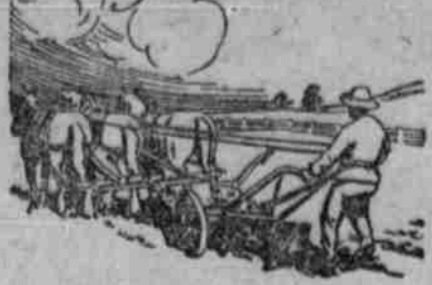


NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



See the land before you buy it.

Apples should be carefully assorted.

Cool the cream as soon as possible after separating.

Prepared dips kill lice. A lousy cow is a hard keeper.

Oats should be made a part of the ration of the growing colt.

It is often a good plan to turn weaning lambs into the cornfield.

Don't give the pigs a setback by a day or two of carelessness.

The comfortable cow is usually one that produces the best profits.

Change pastures often to give the grass a chance to start up fresh.

Corn silage is an excellent calf feed when fed in moderate amounts.

Allow no weeds to go to seed. This will make cultivation easier next year.

Spring pigs can get along very well without shelter except from rain until fall.

Tainted, musty or mouldy feeds should never be served in the dairy herd rations.

A silo should not be less than 30 feet deep or more than 12 or 14 feet in diameter.

There is always much difficulty in keeping cans clean and sweet in very warm weather.

The hog on pasture requires 20 per cent. less grain to make a gain of 100 pounds in weight.

The most profitable pork is produced by using as largely as possible other feeds than corn.

Rape will stand a vast amount of stable manure and give a surprising growth of green feed.

The only hog pasture crop that may be sown now to furnish fall feed is cowpeas or sorghum.

When grapes are bagged at an early stage there is hardly any work in the fruit line that pays better.

Cut out sprouts about shade trees, plums and apples. They only take strength from the main plant.

If the pig is stunted in its food at any stage of its life, it can never become a perfect pork producer.

Gather pumpkins and squash before a hard frost and store away in a dry place (not in a damp cellar).

The best corn-cutting outfit for the average farmer is a portable engine with silage cutter and blower attachment.

Hogs will not thrive on sour and decomposed food any more than men will. See that they get fresh, clean water to drink.

A shed that is warm and poorly ventilated will often cause the sheep's wool to loosen, besides injuring the animal's vitality.

Quality in form, disposition and general conformation must be coupled with the size and style to get the best in each class of horses.

Cabbage will sometimes cure slobber in horses caused by eating white clover, but it is better to keep the clover away from the horses.

Be sure that you furnish proper quarters for the farrowing sow. You can't afford to lose a single one of the little "squealers" this season.

In real warm weather it will pay and pay well to round up the young pigs every ten days or two weeks and give them a thorough wetting.

The farmers whose corn fields are most likely to suffer this season are those who quit plowing just because there were no more weeds to kill.

Every farmer knows the value of corn as a supplement to a pasture crop late in summer, for which purpose it may be used for cattle as soon as it is tasseled out and for hogs as soon as the ears have reached the roasting stage.

It does not cost much to get a pure bred sire when the benefits to be derived from his use are considered, and the ownership of a good animal has an educational value which is practically sure to lead to a desire to own a good herd.

Get some pure-bred stock.

It pays to spray intelligently.

Keep the lambs growing all the time.

Never mix warm cream with cold cream.

Feed corn very carefully to the pigs in hot weather.

The needs of the good dairy cow must be studied.

Keep fewer sheep, better sheep and give them better care.

Bran is good for both growing chicks and laying hens.

It certainly pays to keep a big quiet flock of good fowls.

Seeds of maple trees have been known to germinate in ice.

Oats are frequently seeded with Canada field peas for forage.

Clover and skim milk are almost indispensable in the ration of the growing pig.

Boards should be used for bleaching early celery. Soil is apt to cause it to decay.

Artificial heat in the hog pen is not necessary. Freedom from drafts is better.

Every farmer should have a piece of rape to turn the sheep on when the pastures fail.

A hog could be starved to eat almost anything; but seldom does well on spoiled food.

A side line of dairying that helps out is to have plenty of pigs to eat the skim milk.

