

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

Grain raising robs the soil.

Never overfeed an idle horse.

Filthy houses encourage vermin.

Keep the old and young pigs separate.

Kerosene is an excellent remedy for scaly leg.

The silo is the cheapest farm building we can erect.

Better too much working of butter than not enough.

It requires a keen sight to detect signs of falling pasture.

It is absolutely necessary to keep your fertility on your farm.

Wheat and oats make one of the best general diets for fowls.

In mixed farming the income from the dairy is the most reliable.

Comfortable shelter goes a long way towards making dairying pay.

Cultivate vegetables and flowers when the weather is hot and the soil dry.

It is not uncommon for a Bermuda Lily grower to plant 15,000 bulbs at one time.

An old boot-leg makes an effective device for keeping bottles off horses' noses.

The horse cannot rest while fighting flies. Better shade or screen the barn windows.

For aphids on sweet peas, use insect powder or tobacco dust, applying with a small bellows.

To secure a good brood cow, an even development is required from pig brood to full maturity.

Hay stacked in the open loses 20 per cent. of its value by spoiling on the sides and bottom.

Five or six pounds of corn are usually required to produce a pound of pork in dry-lot feeding.

As soon as the corn is up, or even before, go over the field with a weeder or smoothing harrow.

Some gardeners make the mistake of laying-by such crops as early potatoes and tomatoes too soon.

Celery delights in a low, rich, heavy, moist soil and is usually grown upon the same land year after year.

It does not pay to devote high-priced land, for long periods, to pasture and the production of hay.

Time to get the mower in shape for the hay season which is so rapidly approaching. Sharpen up the knives.

Don't push the fat horse on hot days either in the fields or on road. Once overheated he loses half his value.

Prime fat lambs cannot be produced by alternate grass and grain. They must be pushed to lay on fat from start to finish.

The little chicks do best on corn bread made of sour milk, soda and cracked corn. They should be fed on something clean.

Unlike other poultry, the turkey has never been thoroughly domesticated, but has remained practically a wild bird in its requirements.

Fence posts of wood that lasts only four or five years can be made to last 20 years by standing two hours in a tank of boiling creosote.

The large tomato worms can be destroyed quickest by hand picking. They can be easily killed by throwing with force to the ground.

Insect pests that destroy or injure the fruit crop may be controlled in a large measure with timely applications of the various spray mixtures.

There is many a dairy farmer who is working hard to feed 20 cows when 10 of them would give him just as much milk and possibly more profit. The testing association is the index that points to prosperity along this line.

Goats are very little trouble if given plenty of range, plenty of water and green feed. The little birds will make rapid growth on water, grass and a little cracked corn. For the first few days the goats should be fed nothing but grass and water.

The silo makes feed cheap.

Keep only thoroughlybred stock.

A dibble is a handy garden tool.

Sort eggs according to size and color.

Curry the filth from the cow's coat before milking.

Late cabbage is a good crop to follow early potatoes.

Let nine milkings pass before using a fresh cow's milk.

Cabbage is one of the very best vegetables to feed to poultry.

High quality of cream can be produced from clean, pure milk.

Better use is made of ground than of whole grain by the dairy cows.

Do not allow the stall where the cow must stand or lie to get filthy.

Never offer a poor pound of butter for sale; rather feed it to the pigs.

Silage and alfalfa combined make the foundation for the best dairy ration.

Woven wire fence is being bought by the mile instead of by the rod now.

The coming of the silo is developing some new high records for high-priced beef.

The secret of successful stack building is to keep the middle full and well tramped.

The calf should have plenty of water to drink and it should always be clean and pure.

Manure is one of the by-products of the dairy farmer and it represents a decided profit.

Many practical hog raisers are now using artificial wallows, built of either cement or lumber.

If winter dairying is to be the most profitable it must be planned for definitely in advance.

Any man who will strike a horse in the head should never be allowed to touch one again.

Keep the laying hens working. To do this feed them at daybreak and just before sundown.

Hogs follow the rows and tramp down less of the rape if it is drilled instead of broadcasted.

If you want a lasting cement use melted alum. It hardens at once and water does not affect it.

