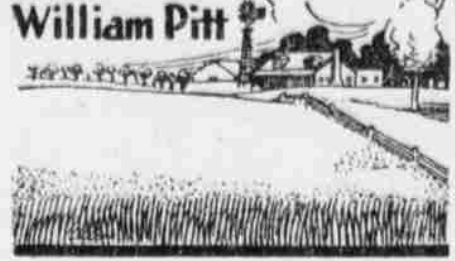


NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



William Pitt

Gapes can be cured.

Clean out the sheep fold.

Market the useless roosters.

Plant some trees in the pasture.

Try keeping a few sheep on the farm.

Sit on the milk stool—don't pound the cow with it.

Hot, close weather brings lots of lice to the dirty pen.

Improved breeds of hogs are improving the hogs profit.

Are there any dead heads in your dairy? If so weed them out.

First-class fruit will command a first-class trade at first-class prices.

Shorts are a more economical feed for sows and growing pigs than for cows.

A boy and dog make a poor combination to bring the cows home from pasture.

In spraying, drenching is not desired; stop spraying just before dripping begins.

He who attends to the repair of machinery before using it saves both time and money.

When a dairyman learns to use the Babcock test he is started on the way to his economic salvation.

Frequent cultivation the remainder of the summer will fit the strawberry bed for its next year's work.

The best dairyman is clean, not because he has to be, but because it is second nature for him to be.

When the calf gets old enough to turn out to grass be sure and continue feeding a ration of grain or milk.

As the marketing season advances the patrons of co-operative elevator companies congratulate themselves.

The dairy cow has a capacity for a great amount of feed and unless this feed is provided she cannot do her best.

Milk may be tested for butterfat at different temperatures. It is well to have it between 60 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is hard to see where those pigs that are growing up in a dry pen are going to make very much profit for their owner.

If a hog dies on the farm, no matter from what cause, take no chances, but remove the body a long distance from the feeding lots and burn it.

Never use crates or boxes more than once. Nest, clean boxes sell first even though the fruit may not be up to the standard in every way.

If you are careless or neglectful of spraying and get poor results this season don't say that spraying doesn't pay. It does pay—and pays big interest.

It is always safest to take no chances with a bull, no matter how good his reputation beforehand. It is so often the "gentle" animals that cause accidents.

A great many farmers do not realize that grass supplies a feed entirely different from corn and that it is a bad practice to change entirely and suddenly from one to the other.

Too many forget to speak kindly to their horse, hence never have a kind horse. Get the affection of your horse, and you have taken a most important step toward getting his best services.

The grower who will sort his apples into two or more grades, packed well, will get more money for his fruit than the one who throws all kinds together in a barrel and places a layer of the best ones on top.

The best time to kill weeds of any kind is when they are small. Never let weeds go to seed. Stop the fountain of the trouble by planting only clean seed. A good fanning mill will solve the problem of clean seed.

Tomatoes should be canned in their own juices. The U. S. department of agriculture considers that the addition of water or of extra juices is an adulteration, and if it makes commercial canneries observe this rule how much more ought it to be observed in private canning where one wants the best for family use.

Milk the cows clean.

Every farm needs a silo.

Give all farm animals pure water.

Stunted calves don't make good cows.

If you can raise a good steer why raise a poor one?

The pig eating sow is usually the result of bad feeding.

Learn to handle harness fast, on and off, it saves so much time.

The world keeps finding new uses for corn and corn products.

A roadside filled with tall weeds is a great harboring place for flies.

Handling and petting the heifer calf will mean a gentle cow after awhile.

Get the old hens started for market as soon as they have laid their litter out.

The most eloquent friends the silo has are those men who have fed silage.

One good thing about the incubator, it never leaves the nest before the job is done.

A little salt daily for the cows is better than the weekly salting on Sunday morning.

The breeding boar should not only be a good individual, but be backed by good ancestors.

Sunshine is nature's best disinfectant and the pens and houses cannot have too much of it.

Clover is an exceptionally good cattle roughage, but at present prices its use is quite prohibitive.