Young chickens should not be cooped on land that was occupied by chickens last year.

An accessible supply of pure, cold water should always be available for the dairy herd.

Different kinds of milk animals differ greatly as to the fat and solid contents of the milk.

Rape is commonly sown either broadcast or in rows about 30 inches apart and cultivated.

Plenty of hot water must be used in keeping the dairy utensils clean during the hot weather.

The best authorities give the weight of one gallon of milk of average composition, as 8.6 pounds.

The silo is now a necessity, and for you to compete with the man who has one you must have one, too.

The levelness with which a horse walks is one of the best evidences that his legs work in harmony.

Roughage for calves should first be fed at two or three weeks of age when the calf begins to eat grain.

Steel silos are growing in favor, and seemingly do not hold the frost any more or even as much as the cement ones.

Contrary to popular belief more chickens die from June until September than in all the rest of the year.

The cold storage man makes better prices for the dairyman and poultryman—until the cold storage man is "busted."

The milk should be strained through one thickness of clean white flannel and then should be quickly cooled and well aired.

If a ewe keeps her lamb in fine fat condition up to the time of weaning, be sure she is a good mother, and keep her.

A silo saves labor, as with it you can feed more stock in much less time than by any other means and do it much easier.

When a hog reaches 200 pounds in weight it requires extra good care and an expert feeder to continue to lay on flesh at a profit.

Some people claim that a hog is a scavenger by nature, but he certainly thrives better on clean feed and decent surroundings.

Weeds plowed under add some humus and fertility to the soil, though in a very much less degree than clover or cow peas.

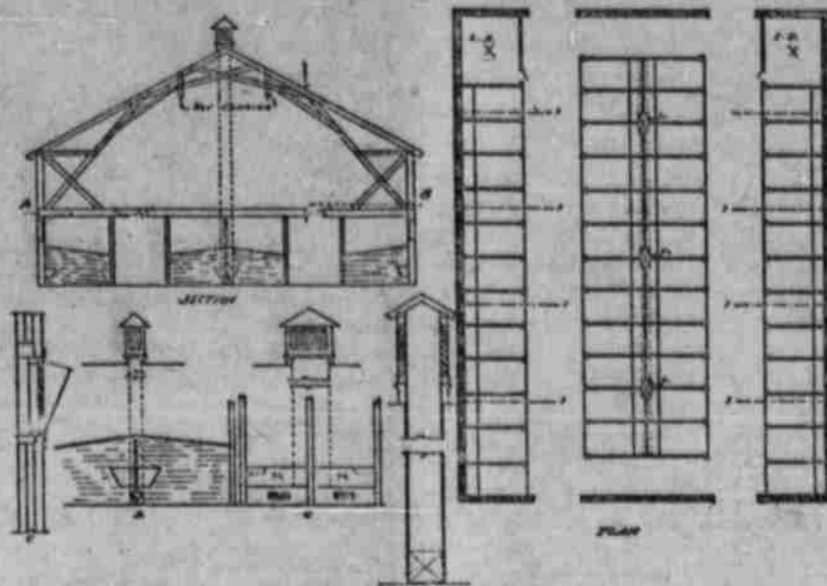
Pigs, sows and fattening hogs should be kept in separate inclosures. They will be healthier and derive more benefit from their feeds by such handling.

Make a creep for the little pigs in which they can get in and eat and the old hogs cannot follow. By the way, do not feed the little fellows sloppy, sour feed. Give them shelled corn and watch them crack it.

Fall fairs have already begun. Exhibit your poultry at as many of them as possible. You will learn much that will benefit you in many ways. Exchange ideas with the poultry breeders you meet there. The poultry industry has never yet been completely mastered by any one man.

EXCELLENT VENTILATION OF STABLES OF ORDINARY SIZE

Most Satisfactory System is Described and Illustrated—No Plan That Will Automatically Meet All Conditions of Wind and Weather—The Cause of Corrosion of Metal Frames.



Plan of Stable Showing Method of Ventilation—A, Inlets between ceiling joists; B, Inlets on hay floor; C, Window inlets; D, Side section of double stall and exhaust flue; E, Back view, same; F, Exhaust flue and side connection; 1, 1, 1, Location of passage inlets.

