


NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Coils need exercise.
Keep the apple tree low.
Cold does not kill insects.
Ice should be cut when it is sound and solid.
Plenty of salt ought always to go with dry feeding.

A half fed colt will never make a first-class draft horse.
Rapidly is one of the great essentials in milking a cow.
Never whip a horse when he shies. It will increase his fear.
In many cases it is safer to dehorn cattle in winter than in summer.
Flavor is the one great quality of butter fat over other kinds of fat.
Quite often the flavor in butter is spoiled by making the cream too sour.
The flavor of butter depends mainly upon the cream previous to churning.
Lead the colt with a halter. A bit will make sure his mouth and disposition.
The cow is an animal that delights in warmth, and it pays to keep her comfortable.
Absolute comfort and contentment should also be enjoyed by the steers at all times.
It is well to give the fowls' quarters an extra bedding of hay and straw in cold weather.
The old saying had it that the old sow's pigs were 2 weeks old the day they were born.
Every poultryman at this time of year is trying to seek out the causes of poor hatching.
Ground limestone is useful in any soil that is so deficient in lime that there is sourness present.
A sheep will contract a cold much more quickly in a draughty barn than it will right out in the open.
The high-headed tree is easier cultivated, but the low-headed trees makes the fruit picking easier.
The length of the stall should be adjusted by the size of the cow, and always used by the same cow.
Rabbits are very particular about their food and any taint on the tree will keep them from entering it.
Nothing better than camphorated oil for an udder inflammation. For scratches or sores apply vasoline.
The city dealer profits by the laziness of the grower, by grading and repacking his badly assorted fruit.
There is nothing like slage to keep the dairy cow's appetite on edge throughout the long winter period.
Each bedded cow or horse will make a large two-horse cartload of good quality manure for each month stabled.
The price of horses seems to be rather on the down grade, although good ones sell nearly as high as ever.
One way to save feed bills is to protect the cows from flies during the summer and the cold weather in the winter.
Horses are very fond of a variety, and fussing always pays in the better condition and greater usefulness of the horse.
Good feeding does not consist of stuffing the horse for a number of weeks before he is put to work on heavy grain feeds.
The number of acres required to feed a herd of 20 cows in full milk will depend largely upon the condition of the ground and the season.
Beans are not as good a feed for live stock as peas, simply because they are not as palatable, the cows don't like them so well.
In a time of high-priced dairy products and high-priced feed the dairyman who raises his own feed comes out far ahead of the one who has his feed to buy.
The dairyman who has alfalfa, clover or cowpeas hay to go with his corn fodder does not have to buy any high-priced mill feed to balance up the cow's rations.
Never milk the cow with wet hands. No more filthy habit is indulged in than that of milking on the hand in order to strip the teat. Milking should always be done with a full, dry hand.
A well-bred colt, if properly taken care of and fed the right kind of feed during his first three years of life, will bring from \$75 to \$100 more when three years old than the one that is neglected and poorly fed.
Several roup remedies are advertised, and doubtless some of them are helpful, but none are any good unless you also take extra care of the fowls by placing them in a room by themselves, bathing their heads and feeding them good rich food.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS DOES NOT NEAR MEET DEMAND

Manufacture of Article in United States, Despite Wonderful Progress of Culture in Past Few Years, Has Not Even Kept Pace With Increased Rate of Consumption.