Roosters of all breeds should be separated from hens when they molt. It takes them longer than hens.

Pigs allowed to make their beds on manure piles soon become scuffy and affected with a dry hacking cough.

If the heifer doesn't show up well with her first calf and give promise of being a profitable cow better get rid of her.

There is no question but what the thin blanket keeps the flies off, but however thin it may be it makes the horse warm.

If one of your hogs gets a grudge against another, put them in separate pens. They will do better and grow faster.

Removing stumps certainly pays. They not only occupy space which is valuable but they also cause all sorts of trouble and inconvenience.

In bunching, alfalfa should be handled by hand, as bunching with a rake loses many of the leaves. Rain is very injurious to the cut hay.

Provide shade and shelter for calves. Keep salt and fresh water before them all the time. Dehorn before fly time. Halter break every calf while young.

There are two crops which cannot as a rule be grown in the same parish, sheep and dogs. Sheep are most profitable but dogs are the favorite with too many farmers.

When one growth of alfalfa is removed, another one comes on immediately. But if the first growth remains while the second one starts, then the second suffers.

When the pigs are taken out of the pasture this fall they should not be turned suddenly into the cornfields or fed all the new corn they can eat. Make the change gradually.

When strawberries are through fruiting, remove the mulch and give cultivation. If the plants have made a rank growth, mow off the tops of the plants with the mower.

It is the very poorest sort of policy to store potatoes intended for seed in a basement in which there is a furnace as it usually results in a lowering of the vitality of the seed.

To in any way skimp the food of a growing animal, chicken, pig, lamb, calf or colt, is to invite sure loss. A thrifty, growing young animal, if kept thrifty and growing, is always a money maker.

Never introduce a new bird into the regular yard until it has been duly quarantined. Keep it alone for a week and note its condition, appetite, etc. Disease is often introduced into a flock by carelessness in this matter.

The capacity of the silo must be judged according to the number of animals which we have in our herd. The diameter is the principal thing to watch, because of the fact that in feeding silage we must feed a certain layer of that silage off each day or it will begin to spoil.

The fellow who thinks that the crossing of a beef animal on a dairy animal or vice versa will unite the good qualities of both in the offspring does not think of the chances of uniting the poor qualities. Just this thing often happens, so we would advise at all times against taking chances. Stick to dairy types.

CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEAL FEEDER STEER



A Profitable Bunch.

One of the first things I look for in a steer bought for a feeder is a loose, pliable, mellow skin, with a thick cover of thrifty looking hair. If the other points of the steer are satisfactory, these indicate an animal that can turn corn into good beef at a relatively small cost.

In buying feeders in stock pens or at auction sales, look for the short neck, short legs, deep body and straight back, says a writer in the Farm Progress. Of course, I do not expect smoothness in a feeder steer, but neither do I want high thigh bones and a general appearance of coarseness.

Try to imagine how the steer will look when fat and ready for the market. If his neck is thin, will it become thicker? If the back is thin, is there still thickness enough to carry the load of fat that you hope to put there?

It does not matter much whether the feeder steer is an animal in which Angus or Galloway, Hereford or Shorthorn blood predominates. They are all breeds in which the same purpose has been kept in mind. They are all well fleshed, early maturing stock, with a capacity of turning large amounts of feed into good red beef at a low cost.

When I buy a feeder steer I look for an animal with a short, broad head, large muzzle, heavy, strong jaw; smooth, strong shoulders, and a wide, deep chest, I want no disturbers in a herd that I am feeding, so I keep away from the wild and quarrelsome sort as near as I can. Of course, when buying in car load or half car load lots you have to take the disposition for granted.

The chest should be wide, especially at the bottom, and the body big enough to give storage room to the corn and the roughage that you are going to put in this machine that it is to turn it into beef. The more nearly the feeder steer approaches the general type of the fat beef steer, the more he is worth to the man who buys and the man who sells him.