For stables of ordinary width, the common and most satisfactory form of fresh air inlet is a sash at each stall hinged at the bottom, opening inward, but with galvanized iron pieces attached to the sides of the window frame, so that the only air admitted has to take an upward course over the top of the sash, writes George F. Weston in the Country Gentleman. This prevents direct drafts. A piece of chain stapled to the top of the frame, with a beheaded wire nail projecting from the top of the sash, allows the window to be opened any number of links. The free edges of the metal side plates are turned upward so as to make a stop that prevents the windows from falling open too wide.

There is no system of ventilation that will automatically meet all conditions of wind and weather, which at times will call for the closing of all windows to windward, and opening of those on the sheltered side a mere crack. In winter when the horses come in hot, and in the case of work horses, cannot be rubbed quite dry, it will often save colds to keep everything tight until they are dry and have cooled off. The stable shown in the illustration is an extra wide one, and to secure sufficient fresh air inlets for the central double row of horses, it may be necessary to make ducts from the outside to the openings in the ceiling over the center of each passage, about 14 by 20 inches, and marked 1, 1, 1 in the plan. These can be closed by a board, with pins sliding on bottom of inside. The easiest way to make these ducts is to enclose between two ceiling joists, or if this cannot be done, make as at B on hay floor above.

The exhaust flues for a stable of this design should be three in number, about two feet six inches by one foot six inches, extending from bottom of manger clear to the roof. Each one connects with lateral flues below manger, so as to tap eight stalls, and the openings to each stall should increase in size as they leave the main flue, and be screened with half-inch wire netting to keep out rats. All main exhaust flues in a stable should also have two or the opposite sides made with a door just below the ceiling, and two feet down, so that this can be opened up against the ceiling and take out all hot air in summer. Frequently the hay chutes can be so arranged as to serve also for exhaust flues by having a tight-fitting door at the hay floor, which is only opened for feeding. They can be of galvanized iron as far up as the ceiling of stable, but in such a climate as Canada, where the upper space is much lower in temperature,

should be of wood, and it may even pay to cover with a couple of layers of heavy building paper.

It is well to remember that ventilating flues only work when their air contents are at a higher temperature than the outside air. This means that the air is expanded and is of lesser weight than an equal column of the colder outside air. Finally there must be a material difference in temperature, for the stable air is loaded with moisture and products of, animal combustion. There have been cases in northern winters of the metal flues being almost entirely stopped by condensed moisture deposited as ice on the inside top end. The best results are secured from many small inlets, instead of the few larger ones, especially as to prevention of injurious drafts.

Moisture condensed during cold weather is the cause of the corrosion of metal frames, and we suggest giving them a couple of coats of asphaltum paint over the interior surface, especially on the sash bars. When of metal the expansion of these is so much greater than of the glass that it is impossible to get a perfect seal or seat between these and the glass, and as a result there have been put on the market many special forms of metal sash to remedy the trouble of drip from condensed moisture. Under some conditions, cypress bars may be more durable than iron.

DIFFICULT TO EXTERMINATE INJURIOUS PLUM CURCULIO

Two Methods, Jarring and Spraying, Have Been Found Fairly Satisfactory—Commercial Grower Must Fight This Enemy If He Expects to Raise Profitable Crops Each Year.

In reply to the following query: "I have green gage plum trees that are full of bloom at present, but every year when they get about half size the plums get wormy and fall off. I would like to know if there is any way of preventing this," the Wallace's Farmer makes the following reply:

A little black beetle, which at present is feeding on the leaves and blossoms is the cause of wormy plums which drop off. When the blossoms fall this little beetle takes round bites out of the green plums. It is these little round bites that causes the lopsided and gnarly plums. If the beetle is a female, it will, in addition, make crescent shaped cuts in the green plums and insert eggs in these cuts. These eggs hatch out into the dirty-white little worm with which all who eat plums, cherries or peaches are familiar.

