut out the useless brush in your old trees and give the sun a chance to reach every part of them.

The market for good horses continues good in spite of the ever increasing number of automobiles.

If you find it necessary to assist the ewe to deliver, be sure to carbolicize or vaseline the hands before operating.

Do not give the ewes turnips or other roots immediately after lambing; it's dangerous to both ewe and to lamb.

Large orchard trees will require from six to twelve gallons of spray for a thorough treatment at the first application.

The Jersey cow is a delicate, nervous machine and requires warmth, kindness and liberal feeding to make her profitable.

For a good egg lay, feed plenty of green food and beef scraps, and make the fowls scratch for their grain. The eggs must come.

If milk is kept in a cool place and stays sweet too long, it will be bitter and the result is that the cream will make strong butter.

After having assisted in a bad case of lambing do not go to a healthy ewe until hands, clothes, etc., have been thoroughly disinfected.

In summer, if there are no trees in the pasture which afford a sufficiency of shade, some artificial shelters should be there provided.

To breed ewes early in the summer, it is necessary to have them lamb early enough so that they may be dry before attempting to breed them.

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

Get a horse with his shoulders thrown well back over his ribs and his neck rising out of the top of his shoulders, and you have the finest element of style.

Common sense is better than the best dairy instruction of the day, but it clearly shows a lack of common sense when a dairyman discards all recent investigations.

Laying hens should have a continual supply of clean, fresh water to drink, and the little chicks should never be without it from the time they are matched until fully grown.

It has been demonstrated that a light frost does not injure the quality of the silage, provided the corn goes into the soil before the leaf and stalk has lost much of its moisture.

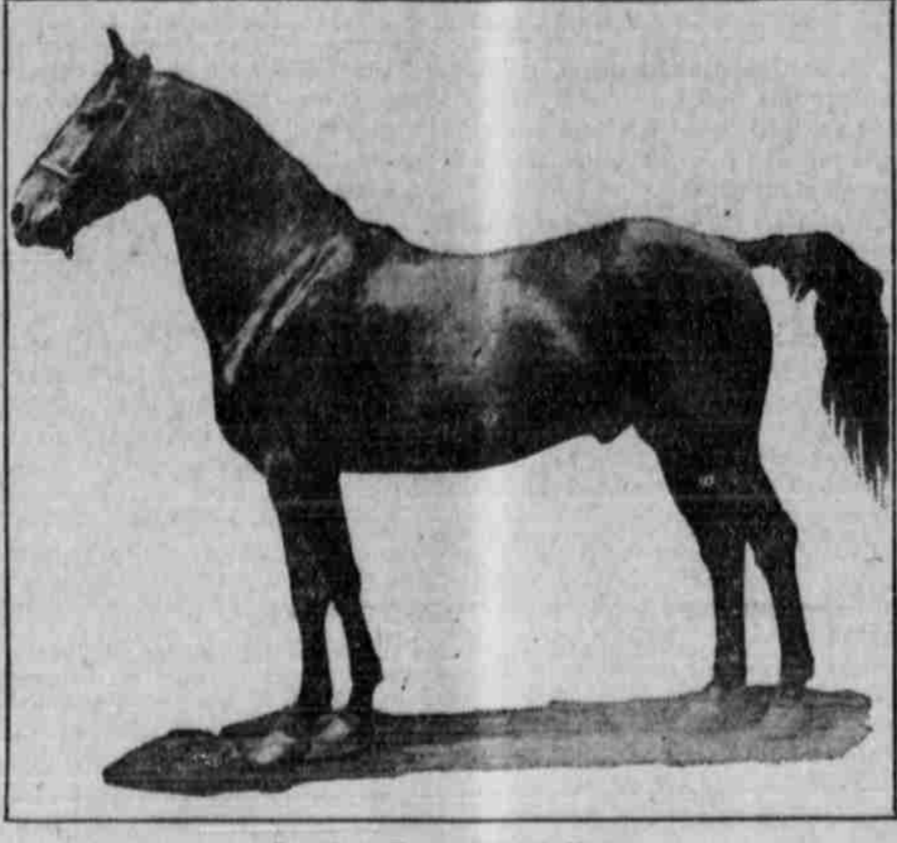
Don't be in too great a hurry to assist a ewe to deliver her lamb; you may do more harm than good; be quite sure that she has absolutely given up before trying to help her.

In case a ewe disowns or refuses to let her lamb suck, sprinkle a little salt or aniseed over the back and shoulders of the lamb; this will often induce the mother to lick it and effect a reconciliation, and in no way harms the lamb.

