

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM

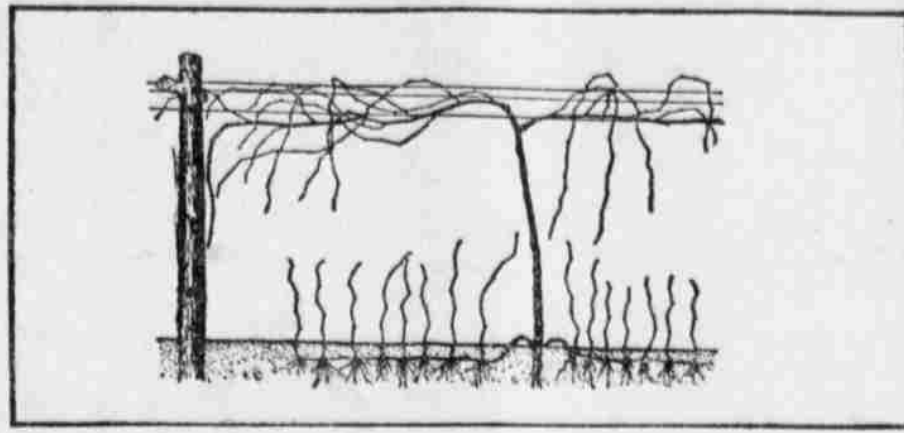


Peas enrich the soil.
Soy beans make good silage.
More dairy products are wanted.
Give the cow nothing but fresh water.
Cleanliness is one of the essentials in poultry work.
Are your neighbor's crops looking better than your own?
Move the farm closer to town by means of better roads.
While charcoal is not a food, fowls gain flesh faster during its use.
Progress in dairying is greatest where there is the most interest.
The only honest way to water milk is to give pure water to the cows.
No part of the farm work is more universally neglected than the garden.
Throw your ashes into the poultry-house and watch them enjoy themselves.
Trouble with weeds has caused more alfalfa failures than any other one thing.
The cow that is a large producer of milk must be a large consumer of feed and water.
For grinding purposes alfalfa hay should be cut when the very first blossoms appear.
When the horse is in normal condition he should have all of the water he will drink.
It is possible to milk in comfort if the stables are kept in a clean, sanitary and light condition.
To the good dairyman it is important that the exact age of every fowl on his premises is known.
A profitable farm garden is a continuous source of satisfaction from early spring until frost comes.
Alfalfa should be raked and cocked up the afternoon of the day of cutting where conditions are favorable.
Indiana produced \$26,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs in 1909, year of the last census—figures just out.
In the rush, don't forget those odd corners that are growing up to weeds and seeding the farm to these pests.
Where milk is "set" in pans it is a good sanitary precaution to cover the pans with clean paper after cooling.
A good farm paper is the very best machine on the farm, and will be the means of making the most money for you.
The three essentials for a successful dairy cow are vigor, capacity for food and well-developed organs for milk production.
Corn silage is no less valuable for carrying stockers and feeders through the winter months than for fattening and finishing heaves.
The most humane method of dehorning a cow is to do the work with a little caustic potash when the horns are just starting on the calf.
A record cow is not only a good ad for the breeder, but it is a boost for the breed as well, to say nothing of the country which produced it.
When swine are bred for mere fancy points and when constitution and substance are lost sight of they cease to be profitable assimilators of food.
Good butter is as good as gold anywhere in the summer time, and a farm that turns out a good supply of the A-1 kind every week is a gold mine.
J. A. Ferguson, Missouri station, is urging farmers to set out forest nurseries in a portion of their vegetable gardens—later to plant waste places with the seedlings.
Chickens need fresh water several times during the day. They need feeding regularly four or five times a day, just a little at a time. If you give them a lot of feed, they do not know when to stop eating, and eat too much.
Never feed lettuce to the chicks unless your garden is fenced in or you are prepared to give them all they want. The taste acquired may lead them to the garden to help themselves. It is a first rate food for them.

