

NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM



Eradicate the quack grass.
Stubble will catch the snow.
Paint beautifies the farm house.
Paint puts the profit-making touch on the buildings.

Cabbage which is to be stored should be handled with care.

If there were fewer whips in the world there would be fewer ugly horses.

It is just as necessary to fit a collar to a horse as it is to fit a shoe to the foot.

The young calf should be trained to lead. This habit will be decidedly appreciated in later years.

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

Alfalfa is injured by pasturing, and can not be recommended if the fields are to be kept for meadow purposes.

It is entirely possible that you may be able to double the income from your cows by selling half the cows.

Well-managed poultry is preferable to farm crops, in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

It costs a good deal of money to buy a satisfactory team. In most cases this can be avoided by the farmer raising his own.

When a bird becomes ill, separate it from the rest of the flock. By doing so the spread of an infectious disease may be averted.

Always tie your team or put them in a barn when you go to town. It is much cheaper than having to buy a new harness and wagon.

The horse that is all the time being tapped with the whip never knows what his master means by it, and comes to think he means just nothing.

Indigestion is the cause of more than half the diseases of the horse, and largely caused by improper food and working horses on a full stomach.

It is more profitable to have the hens in laying condition for the period when prices are high than it is to attempt to "preserve" eggs until that time.

All implements that are not needed further this summer should be taken to the toolhouse and protected from the sun. A dollar saved is equal to a dollar made.

By raising standard-bred poultry one will be able to sell stock and eggs for breeding purposes and get much better prices than when selling eggs and fowls for food only.

The San Jose scale is not capable of living and thriving on all kinds of plants, and it is extremely important that the grower should know which ones are most liable to attack.

The cow gets up on her hind feet first, her head down. For this reason the manger should be low and the cow allowed enough freedom in her stall so that she can rise with ease.

Men who are inexperienced in alfalfa growing should have forced on their attention the important lesson that it pays well to put a little labor on the surface after removing each crop.

Present indications are that hog prices will make another flight within the next five or six months. This ought to be a good time to get a bunch of shoats together and feed them skim-milk.

Keep a sharp lookout for footrot, and at the very first signs of lameness cut out all the affected parts of the hoof and force the entire flock to walk through a shallow trough containing disinfectant.

The manure spreader should be the generally used tool on the farm, but this is no reason why it should be left unprotected in the storms and wintered in the snow bank. A shed for the spreader would be best economy.

To produce milk economically we should use the roughage of our farms wherever it is possible, for by so doing we not only save the labor of hauling bulky material, but it will also build up the fertility of our land. If we must buy feed let it be concentrates and such material that is high in nitrogen and carbohydrates.

Plow the garden in the fall.
The separator is an essential.
Make experiments with fertilizers.
Cut out the extra strawberry vines.

A sheep that is damp to the skin is never a well sheep.

Roots of peony and bleeding heart should be planted in the fall.

In order to have good-sized sheep grow them rapidly while young.

It costs less to deliver butter fat than any other crop on the farm.

Sheep are not found on enough farms, and it is the wonder why they are not.

The one great secret in producing milk that is pure is to keep it clean and cold.

It requires quite as much care in packing butter for storage as in canning fruit.

All dead limbs from trees in the orchard should go into the brush heap or woodshed.

Eleven dozen of eggs per year is a fair average for hens and pullets kept in large flocks.

As the potatoes are dug, sort out the small ones and keep them for the hens this winter.

Hogs fed in the field gained nearly one-third more rapidly than those fed in the yards.

Rotten fruit which has fallen to the ground should be picked up and consigned to the fire.

Pork was produced with less gain by hogging off corn than by feeding ears or snapped corn in the yard.

Trees that are badly infested with the San Jose scale appear as if they had been dusted over with ashes.

Hens afflicted with scaly leg cannot possibly give the best service in egg production, and rough shanks look bad.

Decay soon spreads in fruit or vegetables in the cellar. To be on the safe side they should be culled over frequently.

If you had good luck with pumpkins and squash this summer, better save some seed for next year, from the best specimens.