A movable brooder can be placed in almost any kind of house, but as interior arrangements must be somewhat different for adult stock and for brooder chicks, brooders are not often put in houses also used for adult stock except colony houses.

DEMAND FOR ARMY HORSES CONTINUES IN ALL COUNTRIES

Opportune Time for Far-Sighted American Farmer to Gather in Best Stamp of Thoroughbred Stallions and Mares for Purpose of Breeding Good Standard Animal for Martial Nations.



Excellent Type of Army Horse.

(By CAPTAIN A. H. WADDELL.)

Although there is no great war going on at the present moment there never has been a time when army horses are so much needed as they are at present, for notwithstanding Hague's tribunal, Carnegie peace funds, and an apparently general desire for arbitration and the peaceful settlement of International dispatchers every great and military nation of the world is increasing its armament both on land and at sea, the great martial nations of the world are nothing more nor less than armed camps.

Foreign governments are well aware that horses cannot now be had by the mere purchase of them in numbers anything like sufficient to supply their demands, indeed the scarcity of army material in the shape of horse flesh is not to be had in anything like approaching the numbers required.

The United States has spent an average of \$30,000 a year on cavalry horses. France has noted \$1,500,000 and Germany \$950,000 to horse breeding. In England they spend something over \$20,000 a year for breeding horses, many of which are at once marked down by foreign buyers, and the shortage of horses bred in this country during the last three years amounts to something like 30,000 and in spite of the huge proportions of their army estimates, the remount department.

An additional 30,000 horses are needed to reach the minimum of riding horses immediately required for that army to say nothing of artillery and transport animals.

The scarcity of horses in the British army is appalling, the breeding of suitable horses in England sinks progressively and official condemnation of existing methods of a new organization have disturbed the horse societies and the industry in general. Farmers, who must be the natural agents in breeding horses are out of touch with the war office, and are giving up what might be a sound and fairly lucrative part of their business.

Such facts as these ought to open the eyes of alert America whose facilities for stock raising are unlimited. All the peace congresses in the world will never prevent war, nor will wars ever cease until man has assumed a far higher plane and a far higher civilization than he enjoys today. The struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest will be in evidence for many thousands of years to come, and it will only be after the refining influence of progressive evolution has been slowly operating towards improvement for ages, that man will be able to live peacefully with his neighbor and without wanting to rob him of that which is his or measure words with him to see who shall claim some coveted territory, as his own.

Yes, wars will go on, and horses will be required more than ever although peace rest upon the greater part of the world today. Since racing laws have come into effect in various parts of the country and so much thoroughbred stock has been, and is still being sold and widely dispersed and there are still many horses of this class for sale, there has never been a more opportune time for the far-sighted American to gather in the best stamp of thoroughbred stallions and the best class of brood mares for the purpose of breeding a good standard of army horse to supply the enormous armies of the great military nations of the world, to say nothing of the United States army itself.

Artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry are now the arms of the service upon which the outcome of a campaign depends, and this force to be effective must be housed in such a way as to leave no possible doubt as to the standard. It must be as fast as it is possible to make it, always in condition, trained to the hour, and "fit to go," at a moment's notice.

The makings of such horses as these would always be on hand for the great armies of the earth of the large ranch owners if the rolling west would start in and breed a class of horse that would meet their demands.

Too Many Roosters.
Do not keep too many male birds as they are not needed for breeders and are a constant expense. Hens lay as well or better without them and the eggs keep longer, are better for storage and private customers.

Twenty hens, the best you have, mated to two good males will produce enough eggs for almost any farmer to set. Even fanciers could sometimes make more by caponizing the inferior cockerels than by keeping them late and selling them at a small price.

German Sausage.
Sausage in Germany is made of chopped meat and fat, liver, lung, heart, brain, rind of bacon, often with the addition of spices, salt, saltpeter, grits, bread crumbs, rice, raisins, etc., filled in intestines, stomachs and bladders. Most sausage is made of pork, although beef, horse and mule meat, mutton, goose and game liver, and sometimes even fowls, fish and crabs are used.

ROSE CHAFER DOES IMMENSE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE TO GRAPES

Literature of Economic Entomology Abounds With Records of Destructiveness of This Insect—Beetle Is Common in Many States, but Particularly So in the East—Hard to Destroy.

The rose-chaffer or "rose-bug" is a rather common insect in many states and especially in the east where there are many accounts of its ravages.