Study each cow's rations.
Give chickens good range.
Keep live stock of some kind.
Humus in the soil is necessary.
Guinea fowls are always in demand.
Market your product to suit your market.
Flavor in butter is more important than color.
Keep a sharp lookout for the cabbage worm.
Coal and charcoal are great aids to digestion in pigs.
The farm dog should not be allowed to run the dairy cow.
Badly kept poultry quarters are usually the cause of lice.
Bumble foot is said to be nothing less than a stone bruise.
Efficiency in directing the power of the horse means a great deal.
A treeless home is a lonesome looking place to one who is a lover of trees.
The two row cultivator helps the farmer to keep well ahead of the weeds.
A home repair outfit will save you many dollars before it outlives its usefulness.
Trouble with weeds has caused more alfalfa failures than any other one thing.
Best poultry tonic on earth is God's tonic—the common dandelion fed freely.
Rainfall saved by timely cultivation is worth a whole deluge of water a week too late.
The quality of next year's asparagus will depend upon the growth made this year.
The use of celery is obviously on the increase, but the demand is for a first-class article.
Corn silage is valuable and efficient for carrying beef breeding stock through the winter.
You must watch goslings that are hatched with hens, as lice weaken and kill them easily.
If the fetlocks are clipped and the horse's legs are kept clean, scratching will never bother.
Half bran, hold cornmeal, mixed with skim milk, makes a good ration for young goslings.
A dirty floor is not desirable in a milking stable, but it is preferable to a filthy, dusty atmosphere.
When the pea crop is over, clear away the vines and plant potatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, beets, etc.
Late truck crops are grown chiefly upon land from which hay has been mown or following strawberries.
Do not pay out your good money for a mass of mixed feeds made out of materials you know nothing about.
When you have carefully selected the sows select a sire of the same breed from a good reputable breeder's herd.
A cloth will do a better job of straining milk than any wire strainer. Roll the cloth frequently to keep it sanitary.
Lime is a splendid disinfectant and can be used to advantage in the stables, hog houses and poultry houses or upon the farm.
Ducks in the garden will devour many bugs, slugs and worms and cannot scratch. Guinea hens also are useful in the garden.
Cucumbers and cantaloupes will not cross, as they are two different species. No danger of mixing if they are planted alongside each other.
The chief crops which are grown for a late market are cabbage, celery, cucumbers for pickles, sweet corn, tomatoes, squash and rutabaga turnips.
When meat is given to chickens it is a good plan to mince very fine and mix with meal, otherwise the chicks dislike other food for several hours afterwards.
To prevent roup setting in, when a bird appears to have taken cold, wash the bird's face and nostrils with carbolic acid diluted in the proportion of 1 to 60 with chlorinated soda.
Clean, plump, selected seed, true to variety, not mixed, free from weed seed and from disease and with strong germinating power should always be planted by the farmer as a means of increasing his own yield.
If we use but one crop on the land and cultivate it clean all the time the soil will quickly be robbed of its humus, therefore we must follow a proper rotation in order to supply humus, without which we can do little. Some men have never discovered this fact, however.

PROPAGATION OF THE GRAPE AND PRUNING AND TRAINING

Cuttings Should be Made by Getting in Close Below Bud in Slanting Manner—Thorough Understanding of Names of Various Parts of Vine is of Great Importance.



A Vine With Two Canes Layered Showing the Method of Propagation by Layers.

(By GEORGE C. HUSSMANN, Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.)
Cuttings for the propagation of grape vines may be prepared at any time after the vines have become dormant. Other things being equal, and if they are afterwards well cared for, the sooner they are prepared after the vines have become dormant the better. The length of the cuttings may vary from 8 to 20 inches, depending on the climatic and other conditions of the locality in which they are to be planted. Usually, the hotter and drier the climate the longer the cuttings will need to be. They should always be made from young, well matured wood, and preferably from medium sized, short-jointed wood.
To make cuttings, cut close below the lower bud, making the cut somewhat slanting, and leave about an inch of wood above the upper bud or eye. If a small piece of the old wood or a whorl of buds can be left to form the butt end of the cutting, so much the better. The cuttings should be tied in convenient sized bundles, the butts being turned the same way. The bundles should then be heeled in or buried in trenches, butt ends up, and well covered with 3 to 6 inches of soil. Inverting the bundles causes the butts to callus while the tops remain dormant, and the cuttings are ready to throw out rootlets as soon as planted, whereas, if the bundles are heeled in with the tops up the latter often start to grow before the roots to support them do.
In the spring, when the ground has become warm enough, plant the cuttings in soil made mellow by plowing and cultivating. The planting may be