The only way to prevent wormy plums is to in some way kill the beetles before they have laid their eggs. This is difficult to do, but two methods have been found which are

that the destruction of these beetles prevented the growth of over 13,000,000 worms in the fruit. At any rate only about four per cent. of the crop was wormy, while in surrounding orchards about forty per cent. was injured. An easier though not quite such a certain way to kill the beetles is by spraying with leaf arsenate. If the leaves and fruit are thoroughly covered with this poison, the beetles, in securing their food, are poisoned before they lay their eggs. In brief, the method of spraying is as follows:

Dissolve lead arsenate at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water, then spray the mixture on the trees so that they are completely covered. The spraying should be commenced just as soon as the blossoms fall, and repeated three or four times at intervals of eight to ten days.

Possibly this treatment sounds like it is more bother than it is worth. Perhaps it is for the farmer who has but a few plums, cherries or peaches, but the commercial grower must fight this enemy if he is to have profitable crops each year. Of course in heavy bearing years there is enough fruit for both the curculio and the grower. In such years the curculio may even do good by thinning out the fruit.



Plum Curculio.

fairly satisfactory. These are jarring and spraying.

The jarring method of beetle destruction is based on the fact that the beetles "play possum" when there is any disturbance near them. Jarring is commenced just as the blossoms are falling, and is repeated every day for four or five weeks, or until no more beetles are secured. The method is to place a sheet or some other container under a plum tree, and then to strike the tree a quick, hard blow with a padded stick or mallet. The beetles fall to the sheet and may then be collected and destroyed. In large plum orchards time is saved by rigging up a sheet arrangement on a sort of a wheelbarrow, or by stretching sheets on wooden frames. In a large orchard in Georgia where peach and plum trees were jarrd sixteen times in the spring over 100,000 curculio beetles were caught in this way. It is estimated

DISCOVER NEW LEGUME EFFECTS

Experiments Made With Timothy and Oats in Connection With Legume Crop at Cornell.

It is well known that a leguminous crop, when vigorous and abundant, exercises a beneficial influence on the soil and on succeeding crops. That a legume may benefit a nonlegume growing with it, by causing the nonlegume to contain a large quantity of nitrogen or protein, seems never to have been ascertained.

Experiments have, therefore, been conducted with timothy growing with alfalfa, timothy growing with red clover and oats growing with peas by Profs. T. L. Lyon and G. A. Bizzell, of Cornell experiment station at Ithaca, N. Y., to determine what effects were produced. These show that the timothy and the oats contain more protein when grown with the legume than when grown alone. The increased protein contents of the hay crop thus produced is a matter of considerable practical importance. It indicates, moreover, that the nonlegume receives during the growth of the legume a larger supply of available nitrogen than if grown alone. Other conclusions drawn from the experiments are reported in bulletin No. 294, which details the work done.

TO DESTROY GROUND HOGS

May be Poisoned With Wheat Soaked in a Solution of Strychnine—Also Easy to Trap Them.

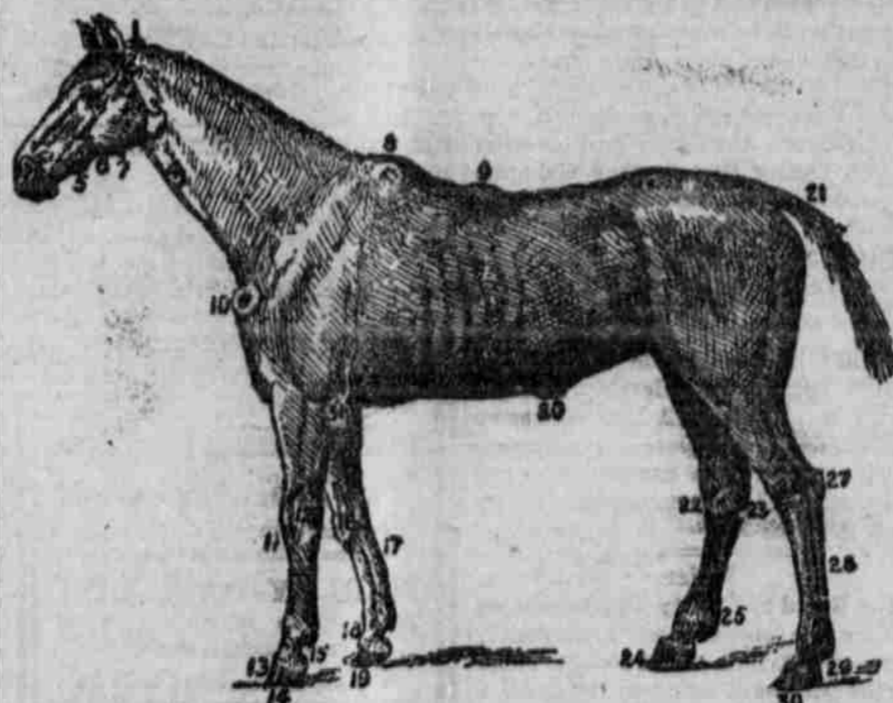
(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)

