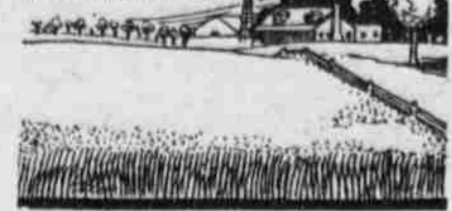


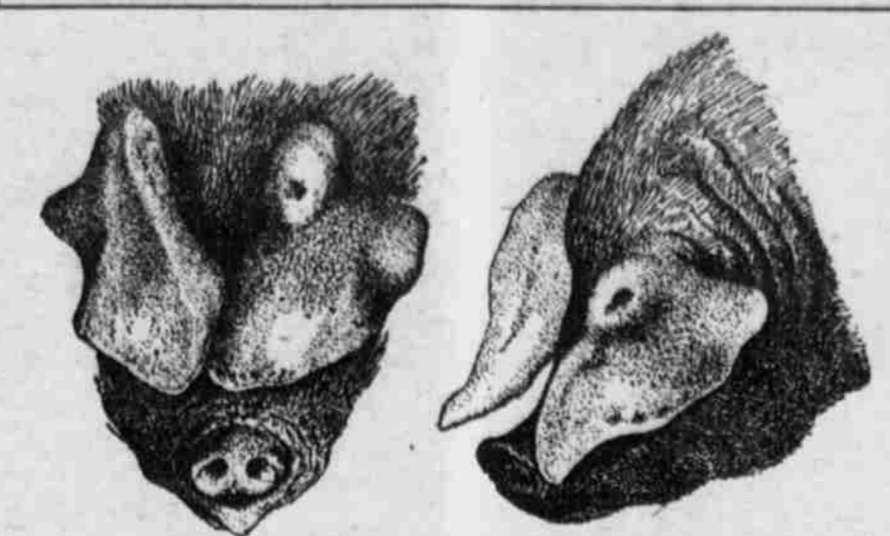
NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Keep after the weeds.
 Prepare a plot for alfalfa.
 Prune grape vines in the fall.
 Keep all refuse out of the garden.
 Kindness beats gruffness in getting work out of horses.
 If you find an extra good pumpkin or squash be sure to save the seeds.
 Equal parts of corn and oats are hard to excel as a grain feed for sheep.
 A pile of coal ashes and salt will keep the hogs close to any spot where it lies.
 Every farmer should have a small wheel seeder and a small wheel garden hoe.
 Sheep are almost essential in maintaining the fertility and cleanliness of the land.
 Selling all the hay and grain raised on the farm is a sure method of selling the farm.
 Ewes that are broad and long will make good mothers and produce vigorous offspring.
 Creamery butter has an advantage over all the other kinds because of its greater uniformity.
 The value of corn silage to the beef producer is not limited to its use in winter feeding alone.
 To secure a good brood sow, an even development is required from pig brood to maturity.
 Do you return your saw and hammer to any particular place when you are through with them?
 No land is so rich that its owner can afford to waste the manure that is made by his farm stock.
 It is estimated that ten years of single cropping will wear out any but the very richest of soil.
 The development of the young horse requires the exercise of the best judgment in handling him.
 Water thoroughly when the soil is dry to touch, but never "sprinkle" roses when they need watering.
 Crops must be gathered in proper condition and sent to the market fresh and clean. Careful grading is essential.
 This is the month when most of the silos in the corn belt are filled. It costs money to do this now, but next winter the dividends will surely be collected.
 It is generally conceded that the best time to sell chickens is from the first of January to the first of November.
 The bright eye, red comb, smooth, well-kept plumage, activity and a keen appetite, indicate the healthy fowl.
 Good sheep require good care to maintain their excellence. Poor sheep are always a burden upon the rest of the flock.
 Toss those aggravating rocks from the wagon track before the freeze-up or you may just count on jolting over them all winter long.
 Alfalfa growers of Kansas consider the best antidote for grasshoppers to be a turkey or two to the acre to range over their alfalfa fields.
 The pig is merely a meat-producing machine, and the more he is fed—with good judgment, of course—the more meat he will turn over.
 The man with a clear conscience and patches on his trousers gets more out of this world than the man who goes beyond his means to be fashionable.
 Rats are an enemy to squabs. The pigeon loft should be made proof against them. Rid the premises of them by the aid of traps as fast as possible.
 Select a breed and stick to it. Considerable time is required to build up a good flock and nothing is made by continual changing. Always keep pure blooded stock.
 The time to lay in plenty of winter feed is when you can get it. This month is the one to cut corn and whips you are cutting, cut enough so you will then be likely to have about enough.
 To insure the highest per cent. of fertility in the eggs, stock ducks need bathing water, but this does not necessarily mean that they must have a stream or lake on which to disport themselves.
 There has been much complaint recently of the large percentage of spoiled eggs to the case. Some of this trouble, it is declared, is due to the storage of eggs near onions, oils or other things with pronounced odors.
 The feed now in sight will give you a pretty good idea as to how much stock you can carry over winter. It is the best policy to have a little too much feed than to be a little short; it means all the difference between this stock and those in good condition.