The poorer the cream the faster should be the speed of the churn slower where cream is rich.

A man cannot work on boiled turnips alone; neither can a horse work on a diet of straw and fodder.

The best location for the warm weather chicks is in the orchard, and the trees also protect them from storms.

Forage crops added to the grain ration cut the cost of pork making 20 to 30 per cent., says F. G. King, Purdue station.

On an average Great Britain yields 30 bushels of wheat to the acre; New South Wales, 15; the United States, 12, and Russia, 8.

Young fruit trees that were planted in the autumn of last year, or in the spring of this year, should be examined carefully.

Cowpeas sown in corn and the entire crop pastured down by hogs gives one of the very best returns that can be secured from farm land.

A few trees in the poultry yard are to be desired at this season, but if the yard is devoid of trees it is easy to arrange for artificial shade.

Breeding stock should never be saved from a litter of a vicious old brood sow which is always restless and chasing about the pasture.

Only about one grape seedling in 100 is worth further testing. A 1 to 100 shot offers enough chance to make it interesting to grape enthusiasts.

Do not allow the stall where the cow has to stand or lie to get filthy. It is not only uncomfortable for the cow, but unhealthy for her and the family that drinks her milk.

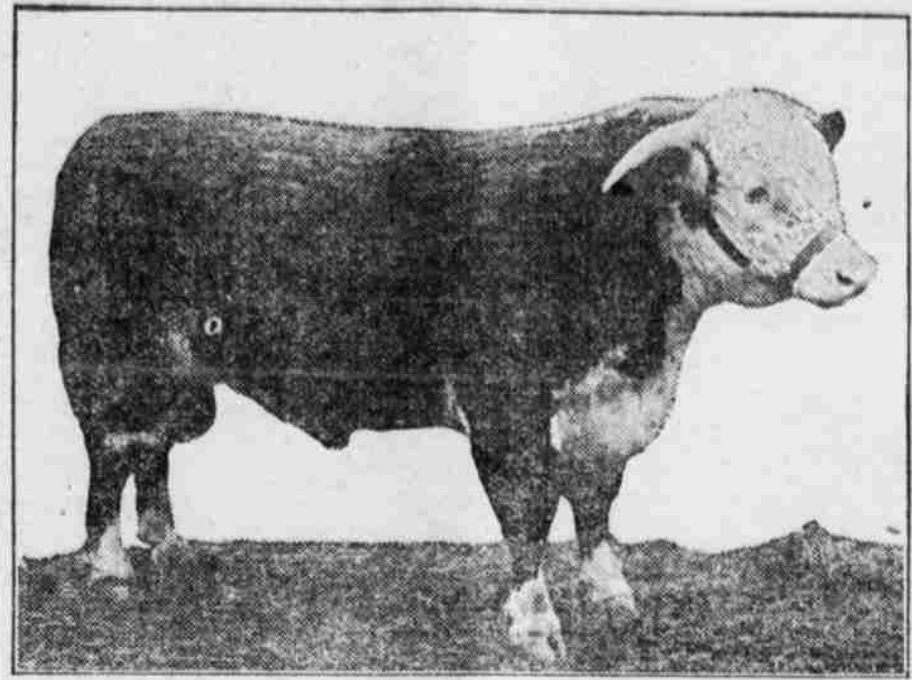
Never let young chickens perch until their breastbone can endure the strain, as crooked breastbone decreases a fowl's market as well as breeding value considerably.

The successful swine grower studies the form and the general makeup of the ideal hog, thus getting a clear conception of what constitutes healthy, strong, money-making porkers, and then select and breed to that ideal.

Spray twice for peaches—first when the husk is about half off, with arsenate of lead alone or arsenate of lead and self-bolled lime-sulphur solution, and the second spraying about 10 days later with the self-bolled lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead.

BEST BREEDS OF CATTLE FOR PRODUCING PROFITABLE BEEF

Do Not Try to Mix the Breeds and for Best Results Only One Kind Should be Kept—Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus Will Use Surplus Feed to Good Advantage.