The literature of economic entomology abounds with records of the destructiveness of this insect. It injures grapes and cherries to a greater extent than other plants, but it has done serious damage to apples. Nor are its ravages confined to these fruits, since much loss has been recorded on raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and flowering plants, due to the appetite of this ravenous insect. The beetle attacking the flowers can do an immense amount of damage in a short time, but it is chiefly owing to its great numbers that it works such havoc. In one instance in a New York vineyard these insects were so numerous that every cluster was a mass of the crawling beetles. They soon ate the blossoms and thus destroyed the crop. In 1909 the two acres of Niagaras in this vineyard gave a gross income of \$2.30 which should have yielded a crop worth about \$200 at the prices paid that year. In 1910 these two acres gave a gross income of \$99.90, which was about half the amount an average crop should have sold for. The increase in the value of the crop was due to control measures which were conducted in 1910, but since the materials used on many of the vines were unsuccessful in checking the rose-chaffer the loss on these sections was still very great. This made an average decrease of nearly \$100 in the gross receipts. The continued depre-



The Rose Chaffer: Female Adult With Structural Details; Enlarged.

dations of the hordes of beetles, with the inability of vineyardists to cope with them have been the cause of the pulling out of many vineyards the past twenty years.

Breeding occurs in waste or weedy lands, and in the early stage the insects appear as small white grubs, feeding on the roots of all sorts of plants from trees and shrubs to grasses. They require only a single year to come to maturity. This beetle is a sprawly, long-legged yellow chaffer which reaches its maximum in June.

In a well cultivated orchard the insects do not breed and as a matter of fact, the only sufferers are those that are situated on light soil, next or very near to waste or scrub land.

Insecticides are not practicable, the beetles being very resistant to all poisons. Practically the only thing to do is to work out the infestation gradually, by bringing into cultivation the waste lands on which they breed, and that is being generally done in localities where they have been most troublesome in the past.

When the grapes are blossoming the rose-chaffer may be found, in some localities, in large numbers. If the infestation is severe the flowers will be entirely destroyed in a few days. Having destroyed the blossoms of the grape the beetles then attack the leaves and the berries, and after feeding on the grape from ten days to two weeks they fly to other plants, which include every plant that is in blossom at that time. They are especially fond of the rose and spoil many by eating the petals. It was because of injuries to roses that the insect received its common name.

When the larvae are in cultivated soil the number of adults may be decreased by harrowing the vineyard. Three harrowings will not only destroy many insects but the frequent cultivation is excellent for the vineyard. This method is not claimed to be a sure cure, but it is recommended as a valuable aid in destroying the rose chaffer.

RAISING ONLY GOOD POULTRY

No Farmer Can Reap Profit From Any Kind of Fowls Except One of Standard Breeds—Ducks Improve.

Less than a hundred years ago there was no poultry in America except utility or ordinary farmyard poultry. From 40 to 60 eggs a year was considered a wonderful yield. Carcasses weighed from two and a half to three pounds, and most of that was bone and offal. Now there are more than a hundred varieties, all better egg producers and better market poultry than were known prior to the compilation of the standard. The standard descriptions have guided fanciers to the creation of the greatest egg-producers and the best market poultry, and there is not on record today, nor is there likely to be, an egg-laying record made by any fowl that is not standardbred. Unless an extraordinary effort is made, market poultry superior to some of the standard meat-producing or general-purpose fowls will not be produced.

No man on a farm, great or small, can profit from the keeping of any kind of fowls except one of the standard-bred varieties. And the more carefully he has followed the dictates of the standard the more successful he will be in making a profit from them. The largest egg farms, the largest market-poultry farms, the largest egg producers and largest dressed-poultry producers of the world keep some of the standard varieties. Never did the production of ducks and geese return such a profit to the American fancier until after the Pekin duck and the Toulouse, Embden and other geese had been brought to their present state of perfection by the fanciers of the world.

Cottage Cheese.
Successful cottage cheese making lies in the proper controlling of temperature, acidity and moisture during the entire manufacturing process. A high moisture content means more whey, and, therefore, more milk sugar and subsequently a greater and more rapid formation of acid. In dry cheese the formation of acid is slower.

Dry Mashers Best.
Don't feed your hens wet mash unless you wish to force them. Wet mash often makes the hens lay a few more eggs, yet it causes them to have internal troubles which in turn makes them shorter lived.

Farmers' Wages.
It is said that only about 30 days stand between the average city wage earner and starvation. Most farmers could "keep the wolf from the door" quite a bit longer than that.