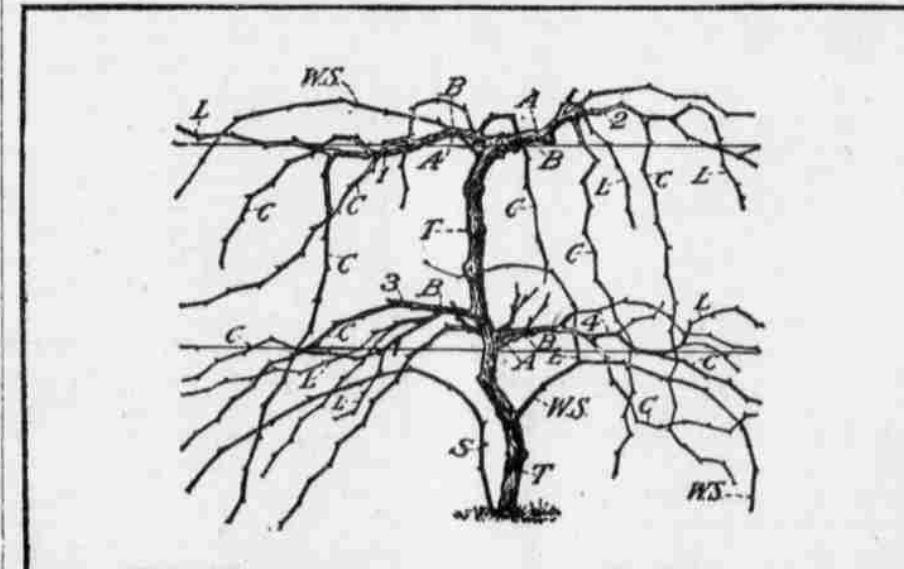


Diagram of a grapevine showing the different parts and illustrating the four-cane system of training; A, Arms or ramifications of the branches, usually of wood two or more years old; B, branches which are of mature wood, being several years old; C, canes, called shoots when green and canes when mature; L, laterals, the secondary shoots of a cane; S, suckers, the shoots starting below the ground from the main body; T, trunk, the stem or main body of the vine; W. S., water sprouts, the shoots which start above the ground from wood older than one year; 1, 2, 3, 4, two-year-old arms.

done in slanting trenches, 3 or 4 feet apart, which can be made with a plow. Deepen the trenches with a spade if necessary. Set the cuttings at such depth that only the upper buds will project above the ground and firm the soil well around them. The cuttings should be spaced 2 to 3 inches apart, the distance between them differing with the varieties, some rooting more readily than others. Keep the soil clean with hoe and cultivator, and stir often during the summer to keep it mellow and moist. Frequent stirring in many localities is better than irrigation.
All varieties of the vine may be propagated by layers. The Rotundifolia vines are nearly always propagated in this manner, but with other species layering is usually resorted to only with varieties which do not root readily from cuttings. In layering choose canes of the last season's growth, preferably those that start near the base of the vine.
It is well, the summer before, to leave on the vine for this purpose some shoots starting close above ground and allow them to grow as long as possible. In pruning these canes all the well-developed buds are left. The ground is made mellow, a trench about 2 inches deep is drawn from the vine with the hoe, and the cane is bent down and fastened in it. Each bud on the cane will usually produce a shoot, which by this process is made to grow upward. When these shoots are well started the trench should be filled with soil. Each of the shoots then takes root at its base. To assist the roots in starting a slight incision should be made in

POULTRY

GOOD CARE IN HOT WEATHER

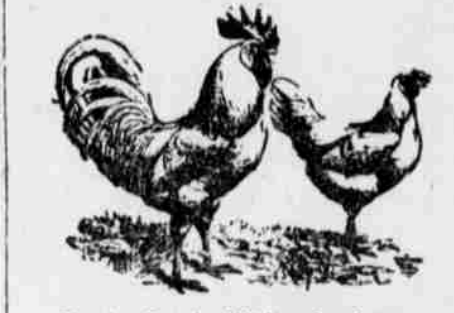
Constant Attention Must Be Given That Hens and Young Chickens Have Plenty Fresh Water.

During the spring and summer months constant care must be taken to see that the hens and young chickens have plenty of water and shade, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead. The hens cannot manufacture eggs without a liberal supply of water, as a large per cent. of eggs is composed of water. The growing flock, too, will not develop properly if half furnished from thirst. This may mean no winter eggs from the pullets.
If one would take the best care of the flock he should give it fresh water in the morning and just after noon. The water that stands in a fountain very long becomes stale and unhealthy. Water should always be pure and the vessels clean. It is wise to keep the water vessels in the shade of the house or trees all the day.
This leads to the important question of shade. No fowls will do well in warm weather without sufficient shade. I have made it a special point to notice my hens in the summer, and I have discovered that along toward the middle of the day they will seek shelter from the sun's hot rays. They will either retire to the shade of a tree or the shelter of the poultry house. They prefer to get away from the house if they can find suitable shade elsewhere. If no trees are growing in the yard and there are no bushes or shrubbery of any kind where the flock may find shade it will be well to construct an artificial shade by setting posts into the ground, one at each corner of a parallelogram plot. Nail crosspieces to these and place boards on them. Here the hens may find retreat from the hot sun.