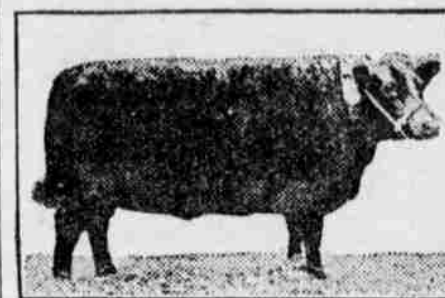
A Hereford Champion.

(By W. G. CHRISMAN.)

All cattle are divided into or fall into certain classes according to the work they do to best advantage. In other words, the disposition they make of the feed they consume over and above the amount needed for maintenance determines this class.

When we take into consideration that cattle are only machines for converting hay, fodder and grains into some product for human food, and they are the only machines or factories known that will convert those materials into beef, milk, butter and cheese, we get a much clearer conception of the real meaning of beef cattle, milk cattle or butter cattle.

By beef cattle we mean those types of cattle which will use their surplus feed to best advantage in the manufacture of beef. Of this type we have three prominent breeds: Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus. While



Aberdeen-Angus Champion.

these are the three leading beef breeds, there are others, such as Red Poll and Devon. By some writers the Red Poll and Devon are classed as dual purpose; but for the present we will consider them beef breeds.

Of the three breeds mentioned first, we can scarcely say one is better than the other, for they belong on the same plane. It is a matter of choice or preference with each man for himself, which he likes best, and then that becomes the best for him. Every one of us will give our best attention and efforts to the things we like best. Therefore the breed of cattle we like best will give us best results and become best for us.

The two remaining breeds are good and in some sections are very popular, but for strictly beef purposes are rather small and have a tendency toward the dairy formation.

When we go into the business of producing beef we want the breed of cattle that will produce that product at the least cost and in the greatest quantities. Then it behooves us to select one of the best breeds. I say one of the best breeds, and I mean one. Do not make the mistake that so

many have done and think that you can produce better steers by breeding together two breeds than pure-bred steers of either one. Just remember whenever you breed together two distinct breeds you are producing grades of both breeds and going down hill. Again, when you breed together two distinct breeds you are much more apt to confine the poor qualities of both breeds in the offspring. As an example, and one that is commonly practiced, if you breed a Holstein cow, which produces a large quantity of milk but poor in butter fat, to a Jersey bull, a breed which produces a small quantity of milk and rich in butter fat, you are very likely and most apt to produce a heifer that will produce a small amount of milk, the character inherited from the sire, and that little poor in butter fat, the character from the dam. The reverse is your desire, but you may be disappointed. Knowing these things, and also being able to buy the pure-breeds of any breed we may fancy, let us act wisely in the matter and purchase our foundation stock of pure breeding. Surely, if we wanted a plow we would not go to the store or factory and buy a Syracuse beam, an Oliver chisel mold-board, a South Bend landside and a Mount Joy point, and go home on the back porch, take a clawhammer and a monkey-wrench to make a plow of these parts. Well, it is just as absurd to think we can make the different breeds of cattle fit together and do the desired work well.

I take it we do not expect to raise beef cattle, or any others for that matter, except for the profit they give us in consuming the products of our own farm, converting them into beef and establishing a new channel through which to market these products.

Then, if this is our desire, do as we would in purchasing a piece of machinery for any other purpose—buy the machine that was manufactured for that particular purpose, and buy the best. The best is the one that will do most satisfactorily the greatest amount of work and at the least cost.

I am a great believer in beef cattle when we can make them consume our farm crops at market price and save the trouble of hauling these away. Unless we can figure market prices for our crops fed at home, then the feeding or raising of cattle becomes a burden and not a profitable business. Yes, they should do more than this. They should make us a profit above all cost of feed, labor and incidents which always enter into any business proposition or venture.

In this way skim, one-half skim, whole milk and cream may be put out by the same wagon at prices varying according to the quality without danger of the purchaser being defrauded. All this milk is of the same high sanitary standard. Thirty pounds of ice must be provided for every eleven gallons of milk co-operated.

There are 1,100 co-operative and 300 private creameries in Denmark. These manufacture over 200,000,000 pounds of butter a year, eighty per cent of which is exported to Great Britain. In summer the milk is delivered twice a day and in winter once.