For a good many years I have been buying feeder steers shipped into a stockyard, shipping them about eighty miles and finishing them on corn and roughage. Most of them are western cattle. They are a little slow in starting to take on weight, but fatten very rapidly a little later in their feeding. It is better to buy them by carload lots, in order to save money on the yardage, the commission and the freight. A carload of such steers will run from eighteen to twenty-two head.

The change in the steer during the finishing period is remarkable. Where the heavy muscles are noticeable fat layers will appear, giving smoothness to form. The rump, the back, the neck and the shoulder points will broaden and round out.

The feeder steer is valuable to the man with ready money for his purchase, and the feed necessary for his finishing up into a fat steer. If you are able to turn him into an animal that will yield a minimum of waste and a maximum of carcass, you have an animal that will make the feeding of corn that costs as high as 80 cents a bushel profitable.

Hereford Steers.

TRAINING TREE FOR ANY SHAPE DESIRED

Care Should Be Exercised to Keep Top Open to Admit Rays of Sun.

Hens Require Extra Amount of Care and Attention During Period.

(By PROF. L. SWINEY.)

It is much better to train a tree the shape it is wanted than allow it to grow wild, then chop and saw it into the desired shape, says the Mirror and Farmer.

If sprouts starting from the body of the tree or along the main branches are pinched when they are three or four inches long they will ordinarily form fruit spurs. Aim to get more fruit buds near the body of the tree and along the larger limbs instead of the branches.

As color is an important factor, care should be exercised to keep the top open so that the rays of the sun can reach to every part at some portion of the day. To accomplish this it may be well to do some pruning when the tree is in full leaf; cutting 10 or even 15 per cent of the top away when the tree is in full leaf will cause no serious injury.

If the trees are carefully looked over about three times during the growing season, and the ends of those spots that are growing too long are pinched off, the tree may be kept to the desired shape. But where a shoot has been overlooked it is better to cut it out when found than wait until winter. Negligence during the growing season is about the only logical reason for severe winter pruning.

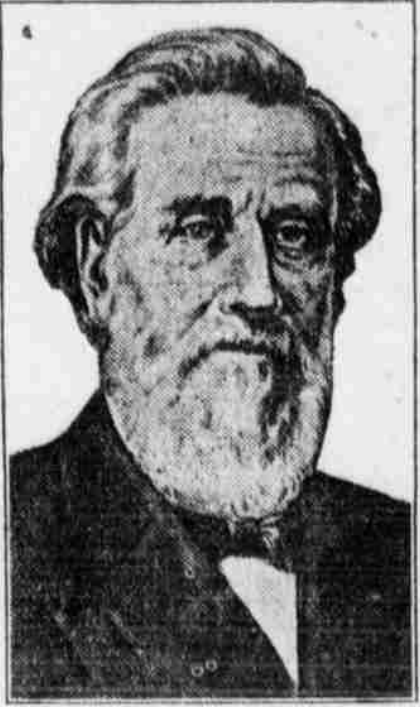
Severe pruning while the tree is in a dormant state stimulates more rapid and abundant wood growth, about four-fifths of which will grow where it is not wanted, necessitating yet more cutting the following season. Pinching the summer pruning stimulates the production of fruit buds, and tends toward better maturity of both buds and fruit. Plan to grow an abundance of fruit spurs well distributed over the whole tree.

Eggs and Meat.

Eggs do not differ greatly in composition from meat. The average egg, as purchased, consists of about eleven per cent waste material or shell. The edible portion consists of about 74 per cent water, 13 per cent protein or muscle-building material, 10.5 per cent fat, and 1 per cent mineral matter.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

SENATOR STEPHENSON, WHO DEFIES AGE



Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, the oldest member of either branch of congress, is standing the scorching hot weather of the national capital better than any of his colleagues. In Wisconsin Mr. Stephenson is known as "Uncle Ike," but among his senate associates he is familiarly hailed as "Dr. Ike."

Although Mr. Stephenson makes no pretensions to a knowledge of medicine as laid down in the books, and frequently admits that he is not abreast of the modern medical science, he has had a practical experience which he thinks fits him to give advice to the ailing. As far back as the early fifties, Mr. Stephenson was healing the sick. He was then in charge of various lumber camps in the Lake Superior region of northern Wisconsin.