Get a harness punch? It costs only a quarter and with a package of copper rivets breaks can be mended in a jiffy.
 The silo today furnishes the most economical, the safest and the best means of storing the corn crop for feeding purpose.
 Wheat bran is an excellent feed for dairy cows and calves, but at \$30 per ton or more, it is a little rich for most feeders.
 Although certain pessimists claim that the dairy market will soon be overstocked, present prices give no indication of the sign.
 As a result of the activities of the reclamation bureau, 14,000 farms are now being watered and a million acres are being put in crops.
 Cabbage will sometimes cure slobber in horses caused by eating white clover; but it is better to keep the clover away from the horses.
 Try putting a pinch of copperas in the watering trough once or twice a month. Better still, scrub out the trough and spray thoroughly with a copperas solution.
 The Iowa experiment station has discovered that feeding mangles and sugar beets to cows is dangerous, and if continued for any considerable period will prove fatal.
 Will you feed the hogs in the mud this winter, or build a feeding floor which may cost \$10 or \$100, according to the size of your herd, but it will pay for itself every time.
 Red raspberries do not thrive in the west as well as we could wish. They seem to like a moister, cooler climate better. They are also more likely to winter-kill in the west than the black varieties.
 The best care for a well-developed case of roup is the ax. Better lose the individual bird than endanger the entire flock. If we nip the slight colds in the bud, we need not fear the appearance of roup.
 The dairyman may have plenty of chores to do, but he is getting an income every day in the year. He isn't like the exclusive grain raiser, a millionaire three months in the year and a pauper the rest of the time.
 Although summer will soon be over there still remain 30 days in which summer heat will at times prevail. While this weather continues remember that the hotter the water the cleaner the milk things can be kept.

TESTING HOGS FOR TUBERCULOSIS



Tuberculin Test for Hogs, Intradermal Method, Showing Enlargement at Seat of Inoculation Due to Positive Reaction.

(By JOHN R. MOHLER.)
 Tuberculosis in the human family has been lessening materially during the past 16 years, but reports from the various meat-packing centers of the country fail to show the same encouraging condition regarding tuberculosis in hogs during the same space of time. It must be admitted that reports have come from several localities during the past four years showing a decrease in the number of tuberculous swine sent to market, but a review of the collective records of the country at large shows an increase rather than a decrease in the number of swine affected by this disease.
 The small amount of money required to begin hog raising and the quick returns on the capital invested make this industry an attractive one to the small farmer. The hog will make a pound of gain on less feed than most live stock, and will probably utilize waste food products of every variety if properly prepared for him. As tuberculosis in this species is chiefly acquired by indigestion, the significance of the latter statement is obvious.
 The vitality of hogs or their powers of resistance to disease are necessarily lowered by the unnatural conditions which frequently obtain in hog raising, namely, the forced feeding for fattening and the small feeding pens in vogue in certain districts. When the enormous growth of a hog is considered, when it is realized that in the short space of 8 or 10 months its development is frequently 250 to 300 pounds—a proportionate increase of weight unknown to any other species of domestic animals—the great metabolic changes which must necessarily occur can be appreciated. Such rapid development is very likely to take place at the expense of the disease-resisting powers of the animal.
 When tuberculosis results, the lesions usually observed are discrete and of a chronic type, at times retrogressive and at other times slowly progressive, as manifested by calcareous deposits and fibrous encapsulation. It is not infrequent, however, that a more extensive and spreading disease is seen, and the lesions indicate a severe infection and rapid generalization of the bacilli, which in these animals may quickly follow the initial attack.
 And whether the disease assumes an acute, sub-acute, or chronic type, tuberculous growths may soon be found attacking lymph glands in widely separated parts of the body.
 The intradermal method of testing hogs for tuberculosis has given excellent results. Two drops of tuberculin prepared by evaporating away two-thirds of the volume of the tuberculin previously prepared for the sub-cutaneous tuberculin testing of cattle, is injected into the dermal layer of the skin near the base of one of the ears of the hog. If the animal is not affected, no change in the appearance of the ear will result, but a positive reaction will at the end of 48 hours cause a swelling near the seat of their injection. This edematous enlargement may remain visible for 10 to 12 days after the injection in case the animal is affected with tuberculosis.