Stringent rules are laid down in regard to cooling the milk on the farm and in not mixing morning's and night's milk. All foods which may impart an objectionable flavor to the milk are forbidden.

The creameries are compelled by law to pasteurize all skim milk by heating to 180 degrees before it leaves the creamery, to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through this medium.

DENMARK'S COW-TESTING CLUBS

Co-Operative Associations Are Rapidly Increasing—Stringent Rules for Management.

The co-operative cow testing associations of Denmark have rapidly increased to about 500 associations. A man is employed by each association to visit the farms and do the testing every three weeks. He weighs the milk and keeps an accurate record of the feed consumed, so the net profit per year of each individual cow can be ascertained.

Two Copenhagen milk companies handle over 100,000 pounds of milk a day, all of which is produced under veterinary inspection and in accordance with strict rules laid down by the company.

Inspectors see that every producer lives up to these rules, which require cleanliness at every step.

As soon as drawn, the milk must be cooled and kept below 50 degrees Fahrenheit; the slightest off flavor may cause the bottling plant to refuse the milk.

Then it is pasteurized at 180 degrees, cooled to below 50 degrees and put into small-necked bottles sealed with corks or expanded pulp covers.

Milk sold in bulk is sent out in large sealed cans from which it may be drawn only through a faucet, over which must appear a statement of its quality.

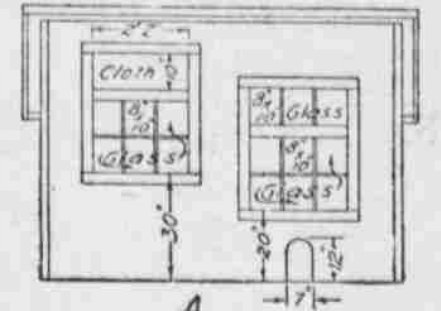
POULTRY



COCK PLAN FOR HEN HOUSE

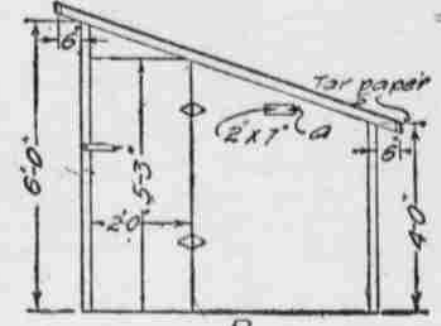
Convenient and Satisfactory Building to Accommodate Flock of Fifteen Chickens in City.

The Cock chicken house is a convenient and satisfactory house for city lots. It will accommodate 15 individuals if good care is given the flock. A dirt floor is shown at the left in C. At the right in C is a board floor on which the straw litter is placed in



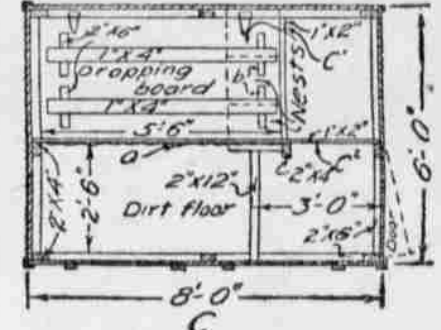
Showing Cloth Screen.

winter months. A piece of 2 by 12 inch material is used as a partition, to prevent the straw from getting over on to the dirt, and is shown in D. The perches, c, on the dropping board are movable to make cleaning easier. The dropping board is hinged and



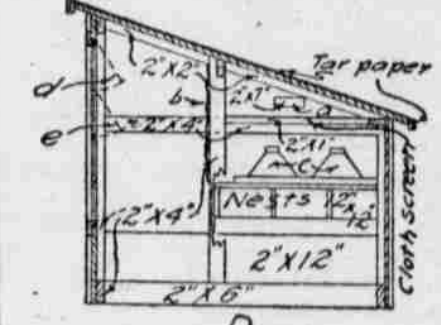
Opening Above Screen.

should be swung up as high as the cloth screen during the day, especially during the winter and early spring. The nests are open under the dropping board and have small doors on the side next to the flooring for removing the eggs. The nests are so constructed



Showing Dirt Floor.

as to be removed any time for cleaning. A cloth screen extends the full length over the dropping boards, roosts, and floored portion. The frame work being shown at c1, c2, in C. A drop curtain of canvas is in front to be used on cold nights; this is shown at a in C and at b in D. An opening is made in each end of the house above the screen and is shown at a in B, also at a in D. A cloth screen is hinged above the window in A and is shown open at d in D. The small



Keeps Straw in Place.

three-light glass sash above the six-light sash is also hinged and is shown open at e in D. The roof, side wall and ends are covered with tar paper inside in the half which is devoted to the roosts, nests and part of the floored space. The boarding of this house is nailed up and down.