Neatness for Health.
Neatness about the farmhouse, barns and yards creates a healthy farm atmosphere for all and especially for the children.

LARGE POTATOES FOR SEED

In 1908 a trial was made in the use of small and large seed. It was found for that year that when large tubers were planted (using about 35 bushels of seed per acre) the value per acre of the crop, less the cost of seed, was about twice as large as was the value of the crop when small tubers were used for seed, planted at the rate of about 5 bushels per acre.

The same experiment was repeated in 1909. The large tubers used for seed were very large, and many of the small tubers were large enough for cooking. A third plot was planted as a check plot, using cut pieces for seed.

The tubers were valued at thirty cents per bushel at planting time, and at one dollar per bushel at digging time. The spring price was the very highest obtainable, while in the fall potatoes were being retailed at \$1.50 per bushel. For conditions of 1910 the very large amount of seed used is seen to be justified. No allowance is made for the increased cost of planting or for the increased cost of digging and marketing, but making a generous allowance for these items, the heavy seeding would still show excellent profits.

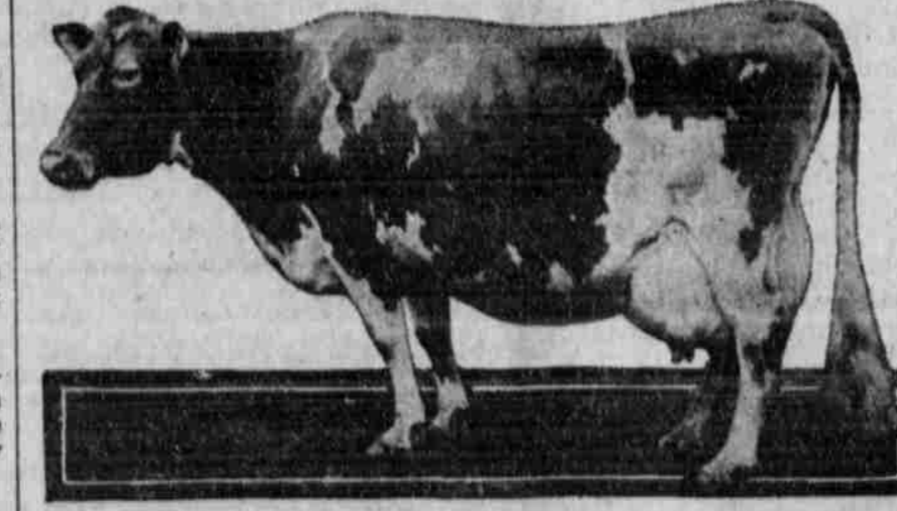
It is very well known that the increased sowing of potato seed will increase the yield, but it is often a question to what extent the heavy seeding can be carried at a profit. In the spring of 1910 potatoes were a drug on the market. Many farmers could not sell what they had on hand. With such a condition it is always wise to sow an abundance of seed. The seed costs but a little, the heavy seeding will produce an increased yield, and as a general rule potatoes are a good price in years following low prices.

From the table it is seen that the check plot with cut seed produced a greater yield per acre than the small seed, although the amount of seed used in the check plot was the smallest of the three plots.

The heavy seeding had the greatest number of stalks per hill, but we did not find an appreciable larger percentage of small potatoes on this plot.

Tubers	Seed per Acre	Weight of Seed—Lbs.	Stalks Per Hill	Total Yield Per Acre Bu.	Per Cent. Value of Market—Acres of	Value of Crop less Cost of Seed
Small	13.0	5.0	3.5	88.9	82.3	\$86.33
Large	76.5	12.0	9.9	163.3	92.4	130.20
Cut	9.4	1.5	2.6	115.7	96.0	109.36

GUERNSEY IS GREAT MILKER



The first official record of imported Guernseys occurred in 1833, when a sea captain while stopping at the island, bought a pair and sent them to his brother in New Hampshire. Since then their growth in popular favor has been steady, the improvement of the breed, along scientific lines, has been pronounced and it has resulted in one of the greatest of dairy breeds.

The New England states have remained the center of the Guernsey industry and proud of the fine, record-breaking herds which they have im-

proved, these people have protected this breed with jealous care, individually and as clubs, the American Guernsey Cattle association being well known throughout the United States by cattle breeders. In fact the greatest Guernseys of the world, "Missy of the Mist" and "Dolly Dimple," with whose remarkable performances every breeder is familiar, are owned by members of this club. Of the two "Dolly Dimple" is at the head, her butter record being 1,058 pounds. Missy's record is 1,100 pounds.