"For fifteen years," said Mr. Stephenson, "we were without a doctor, lawyer, or preacher. We did not need a doctor, for I looked after the sick, and as for a lawyer we got along pretty well, because we fought out with our fists the troubles that arose among us. We had some pretty rough and hard men in the camps, and maybe we did suffer for want of a preacher. In the logging season we had hundreds of men, and my principal job was to keep our crews in good shape. The saw and the axe make trouble in the woods, not only for trees, but for men, and I have been called on to bind and sew hundreds of wounds."

Mr. Stephenson says that a long life and a simple life go hand in hand. "As a young man, I traveled across the snow twenty odd miles a day," he said. "I swung a five-pound axe from dawn till dark. I slept in a blanket in the snow, ate crackers and drank snow water, and was as healthy as a bear."

CASTRO MAY DESCEND UPON VENEZUELA

Information received in this country by adherents of Cipriano Castro, deposed president of Venezuela, not only indicate that he is in the Canary Islands, but that he is completing arrangements for another descent upon Venezuela. That this project may prove successful this time, because of the open hostility to President Gomez, now dangerously approaching revolution, is considered to be almost certain by Venezuelans who have made New York city their headquarters for several months.

It was not generally known that Castro had left Germany, where, five weeks ago, he submitted to an operation. He spent several days in Berlin while recuperating and then disappeared.

Despite the efforts of agents of President Gomez to locate the irrefragable agitator, his whereabouts were not discovered until a few days ago, when his supporters in New York, all of whom have been exiled by President Gomez, received letters from the erstwhile president revealing his purpose to return to South America incognito at the earliest opportunity.

According to Antonio Jose Sanchez, for many years the private secretary of Castro, and who lives in New York, Gen. A. Pimentel, who was minister of finance under President Gomez, is en route to that city to join the Venezuelan Junta now operating there, not so much in the interest of Castro, but to overthrow President Gomez, who, it is now declared, has developed into a far more dangerous dictator than Castro was accused of being.



POPE PIUS X NINE YEARS A RULER

Shattering the widely accepted belief, in which he himself shared, that he would not live to celebrate nine anniversaries of his elevation to the Vatican throne, Pope Pius X completed the other day the ninth year of his pontificate.

The odd superstition that he would die before was based on the manner in which his holiness' entire life has been divided into nine-year periods. As plain Giuseppe Sarto he was ordained a priest in 1853 and served as a curate for nine years. Then followed his promotion to the post of parish priest, at Salzano, where he remained for nine years more. Next came nine years as chancellor of his diocese, nine as Bishop of Tiantua and nine as cardinal and patriarch of Venice.

So firmly was he convinced that this division of his life would continue to the end that he frequently expressed to friends the certainty he felt that nine years would terminate his pontificate, a termination possible only with his death.

The pope was deluged with telegrams congratulating him on having survived the supposedly fatal period. In honor of his anniversary he also received a large number of cardinals, Vatican officials and personal friends.



YOSHIHITO, NEW JAPANESE EMPEROR

The new emperor of Japan, the Mikado Yoshihito, faces a gigantic task as he steps into the place made vacant by his remarkable father, the Emperor Mutsuhito, who died recently after a prolonged illness.

Yoshihito is the third son of the deceased ruler and was proclaimed crown prince in 1922. He is a man of strong character and enviable attainments in war and statecraft. He is an officer in the army and in the navy and has seen severe service in both branches. He was married in 1900 and has three children. With all the advantages of a modern education and in full accord with the advanced ideas of the late emperor, he should prove a worthy successor to his father, who, though an oriental, was one of the truly great men of the age. He is the one hundred and twenty-second ruler of Japan in his line, which, according to Japanese legend, is descended from the gods.

The belief in the divine right of kings, which so long was used as an excuse for the tyranny of the rulers of Europe, is still prevalent in Japan. There the person of the mikado is held sacred.