ECONOMY IN THE BEST FEED

Nothing Gained by Purchasing Supplies for the Poultry Because They Are Called Cheap.

(By A. G. SYMONDS.)

No matter what food is given the fowls be sure it is the very best that can be procured. It does not pay to buy poor grain or poultry food of any kind. Some people think it is economical to buy poultry supplies because they are cheap.

The best is none too good, is a rule as applicable here as anywhere else. Only the very best grains should be sanctioned. Only the choicest brand of beef scraps, fine cut clover, alfalfa, and other foods of this sort should be used. There is nothing that will repay one better for good care and food given them than a flock of hens. See to it then that in the matter of foods given them only the best be procured and only the best be fed.

Value of Charcoal.

For all kinds of digestive troubles, charcoal is one of the best remedies

The ONLOOKER

WILDUR D. NESBIT

Willie Was Saved



We had a Sane Fourth—I was not Allowed to fire a single shot; If I'd 'a' made a cracker pop I'd 'a' been hauled in by th' cop. If me or any of th' boys Had dared to make a bit o' noise They would 'a' slapped us all in jail. An' he'd us there till we gave bail. An' so our Fourth, I will explain Was absolutely safe an' sane.

Pa's feelin' better—'t least no worse, I heard him tell th' new trained nurse. He played golf nearly all th' day With Mister Jones and Mister Shea. Until 'bout half past three o'clock An' then he had an awful shock. Th' sun was bollin' hot, an' he was playin' hard as hard could be, An' he got sunstruck, but he'll be Up in two weeks, or maybe three.

Ma's consous now. They think her arm Ain't really suffered serious harm. Except it's broke. An' where her face Got cut will heal without a trace. Ma went out ridin' with th' Greens "To view th' restful country scenes." A tire blew up an' they upset— They didn't have no lordin' net! Th' doctor says that sleep an' rest For her will prob'ly be th' best.

My sister's better, too, although They had to work an hour or so To bring her to—she purt' near drowned, An' looked like dead when she was found. She went to row with Mr. Groke. An' he—she says 'twas for a joke— He rocked th' boat, an' they fell out. An' people run from miles about To save their lives. She was a sight When they brought her back home last night.

I wasn't hurt, though, I'll explain, Because my Fourth was Safe an' Sane.

CROSSED WIRES.



They stroll toward the shady bower and the young man observes: "Did you know that I am a mind reader?" "Indeed?" asks the coy young thing "I am; and I know what you are thinking of right now." "Really?" she asks, with a blush. "Yes; you are thinking about getting kissed under the shade of those vine canopied trees." She blushes even more vividly, and the astute youth is greatly encouraged until she says: "How did you know that Mr. Rye had proposed to me in that shaded walk yesterday?"

Inequalities of Life.

"It doesn't seem altogether fair," observes the man with the introspective eyes. "What doesn't?" asks the man with the discouraged whiskers. "There's old Meddergrass' son Lemuel. Wouldn't stay on the farm and become a tiller of the soil like his father. Ran away from home and studied art, then came back and painted some views of the old farm. And he got \$1,500 for a picture of a field that his father would be glad to sell for \$50 spot cash."

Precautions.

"And you say Brown is a cautious man?" we smile. "Why, he is always making mistakes." "Yes," acknowledged Brown's friend, "but have you ever noticed that he always makes an excuse before he makes the mistake?"

Wrong Interpretation.

"Miss Yellitt! Miss Yellitt!" exclaimed the music teacher in despair. "Remember you are singing an 'Invitation to Summer.' You are begging it to come—not daring it!"

Wildur D. Nesbit