IMPROVING PIG CROP BY JUDICIOUS FEEDS

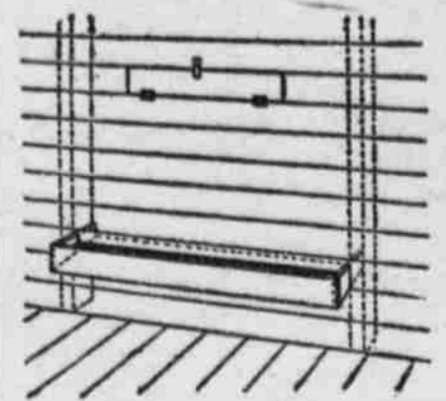
More Attention Given by Farmers to Rations and Care in Order to Secure Profit.
 (By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
 Many farmers have started out this year with the intention of doing better by their crop of pigs than they have in the past. By doing better, I mean giving closer attention to the feed problem, and the care problem, so that the pigs when mature will have made a favorable growth at a low cost, and at the same time have developed strong frames, especially in the case of those pigs which are intended to be kept for breeding purposes.
 It will be well for every man who desires to bring his pigs through the season in good form and condition to calculate to supply some of those foods which are known to have a favorable influence on the development of the framework of the pig.
 It is needless to say that corn alone will not serve the purpose. While it is true that corn in conjunction with good pasture makes a diet for the growing pigs which can hardly be improved on, it also often happens that the pasture contains little to attract the pigs.
 In that case they are sure to lie around the yards and stuff themselves with grain in preference to seeking the grass and exercise in conjunction, which is so essential to the health and thrift of the animal.
 The best bone building foods are those rich in protein and mineral matter. Skim milk perhaps stands at the head of the list, and it will pay to lay in some tankage, shorts and possibly some bone meal as well as some pure mineral matter.
 It cannot be expected, however, that the feeding of foods bearing large amounts of protein and mineral matter, such as have been mentioned, will change the conformation of any part of the skeleton or, for example, make a pig stand straight.
 This improvement will have to be made through selection, using no male or female that is faulty.
 It might, too, be urged that if careful selection were practiced it would be unnecessary to consider the diet, since strong boned breeding stock would naturally impress these good points on their progeny.
 On the contrary, it may be said that men have been trying for years to breed poor hogs out of their herds without giving attention to a balanced ration problem, and they are practically where they started.
 We generally find that when men feed little or no grain and do not care to hasten the growth of their pigs, the quality of the bone is generally very satisfactory.

POULTRY



HANDY CHICKEN FEED TROUGH

Where One Thinks Hopper Best to Keep Before Fowls All Time Good Plan is Given.



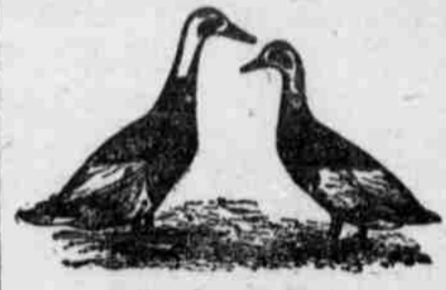
Trough for Chickens.

through the ceiling board between the studding and take out the board. Put two small hinges on it, replace, and fix a button to hold it in place. Next cut a slit about two inches wide and nearly to the studding on both sides, about a foot above the floor. Insert a trough running back, and slanting to the outside clapboards. Allow the front edge of the trough to come a little above the opening in the wall so the feed will not overrun. With a coal scuttles the trough may be easily filled, and the hens cannot waste, or get on top of the trough and foul it.
 I have three in my house for grit, shell and bran, during the winter. Where one feeds grains and thinks it best to keep a hopper before the fowls all the time, this plan will be liked, as it takes up no room whatever. If one's house is not celled the boxes may be put on the outside of the troughs running through. The tops of the boxes should slant so the rain will run off. These, of course, will have to be filled from the outside. With this plan the feed drops down as fast as the hens remove it from the troughs.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS EXCEL

Sometimes Called Egg Machines and Also Afford Additional Value by Their Feathers.

