

For the LITTLE ONES

PROGRESSIVE YOUNG FARMER

Southern Boy Cultivates Acre of Land
With Extremely Pleading Results
—Member of Corn Club.

The corn club boys are certainly coming to the front, and they are, many of them, in a position now to teach their fathers and grandfathers



Southern Boy's Good Work.

something about raising corn. The illustration shows a southern boy standing in his corn field that produced 140 bushels. This boy selected an acre of ordinary cut-over pine land, prepared it, properly fertilized and cultivated intelligently with the above result.

HAPPY OLD AGE AND YOUTH

Ambassador Choate Discovers Eighth
Decade of Life Was Best of All—
Good World to Live In.

Each era of our lives has its peculiar compensations, the Philadelphia Ledger declares. When a young man is in college, or a lad at school, he is often told by his elders that these are the happiest years of his life, and that he should make the best of their brief duration. Old age will creep upon him and life will impose an increasing burden of responsibility, and he must gather the roses while he may before the cruel frost of custom, as Wordsworth called it, has nipped his budding aspiration.

Mr. Choate, while ambassador to England, said he had discovered that the eighth decade of life was the best of all. If an old man does not let himself relapse into egotistical garb, his recollections of a useful past may be a source of unfeigned pleasure to others as well as to his own retrospective mind. It was the satisfaction of a life well lived to which Sir Walter Scott could bear testimony to Lockhart, when the Wizard of the North knew that the end was near.

Youth starts out on the long road eager and hopeful, buoyant to try conclusions and refusing the thought of failure. It is a fine thing when a man imports into maturity and even into old age the "indomitable soul" that will not surrender to the years and has not been saddened by disillusion or by the loss of faith in human nature. It is a good world to live in at four-score or at the rounded century—an even better place than it was when childhood accepted without questioning an earthly paradise.

All Gone.

A veteran, talking to his great-grandson, a little lad of eight or nine years, remarked:

"Nearly a generation and a half ago my head was grazed by a bullet at the battle of Chickamauga."

The little boy looked at the old man's head thoughtfully and said:

"There isn't much grazing there now, is there, granddad?"

Twisted History.

Sunday School Teacher—And now, Johnny Haggood, it's your turn. What did his father do when the [Proslavery] Corn returned?

Johnny (who can't help reading the sporting editions of the daily press) —Please, sir, he jumped on his neck and kissed him.—Puck.

INSIDE INFORMATION.



Tommy—Willie's got my marbles and he's going to keep them.
His Mother—How do you know?
Tommy—He's swallowed them.

OUR MUCH ABUSED LANGUAGE

Americans Notorious the World Over
for Their Faulty Articulation—
Reform is Needed.

That a reform in our habits of speech is necessary has long been conceded by the more intelligent person.

Americans are notorious, the world over, for their faulty articulation; and this unwise economy of vocal energy has not only disfigured our language to the ear, but has also given aid and comfort to the so-called reformers of our spelling.

If the word program, for instance, is repeatedly heard as program (or program), with strong accent on the first syllable and almost no vowel sound in the second, why, it is asked, should it not be written as it is pronounced? No wonder that our country takes the lead in "spelling reform," having already so effectively divorced the spoken from the written language.

Strange and startling are the tricks that mispronunciation plays with spelling. Lamentably common is it to meet with the expression "would of" for "would have" in the correspondence of the careless in speech.

The new all but universal use of will for shall and of would for should is probably due largely to the greater ease of saying "I will" or "I'll," "we will" or "we'll," "I would" or "I'd," "w'd." than of articulating "I shall," "I should," etc.

Thus the evil results of slovenly utterance show themselves in grammar as well as in spelling, and the stately structure of our ancestral tongue is slowly but surely yielding to the insidious assaults of carelessness, abuse, indolence, mistaken zeal in efforts at reform and other influences.

PRINCE WHO HATES PORRIDGE

Queen Mary Compels Wales to Eat It
Despite Strong Dislike—Good for
the Complexion.

From time immemorial oatmeal has had a reputation of being good for the complexion. Whether it is due to oatmeal or not, the complexions of the royal children, like that of their mother, Queen Mary, have always been admired and envied; but Scotch porridge has always formed the first course of their breakfast.

The prince of Wales alone among the family hates it, says a London dispatch. One morning lately he "fussed it" and begged his mother to let him off "just this once." But the queen replied promptly: "I want you to grow up tall and muscular."

The prince, who is known to be very jealous of his sister Mary's inches, gulped it down.

CHILDREN ARE GIVEN TOYS

English Railway Furnishes Playthings
to Little Folks Who Are Traveling
First-Class.

Playthings are supplied free by the London and Northwestern railway to all children who are traveling first-class and have a long journey before them, says the Popular Mechanics. These playthings consist of miniature



English Railway Relieves Tedium of
Travel by Supplying Playthings to
the Children.

locomotives, cars, and other railroad equipment, which are delivered to the children without the making of any record, but with the understanding that they are to be left in the car at the end of the journey.

Juvenile Football.

When Willie came into the house his face and clothes looked as if he had been poked through a concrete mixer.

"Gracious! my son," cried his mother, "what in the world have you been doing?"

"Playin' football," said Willie.

"But how did you get so dirty?"

"It's the way the game goes," Willie explained. "You see, one of the boys holds the ball in his hands and I stand right back of him. He yells 'One, two, three, four, five, six, seven!' and passes the ball back to me, then all the other boys jump on me and rub my nose in the mud."

"According to Gunter."