Ground hogs may be poisoned with wheat soaked in a solution of strychnine, but they can easily be trapped at the entrance of their burrows. A better way is to soak a bit of moss or hay with bisulphate of carbon and place it well down into the burrow covering the entrance with a heavy cloth. The carbon being heavier than air it penetrates to the bottom of the burrow and kills the animals instantly. Great care in handling bisulphate of carbon must be observed because it is a deadly poison and must never be inhaled. The bottle containing it should be kept tightly corked until the moment it is to be used.

Strength of Mule.

The average mule will do as much work when two years old as the horse will at three or four.

DISEASES OF HORSE LOCATED



The location of some diseases of the horse is shown in the illustration herewith, which is taken from the Northwest Homestead:

1, Poll evil; 2, swelling by bridle pressure; 3, inflamed parotid gland; 4, inflamed jugular vein; 5, caries of the lower jaw; 6, fistula of parotid duct; 7, bony excrescence; 8, fistula of withers; 9, saddle gall; 10, tumor

caused by collar; 11, splint; 12, malanders; 13, a treat on the coronet; 14, sand crack; 15, quittor; 16, knee bunch; 17, clap on back sinews; 18, ringbone; 19, foundered foot; 20, ventral hernia; 21, rat tail; 22, spavin; 23, curb; 24, quarter crack; 25, thick leg; 26, malanders; 27, capped hock; 28, swelled sinews; 29, grease; 30, sand crack; 31, tumor of elbow.

ERADICATE INJURIOUS WEED



Couch or quack grass is a most injurious weed in all kinds of soil. Root stocks must be brought to the surface

CARE OF THE COLT IN FALL

Found Profitable to Begin Feeding Animals a Little Grain Before the Pastures Begin to Dry.

(By T. H. WHITE.)

Young colts should not be left out in the pasture until they begin to get low in flesh. It is much more profitable to begin feeding them a little grain and hay along before pastures begin to dry up, to have them in readiness to go on dry feed later without any serious trouble.

This is too often neglected and when young colts are brought in thin in flesh they cannot be taken through the winter in the condition that they could have been this neglect is answerable.

In weaning the colt from the mare it should have the very best of care, as the change of conditions is liable to cause some trouble. While on the good summer pasture the mare gave milk that was easily digested and in taking colts from milk to dry feed it is necessary that they should receive the very best of attention. They should

and destroyed. Rape, buckwheat or millet are good cleaning crops for late sowing.

be properly fed in order to prevent any bowel troubles. This rule will hold good in taking young calves through this period, and in fact will apply to all kinds of live stock, but more especially to the young of the farm which are expected to turn in a profit for the farmer the next year.

Norway Spruce in Maine.

Great importance is attached to the experiment of planting Norway spruce in Maine. This is the first attempt of the kind in New England, but expert men believe that the future supply of the denuded states may be replaced in this way.

Desiccated Eggs.

Pennsylvania food experts declare that certain forms of concentrated or desiccated eggs are decomposed and unfit for human consumption and in some cases produce ptomaine poisoning.

Buying Stock.

Before you buy foundation stock make a close study of the breeds and their adaptability and buy the kind that are adapted to your needs. Do not buy anything that is a sheep, simply because it is a sheep.