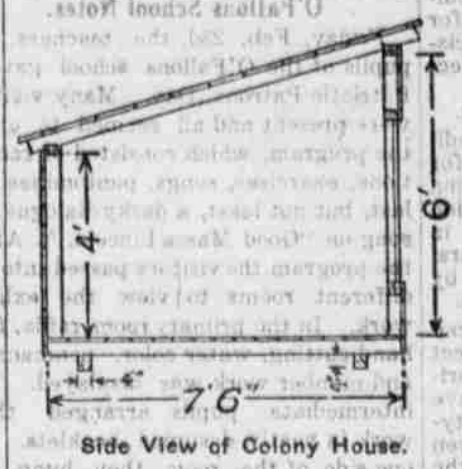
18 per cent could be reached, we would have an average yield of 7,200 pounds of sugar per acre.
Clay loams are very satisfactory for sugar beet production, provided other conditions are favorable; but more depends upon the physical condition of the soil and upon methods of cultivation than upon the particular kind or variety of soil used. The soil, however, should be well supplied with humus and well drained.
During the past few years there has been a remarkable advance in the price of farm lands, especially in those localities where beet-sugar factories are in successful operation.
The production of single-germ beet-seed is a method of thinning beets before the seed is planted. Commercial beet-seed consists for the most part of from two to seven individual seeds welded by nature into one mass.
It is evident that plants produced from such a mass of seeds must of necessity be very close together, and thus far no mechanism has been devised whereby the plants can be properly thinned. Thus hand labor has to be resorted to.
Repeated efforts have been made to break up the seed balls by passing them through various forms of rollers, but the seed coats are so hard that any device that has been tried not only breaks the coats but likewise the seed balls, thus destroying the germ.
The department of agriculture has been more successful in this line by its effort to produce a single-germ seed, and its scientists have within the past year increased the production of single-germ seed from 2 to 25 per cent.
The yearly consumption per capita has increased 8 pounds during the past few years; that is, approximately 645,000,000 pounds, or 320,000 tons, more sugar was consumed last year than would have been consumed ten years ago had the population at that time been the same as it is today.
This goes to show that the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States, in spite of its wonderful progress during the past few years, has not even kept pace with the increased rate of consumption.
Glazing the Poultry-House.
In replacing glass in poultry-house windows it pays to use putty. Without it the panes cannot be made tight and are much more likely to be broken. I remove all old putty with a thin knife, scraping the wood well where any has fallen out. For holding the glass in the frame I use slim, headless nails—saw ticks are good, says a writer in an exchange. I then take a small portion of putty, roll it between the hands until it forms a loose, slender rope, press up against the sash with the thumb, and smooth down with a putty or blunt-pointed kitchen knife. More than 10 minutes are seldom required to put a glass in in this way.
Potatoes in Europe.
There are three or four times as many potatoes grown in Europe as in this country. Regular shipments of European potatoes arrive in New York and occasionally reach as far west as Chicago.

POULTRY

PORTABLE COLONY HEN HOUSE

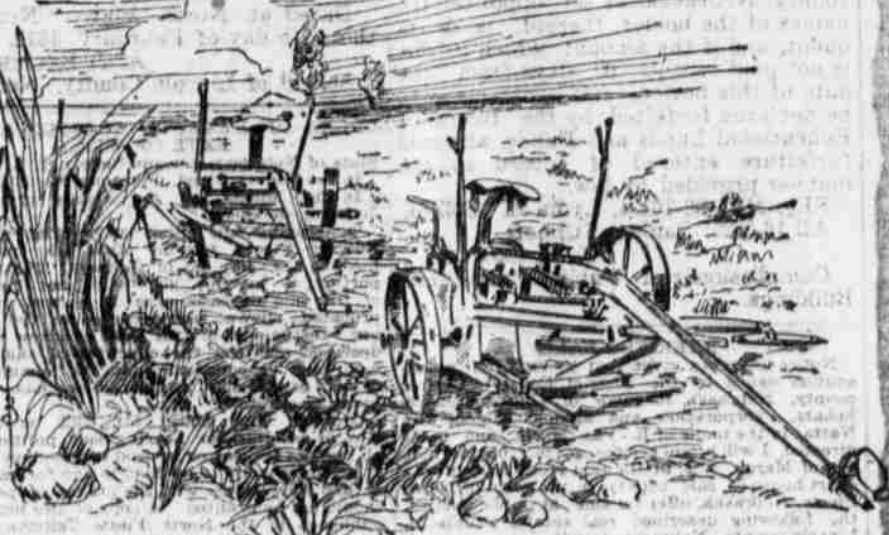
Structure is Suitable for Brooding Early Chicks and May Be Used on Range in Summer.

(By H. L. KEMPSTER, Michigan Experiment Station.)



The illustrations show a portable colony house which has a universal use, being suited for brooding early chicks, when fitted up with indoor brooders. It may be used as a colony house on the range for growing chicks during the summer, or as a special pen for brooding hens in the early spring. The house is 7 1/2 feet by 12 feet. It is built on runners four inches square, extending lengthwise of the building. Pieces of 2 by 4 inch material are placed on edge for joists 4 feet apart, and the floor is then laid before the frame work is constructed. The studding is then toenailed to the floor, being 6 feet long in front and 4 feet in the back, and placed three feet apart. Two by four inch pieces are used as plates. The door in the center is 2 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. On each side of the door is a nine-light 8 by 10 inch glass window, hinged at the top to swing out and fitted in a way to permit its removal in summer. The house can be easily hauled from one location to another, largely eliminating the question of yarding young chicks, and making the summer care of growing chicks comparatively easy.
Simplicity of construction, economy of building material, efficiency of ventilation and lighting, with due regard to location and dryness are the essential points to be considered in building a poultry plant. All fixtures should be movable and simple in construction, being so placed as to utilize the least possible amount of floor space. Feed boxes, hoppers, nests, etc., should have sloping tops and windows should be arranged in a way to prevent birds from roosting in objectionable places. A little forethought in planning will make the house much more satisfactory and convenient.