Don't neglect the seed corn which so many lost last fall and winter because it was not thoroughly cured and dry when zero appeared.

A good quality in the Dorsets is their pugnacious disposition which makes them able to use their big horns in a defense against dogs.

It is well to change the sheep occasionally into the different pastures. Don't mate them too early, and, if possible, have a thoroughbred buck.

The demand for good draft horses in nearly every state is better than ever before and sound, well-formed animals bring from \$200 to \$400 each.

A thorough preparation of the soil before planting, if possible, is always best in the garden. The seedbed that is poorly prepared is always harder to cultivate.

The doors to the farrowing house should be placed in the center with a wing at the edge in order to prevent the wind from blowing in on the sow and young pigs.

Alsike clover is a perennial and can be grown on ground that is too low and moist for the medium red or mammoth, but it is grown equally well on high ground.

In buying a ram for mutton lambs his size alone is not the only thing to be considered. He must have all the other good qualities and even if he is a little under size it will do no harm.

Breed horses to some definite purpose. That is, go in for drafters, coachers or saddlers. A finished animal of either of these breeds will always bring more than a mixture of all.

Let the colts have all the grain and bright hay they will eat up clean. Keep them going during the first winter as that is the time when the foundation for future strength and growth is laid.

If your teams are to be used much in handling heavy loads where backing is necessary, use a harness with very wide and heavy breeching. It will add to the horse's confidence and his backing power.

It is reported that investigators of the California experiment station at Berkeley, have discovered that cotton growing in the Imperial valley is a success. The plant is said to yield more than it does in its native home in the south.

The secrets for egg production consist in a good supply of grit, good health, plenty of exercise, pure food, green food, fresh water, cut clover hay and green cut bone, freedom from lice, regularity in feeding, cool houses in summer and warm ones in winter, and breeding only from the best laying stock.

RAISING HOGS REQUIRES COMMON SENSE AND KNOWLEDGE OF DIFFERENT DISEASES

Whitewash and Disinfectants Must Be Used Freely About House and Yards Used for Swine—Animals Affected Must Be Separated and Watched Carefully.

(By PROF. R. A. CRAIG.)

It is very necessary that we recognize hog cholera and swine plague in the very early stages in order to prevent them from spreading. In some outbreaks the symptoms are not typical and we cannot diagnose the disease by the symptoms alone. In such cases we should destroy a sick hog and make a careful post-mortem examination.

If the disease proves to be hog cholera or swine plague, and it is practical under the conditions, the herd should be divided into small bunches. The sick animals should be separated from the well ones and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the disease.

Do not move the hogs to different parts of the farm, nor scatter the disease over the farm. If the yards and hog houses are in such a condition that they cannot be properly cleaned and disinfected we should move the herd to some convenient place and build temporary quarters.

When the weather is warm the only protection needed is shade. In cold weather it is necessary to provide quarters warm enough to prevent the hogs from piling up and catching cold. Portable hog houses are very useful for this purpose.

The yards, feeding floors, troughs and hog houses must be kept clean.

the germs may live for five months. All litter about the yards must be burned or removed to a place where the hogs cannot come in contact with it.

Whitewash and disinfectants must be used freely about the hog house and yards. If the cleaning and disinfecting is carefully done we may be able to stock up again within a few weeks after the hogs have stopped dying and suffer no further loss, but it is usually best to wait two or three months before we do this, or depend on the hogs that have survived for a fresh start.