Although the Indian Runners are sometimes called egg machines, we find they are of additional value for feathers, by picking them at moulting time, thus saving the feathers; and also preventing them from being scattered over their lots or run, says a writer in an exchange.
 While they are great foragers in search of food, they never fail to return home at night.
 Taking everything into consideration, there is certainly no other fowl



Indian Runner Ducks.

that affords greater profit for the time and expense required than the Indian Runner duck; and they are not alone an all-round practical fowl but ornamental as well. Their alert, lively nature, their graceful form; beautiful colors and interesting habits appeal to the artistic sense of every one.
 The work alone in raising them is very interesting, because it is easy, clean and honorable, and, above all, there is big profits in it, which is the greatest incentive to all business.

SOME SYSTEM IS NECESSARY

Poultrymen Should Keep Books, Same as in Any Other Line of Business—It Stops Leaks.

Poultry keeping is a business and should be conducted along business lines. Some system of accounting is necessary. The poultryman should keep records of all the income and expenses of his business in order to know whether it is a paying proposition or not. If it does not pay he should know it and either stop the leak or go out of business. An elaborate system of bookkeeping is not necessary. If the poultryman wishes to avoid keeping full accounts he can at least keep a cash account. This does not express the exact financial condition of the business, but is an excellent help so far as it goes.

Raising Chickens.

By all means raise chickens. Two hundred or 300 with plenty of range can be raised to advantage at very small expense because anything needed for feed can be raised on the farm. Corn and wheat make a fine chicken feed and for winter cabbage will add to the value of the ration.

The ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT
 MAUD MULLER
 ONCE MORE



Maud Muller on a windy day
 Went blithely strolling down the way.
 Her hat was a two-bushel size
 And covered her below the eyes.
 She wore a scarf of splendid fur
 That wildly wrapped the form of her.
 But, O, the forward minx and pert!
 She wore a brand new harem skirt.
 The wind it whooped, the wind it roared,
 But Maud walked on in manner bored.
 About each ankle slim and trim
 The harem things hung tight and grim.
 And strong men wept and bared the eye
 To catch the specks of dust that fly.
 Policemen shuddered on their beats
 And horses pell-melled up the streets.
 The judge came walking through the town
 And viewed Miss Muller with a frown.
 Then to the courthouse straight he stalked
 And to his bench he swiftly walked.
 He rapped for order in the place
 And viewed the room with iron face.
 He sent for Maud's poor pa and ma
 And to them both laid down the law.
 "Such harem-scarem garb," he said,
 "Should not be seen, nor heard, nor read."
 "Take Maudie home and spank her well—
 That skirt upon the ragman sell."
 O, blither than a tra-la-lee
 Were his words: "Such things can not be."
 The harem skirt now drapes a Turk
 Who sells rugs as his daily work.

How It Happened.

"But, Bill," says Shakespeare's friend, "I'll be bodkined if I see the sense in that song Ophelia sings, nor why you put the song in there for her anyhow."
 "When you've been in the show game as long as I have," replies Shakespeare, still a bit excited over the first performance of "Hamlet," "you'll know that when the producer wants a song in a scene, the song goes in. Besides, this girl that's playing Ophelia was a hit in musical comedy, and the manager argued that the public expected to hear her sing somewhere in the piece. Let's go on over to the Mermaid and buy drinks for the critics."

Expressing It Politely.

"And so," said the member of the investigating committee, "you are the gentleman in charge of the rogues' gallery?"
 "Yes, sir," answered the police lieutenant, "we are the committee on weights and mens."
 The subtle connection of the management of the institution with the methods of congress raised dark suspicions in the minds of the committee.

Consistent.

"Mrs. Pressyleigh is the most peculiar woman I ever knew for insisting upon conforming to the proper fitness of things," said the observant individual.
 "She's a stickler for consistency, is she?" asked the other part of the conversation.
 "Yes, indeed. Why, she has rheumatism in her arm, but she always spansks her children with a palm leaf fan."

Fame's Candor.

Fame gracefully fits a wreath upon the man's brow. "At last!" sighs the hero. "A laurel wreath for me!" "It will seem so for awhile," Fame informs him, "but later on you will discover that it is twined of lemon leaves."
 Great Prospects.
 "Cunneil," said the first South Carolinian, "The president assures us that an era of great prosperity is opening for the South."
 "Yes, suh," agreed the colonel. "I understand that he thinks of appointin' each of us to an office."
 Wilbur D. Nesbit.