RUINED BY RAIN, SNOW AND SUN



A great many farmers are like the Timber Jack who after working hard all winter in the woods without seeing the face of any human being except his fellow workmen, came out in the spring with his season's wages intact in his pocket.
After two weeks of drunkenness and debauchery he woke up one morning with 25 cents in his pocket, the last cent he had. Walking into a saloon, he threw the coin on the bar, ordered two drinks and quickly disposed of them.
"All in?" said the barkeeper.
"Yes, yis," said Jack; "no matter, they come, they go," and he walked out to join a gang back to the woods.
Many farmers operate on Jack's plan in regard to the use of their valuable machinery. They work hard to get the money to buy plows, reapers and other labor-savers, and then deliberately squander their savings by leaving their machinery to be destroyed by the weather.
On one farm the writer saw at least \$400 worth of machinery which had been rendered practically useless within two years by exposure to the weather. A fine reaper which was only three and a half years old was left standing after the last wheat cutting, and is already so rusted and warped and weather-beaten that it can never again be used.

Onlooker

WILBUR D. NESBIT

MISS MULLER OBLIGES AGAIN

MAINT MULLER, WHEN SHE WAS BELOW GROUND, STOOD ON THE SIDEWALK, SHOWING SNOW. THE WIND WAS SHARP, THE SNOW WAS DEEP. THE DRIFTS WERE VERY WIDE AND SLEEPY.

She showed off the wide front walk. And then she passed a white to talk:
"Two weeks," she said, "two hours and more."
To clear this pathway to our door. I've shoveled off the side path too; My fingers and my wrists are blue; I've shoveled off the garden path, I fell down, and again to work had I to do. The snow had melted in my shoes! Tomorrow I'll have the shovels come.
"My feet are damp and cold and cold. This shoveling seems too much to hold. What shoveling has got to be done! They say fresh air and exercise will make pink cheeks and lustrous eyes."
"And I suppose good health arrives. From this, if one the task survives. Now I'll go in and shovel coal into the chilling furnace bowl. And then I'll take the ashes out and scatter them all-roundabout."
"Oh, would I had remained a spinster then this toiling had not been!" Into the house she turned to trade. For a maid, you see, had wed the judge.

Evils of Good Advice

"Say," said the man with the worried look, "do you remember giving me a lot of advice on how to conduct my love affairs about two months ago?"
"Yes," replied the man with the wise expression.
"Told me if I wanted to win the girl I should make love to her mother."
"Uh-huh," said the other.
"Said if I could get the old lady on my side all I had to do was to toddle around with a ring and say, 'When to the girl!'"
The wise man nodded.
"Said for me to compliment the mother on her youthful appearance," continued the worried man, "and give her a jolly about how sad it was that the young ladies of the present day were not to be compared with those of the past."
"Yes. Yes. You won't the girl, I suppose?"
"Yes, I did not. The old lady has sued her husband for divorce and me for breach of promise."
"Twas True, 'Twas False."
"Mamma is terribly angry with me because I let you clip that lock of my hair to remember me by," says the sweet young thing to the ardent admirer.
"She is? Doesn't she approve of such a token of affection?" asks he.
"She said the sentimental idea was all right, but that I should have made you clip a lock of my real hair." She said she paid thirty dollars for that switch for me and that it was practically ruined now, since you cut that piece out of it."

A Very Bad Spell.

The new reporter opened his account of the fever epidemic by writing: "The health board reports fifty new cases of typhoid fever."
The city editor in a mild manner, as is the wont of city editors, observed to the new reporter that his spelling was very bad.
Whereat, the new reporter explained, "I had a bad spell of typhoid when young and it never got out of my system."
Next day he was studying the "help wanted" columns again.

A Warning.

"Now does my toilet seem complete?" She asked, with pretty pout.
Her husband gazed at her and smiled.
Then murmured, half in doubt:
"It might be well to wear a sign."
Which read: "Fresh Paint—Look out!"

The Usual Way.

Askit—Who is the fellow who is so energetic in discoursing on Rigby's faults?
Tellit—That's his bosom friend, of course.

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