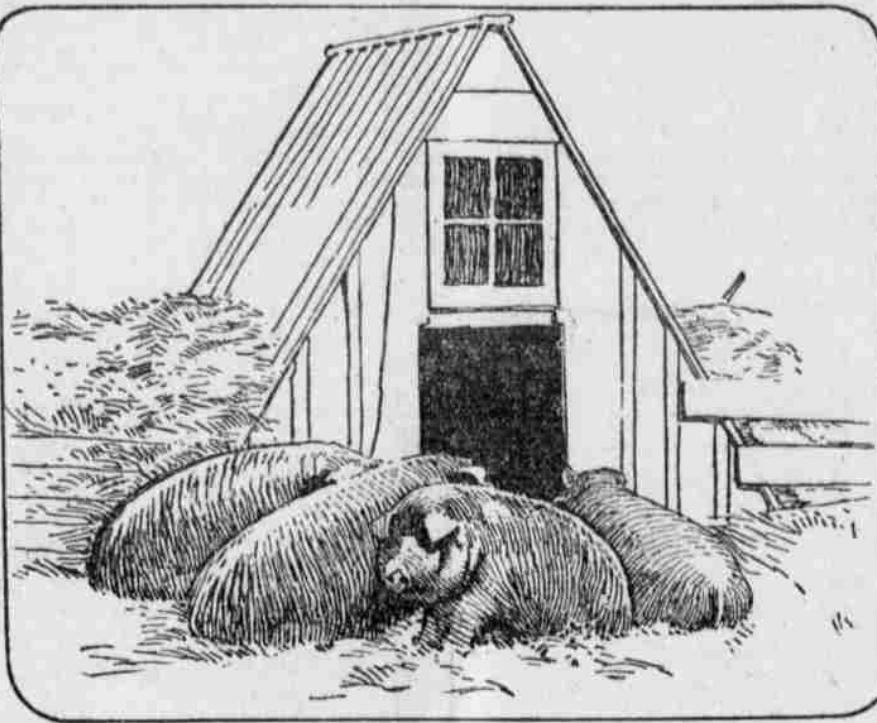
Where it is practical we should move the hogs to some other part of the farm and build new and better yards.

The pure-bred hog will mature and come into money more quickly than a scrub, and bring more money for the same weight at that.

If sows are closely watched at farrowing time and the pigs immediately placed in a position to suck they are not so apt to devour them.

The farmer who marketed his corn in the hog yard and who is now marketing the hogs, can look any man in the face and tell him to go to any old place.

One acre of alfalfa will furnish more forage for hogs than two acres of clover, and it grows faster and



Healthy Pigs Are Always Profitable.

All litter must be removed daily, and the frequent spraying of the hogs, feeding floors and sleeping quarters with a water solution (two per cent or more) of a tar disinfectant is a necessary part of the care.

Both the sick and well hogs should be fed a light diet of sloppy food, shorts, bran and the like. Water or slop must not be left in the trough for the hogs to wallow in. Copper sulphate dissolved in the water and slop in the proportion of four or five ounces to the barrel may lessen the chance of infection.

As soon as a hog comes down with the disease it should be removed to the pens set off for the sick animals. These pens should not communicate in any way with the pens where the well hogs are kept.

The dead hogs should be burned. This is not a difficult task if the body is placed on top of a pile of wood that will burn quickly and make a hot fire. If disposed of by burying it should be well done and the body covered with lime. However, this is not as satisfactory as burning.

The length of time that the hog houses and their surroundings will remain infected will depend on the care taken in cleaning them. In fifth

keeps on growing as fast as the hogs eat it down.

Pigs will live and grow on rape without a supplement of grain, but a small addition of the latter is profitable. Dry sows will, however, do well on the rape alone.

Never feed more than hogs will eat up freely. Many farmers do not practice this, but keep a quantity of uneaten food lying in the lot at all times.

A few coals from the wood fire of the kitchen put into the houses now and then, where the hogs can grind them up into charcoal, help to keep the hogs healthy.

Steaming food for hogs is an easy matter. All that is required is a large box connected with a small boiler by a one-inch pipe. The pipe should connect the box at the bottom.

If you are in doubt kill the bigger hog, for it makes better meat and the ham of a light hog is hardly worth curing, if you are fond of the meat, for it dwindles far too rapidly.

Southern farmers have learned that feeding cottonseed meal in large quantities is a bad business, as it often leads to fatalities. Fed in small quantities, however, with corn and alfalfa, it is beneficial.

the feed as the pigs get older and as the sow seems to need it.

If the pigs should get too fat, diminish the amount of feed fed to both sow and young. Pigs that are too fat are likely to have scours or thumps. The pigs usually will begin to eat when about two weeks old. Then they should have some feed in addition to their mother's milk. They may be fed with the sow by giving her a little more than she will eat or by providing a separate pen, which the pigs can enter but the cow cannot. Keep the pigs' trough clean, as sour feed or milk will cause trouble.