CHICKENS OF SUPERB BREED

Single Comb White Leghorns Grow Fast and Mature Early—Birds of Solid Color Best.

(By M. C. ROBINSON.)
For chickens that will grow fast and mature early we know of no breed superior to the Single Comb White Leghorns. You will find it much



Single Comb White Leghorns.

easier to breed birds of solid color and keep them true to types and markings than to breed the colored breeds. Stick to one breed and pure bred at that and you will get chicks all of a color and besides you will get more eggs and have much greater success in every way than you will to breed mongrels.

POULTRY NOTES

Keep the brooder houses in a clean sanitary condition, and never overcrowd.
Burnt corn has been used to good advantage. This is one way of supplying charcoal.
When you are through hatching, market all the cocks that you do not intend to use next year.
Combine the dairy and poultry plants on the farm. In other words, feed the milk to the chickens.
The barn is a splendid place for the chickens but they should not be allowed to appropriate it exclusively.
Pullets hatched in May can be brought to laying by November, if they are properly fed and cared for.
Once a day is sufficient for chickens to be fed a mash; the remainder of the day dry grain is considered better.
Too many people who get good returns for a small flock figure that the returns for a large one will be in proportion.
In giving medicine to a fowl, commonly speaking, what would be considered the dose for a child is about right for a fowl.
The small potatoes and other vegetables that are not suitable for human food can be fed to the chickens to splendid advantage.
Lice increase very rapidly on the jitting hen. Thoroughly insect powder her before setting, and a couple of times during the sitting period.
Charcoal is an excellent feed for the hens and should be before them at all times. They will not eat very much of it but they should have free access to it.
Goose eggs require 30 days for incubation, and it is customary to hatch at least some of them with hens, since the geese are heavy and often not inclined to set.
A good spray to disinfect coops and brooders is a mixture of one-half pint carbolic acid in two gallons of water. It is a bad idea to trust high priced eggs in an incubator unless you thoroughly understand how to operate it.

The ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT
How Dear, Etc.



How dear to my heart is the bacon of childhood.
As fond recollection brings it to my mind!
The porkers that fed in the deep-tangled wildwood
On acorns and things of that sort they might find
Grew side meat that hung in the smoke-house
side so gloomy
Until it was sliced in the wintertime
drear;
O, find me that bacon of old! Bring it to me!
The bacon I'm getting today is so dear!
The old-fashioned bacon, the country-cured bacon,
The kind that was not too expensive to cook;
The salt-soaking bacon, the hick'ry-smoked bacon,
The big sitch of bacon that hung on the hook.
In dreams I recall, though 'tis ever so dimly,
The way they would butcher the pigs in those days—
The hired man who wielded the hammer so grimly,
The bladder we whanged in our gay childish ways;
But nowadays there is a fond recollection—
The smart of the smoke and the tang of the hick'ry;
The sniff of the nose and the squint of inspection,
The satisfied "Umph!" that the bacon was fine.
The old-fashioned bacon, the streak-o'-lean bacon,
The stick-to-the-ribs kind the folks used to cook,
The hick'ry-smoked bacon, the two-inch thick bacon,
The big sitch of bacon that hung on the hook.



"Um-gah-bah-gerr-r-uh!" remarked the brakeman on the train going through Maine, as he poked his head into the car.
An old lady beckoned to him and softly inquired:
"Young man, why do you not pronounce the names of the towns so that the passengers may understand them?"
"Madam," courteously responded the brakeman, "if I could say those names proper I'd be gettin' a thousand a week in grand op'ry."
Local Coloring.
"This passage is absurd," said the Eminent Critic, who was discussing the story with the Erudite Author. "It is the climax of absurdity. You say: 'When Geraldine saw Harold approaching she dropped her H's.' What on earth do you mean by that?"
"My dear sir," replied the Eminent Author, with some irritation, "you should reflect that the scene of the story is laid in England. Have you never heard of local color?"
No Chance for That.
The little son of the railroad man listened with deep feeling to a recitation entitled "Asleep at the Switch."
Being asked the occasion of so much emotion, he replied:
"I was just thinking what a good railroad mamma is. She never goes to sleep at the switch."
Ah, who can tell what gems of thought are concealed behind the sunny visages of the children?
Unsympathetic Friends.
Tigg—Bligg is his own worst enemy.
Rigg—Drink?
Tigg—No. But he insists on getting married.
Wilbur D. Nesbit