A good feed for both sow and pigs is a mixture of corn, shorts, oil meal, and tankage. The amount of each to feed must be largely determined by the feeder, because the proportion that is best for one sow and her litter may not be best for another. The run of a good pasture should be given them. Alfalfa, clover and rape pastures make good feed for sow and pigs.

If pasture is not available, alfalfa hay may be fed instead, as pigs relish this almost as well in the summer as in the winter, and it can be conveniently fed in racks. The yards and pens should be so situated as to receive the maximum amount of sunshine, as it is one of the best means of keeping the pens in a sanitary condition.

English Milking Machine. An English milking machine is worked by pedal power.

Social Forms and Entertainments



A Young Girl's Question.

Will you kindly answer this budget of questions? Can a girl of fifteen years wear an aigrette, and how should it be worn, low on the neck or standing straight up? Is this word pronounced gingham's or gingham? Are coats more stylish than coat suits for juniors? What kind of shoes are worn for evening wear? Should a lady remove her glove when shaking hands with a gentleman or lady? Are large collars on coats more stylish than small ones? Which should take the lead when passing anyone on the sidewalk, the girl or the boy? Where should the girl walk when she is with her brother and one of her boy friends is going with them? How long should a girl of fifteen wear her dresses and how should she wear her hair, if she has not much of it?—Brunette.

If you are going to a formal party I think you might wear an aigrette in your hair, but I would rather see a ribbon bow or a flower. Wear it whichever is most becoming; the style right now seems to be low on the side, the ends sweeping downward. Either gingham or gingham is correct. Both coats and coat suits are worn and either are perfectly correct and up-to-date. Slippers usually match party gowns, and are either of satin or kid. However, black satin slippers may be worn with any frock, or patent leather. Gloves are not removed when a lady shakes hands. Both large and small collars are worn, as the fashion plates show you, if you will look them over. If in a crowd the boy takes the lead to clear the way for the girl, otherwise it makes no difference. The girl walks on the inside, not between the two men. Dresses are worn a bit below the shoe tops, although the length of skirts always depends upon the height of the person. About your hair, I can only say, as I say to all girls, try to do it the most natural and the most becoming way.

Not for Me to Decide. Your columns have been so helpful to others I would like to have your advice. I have been going with a boy for nearly a year. We go out riding on our bicycles and in buggies. Neither one of our mothers object, but the people talk about it. Would you advise us to listen to what the people say if our mothers do not object? Is it wrong for me to let him kiss me good-night? Please answer through your columns and oblige.—Mary Louise.

Seems to me, even if your mothers do not object, that I would be careful not to go out too often with this boy. It is not nice to be unpleasantly talked about. When there are mothers to consult I never lay down any positive rules, but I must say I would not let "him" kiss me good-night. He has no right to your kisses and he should not ask to do it. Of this I am perfectly sure. Be good friends and comrades and keep the love-making out until you are both of age.

For a Holiday Wedding. At a wedding which is to take place on the 26th of December, at the country home of the bride, what will be appropriate for decorations? The ceremony will be at ten in the morning, a breakfast to be served after.—Rural.

Nothing could be prettier or more appropriate than the Christmas greens with the colors allotted to the season—viz., green and red. Wedding bells of holly should be suspended everywhere they will hang. Decorate the plates holding the ice cream with wreaths of holly and have bell-shaped boxes ornamented with sprays of the glossy leaves. In fact this is a beautiful time for a wedding, for everything may be worked out in the decorations in a most charming manner.

The Proper Thing to Do. Please give me the following information: We have received an invitation for an "at home." The card reads: "Mr and Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Miss Brown." How many and what cards must I send? Is any other message necessary?—Mabel.

No message is necessary save the sending of three of your cards and three of your husband's, to arrive on the day of the reception, if you cannot go; inclose them in a card envelope and address to "Mrs. John Brown." I think it polite to accept if you are going, for hostesses like to have some idea for how many they have to prepare to serve.

This is the Meaning. Will you please tell me what "P. P. C." means when written on the left hand side of a calling card and sent through the mail?—M. H.

"P. P. C." means "To take leave." It is the French "Four prendre congé." The sending of the card shows that the person did not have time to call in person before her departure and if she ever returns you owe the first call. MADAME MERRI.

FOR FACIAL MASSAGE

Something That Is of the Highest Importance in Preservation of the Health.

SKIN MUST BE KEPT CLEAN

On the Careful and Complete Removal of Impurities Depend Not Only Good Looks, but the Proper Condition of General Cleanliness.

It is absolutely essential that the skin and pores be carefully and thoroughly cleansed, scrubbed or steamed by holding the head over a basin of hot water. This process not only removes the surface accumulation, but, properly done, cleanses the pores from all impurities. Then pat the skin with a soft towel, and before allowing it to become thoroughly dry, quickly pat in a generous amount of cleansing or rolling cream. This, while the pores are still warm and open, will sink well into them, and, searching for tiny dust particles, will adhere to them and roll out when, after ten minutes, the face is washed in moderately hot water and pure castile soap, and then rinsed also in hot water. Now, before the face dries thoroughly, make an application quickly and evenly of skin food over the entire surface, and begin work at once.

It is to be observed that, in all the various manipulations, the rubbing is invariably at right angles with the lines of the face, and in giving a face-massage, whether there are lines or none, it is always best to remember to work in the opposite direction from that in which lines are, or may form, for the reason that it helps to remove them, or retards their coming. The lines of the forehead run naturally from temple to temple, excepting between the eyebrows, where the lines form in a way commonly called a "frown." In the movements, the soft balls of thumbs and finger-tips only should be employed. Never rub downward. The forehead must be massaged from the eyebrows up toward the hair line. And never rub inward from the temples but gently outward.

The next movement is begun at the corners of the nose, or the cheek, and firmly and gently the massage is done, with a rotary motion upward and outward, as far as the corners of the eyes. This is repeated several times on both sides.

Massage of the nose comes next, and that is done with the thumb, and consists of a rotary motion from the base of the nose to a point just above the inner corner of the eye. This, too, should be repeated several times, and care should be taken that the wrinkle natural at the base of the nose on both sides be thoroughly cleaned. This is a common place for collection of dust and other foreign matters which are not thoroughly removed in the ordinary process of washing. After the face has been massaged as described it should be gone over with a short rotary movement. This little rotary movement is very important, and no matter where you start always keep running in an upward direction; never down.

The next movement, pinching, consists of going all over the fleshy portions of the cheeks and the neck below the chin, and gently pinching up small particles of flesh and softly rolling them between the fingers and thumbs. Care must be exercised, however, not to bruise the delicate muscles of the face.

The movement under the chin is particularly important, and if properly executed, is instrumental in removing or preventing the unsightly double chin. The movement should always be from the neck toward the chin, and outward toward the base of the ears. This method should invariably be followed, as the reverse motion only tends to increase the superfluous flesh.

After having carefully executed all the movements, the skin should be almost dry and the cream all worked into the skin, as what does not work in will be on the surface rolled up into little particles.

Next wash the face and surrounding skin in moderately hot water, then in warm and rinse in several waters, each cooler than the last, and finally in cold water, with a few drops of benzoin or any astringent to close the pores and help harden the flesh. Then pat dry and your massage is complete.

A good searching or rolling cream such as is now used by many beauty specialists to aid in removing dust and dirt particles from the skin, is made of: One ounce of cremas, one drachm of borax, six ounces of rose water, one ounce of pure white vaseline and a few drops of any desired perfume.

Melt the cremas and vaseline over a water bath, then add gradually the rose water, in which the borax has been dissolved, and remove from the heat, slowly beating until it creams, lastly adding the perfume.

MME. ARMAND.

Winter Footwear. The rough and ready winter boot is a sturdy, yet smart affair of tan calf, with a top of the same leather, buttoning trimly over the instep and ankle. When the boot is in laced style, a deal of perforated trimming up the front and around the top of the vamp adds coquetry.