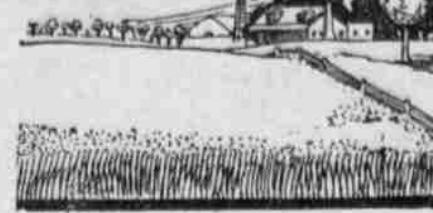
In America the above phrase is used in the same way that the English use the phrase "according to Cocker." Gunter was an eminent English mathematician, who died in the seventeenth century. His name still survives in connection with the Gunter's scale and the surveying chain, which is often called Gunter's chain.

Beth.

Beth, in the names of places mentioned in the Bible, is the Hebrew word for house. Thus, Bethlehem is the house of bread; Beth-el, the house of God; Beth-saida, house of mercy. In Birmingham there is a thoroughfare called Betholom Row, in which is an old Hebrew burying ground. Beth-Olom means the house of eternal rest.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

by
William Pitt



Get the grain seed early.

Winter spraying is valuable.

Sunlight is a good disinfectant.

The hen may be relied upon, but her son never sets.

Remove manure as far from the cow stable as possible.

Successful lamb rearing is the key to success with sheep.

When horses are not thrifty it may be due to sameness of diet.

Fowls having a free range will find their own feather-making food.

Know the soil and the crops to fit the soil. Low yields soon bring ruin.

A bunch of good shoats will make the best market for skim milk this winter.

Much of the disease among live stock may be attributed to injudicious feeding.

Do not condemn a breed simply because a few fowls do not come up to your expectations.

Feeding a little linseed meal occasionally to stock is beneficial, keeping the system regulated.

After the dairy utensils have been cleaned, invert them in the pure air and where the sun will strike them.

Churning at too high a temperature or churning too long will produce a greasy butter in which the grain is injured.

So far as possible each animal should have just the kind of food which is suited to its condition and appetite.

Do not allow the milk cans to remain in stables while they are being filled, and avoid contamination of the milk bacteria.

Those spongy places in the road may be successfully drained with tile. Drainage is the first essential in the improvement of a road.

On the majority of farms the money invested in good breeding animals will earn much better interest than if deposited in the bank.

When purchasing a cow be sure to know whether she is free from tuberculosis. Have her tested. This last rule applies to cattle of all breeds.

Hens are better than pullets for breeders. Hens lay larger eggs than pullets and I have noticed that the chicks hatched are stronger and more vigorous.

The male that is always alert, ready to defend himself and his mates, and apparently full of life, is the one that should be kept to head the breeding pen next spring.

Separate the cream while the milk is still warm and in cold weather first run hot water through the separator to warm it. Strain the milk into the separator through a wire gauze.

Buying cows and selling them as fast as they stop milking never built up a high class dairy business. The city milk producer is not a true dairyman; he is more a speculator in feeds and cows.

The strawy stinky manure makes an ideal mulching fertilizer for both young and old apple trees. A great many are literally dying from starvation. This coarse manure will conserve moisture and fertility.

The usefulness and value of a horse depend upon his early training. He should be handled and taught when a colt. This will develop his intelligence from the start and very much increase his subsequent usefulness.

Now that the plowing is all done, wipe off all dirt from wood and iron work. Give a good coating of oil to the metal parts next spring, so there will be no delay in getting the plows to scour.

When cows are salted only once a week they eat too much at a time and it causes looseness of the bowels. They will eat a little salt nearly every day if it is kept where they can get at it, especially when the weather is fresh and abundant.

The manure spreader is indispensable on the farm. By manure from the barn as fast as it accumulates and spread it over the land at once, nearly all of the fertility is saved, and by the use of the spreader will go farther and prevent

Store only sound stuff.

Use a metallic milk strainer.

Hens need a variety of feed.

Disinfectants are cheaper than disease.

Regular attention to all live stock is very important.

The first requisite in feeding cattle for profit is good stock.

During the fall and winter is a good time to dig that pit silo.

It is said that sheep will eat 4,330 different kinds of weeds.

Fresh air night and day is vital to poultry. But drafts are fatal.

The ultimate success of the farmer depends on diversified farming.

In selecting a location for a poultry yard, choose a light, sandy soil.

The falling over of the rooster's comb shows him to be in bad health.

There are few crops raised on the farm that vary as little in price as wool.

Meal should be mixed dry and crumbly, since it causes illness when fed wet.

Fill the pig's stomach while he is young, and he will fill your purse when he is grown.

Do not attempt to churn poor or thin cream at a low temperature, or there will be trouble.

Don't burn the straw. Use it for bedding for the stock, and return it to soil to renew fertility.

Young chickens need animal food, but they will not thrive well if given too large rations of rich food.

Above the food of production that goes to milk, a cow demands food of support in proportion to her size.

Keep an eye on the seed corn and see that plenty of ventilation is afforded the room in which it is stored.

Keep the windows of the hen house clean so that the inside of the house may get all of the light that is possible.

Eggs from hens that have made a fair showing in laying this winter will be more fertile than those that did heavy laying.

Save every ounce of grain and every pound of fodder this fall. What you don't need can be sold for good prices before spring.

Do not forget to salt the hog once a week; or, better still, keep salt always before him. He knows best how much he needs.

Too many farmers have not learned that it is all wrong to feed a sow on feed that produces heat instead of bone and muscle.

Young birds are good breeders only when they are practically full grown and well matured. Immature birds should never be used.

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

Peanuts make a splendid feed for both hogs and cows and whenever they can be grown they should be used, for they furnish nourishment and variety.

Build the line fence strong enough to keep your own and your neighbors' stock on the right side, but do not have it so high that it will prevent you from being neighborly.

Laying hens must have bread or milk; eggs cannot be produced without nitrogenous material in some shape. Keep a supply of bone meal or oyster shell convenient.

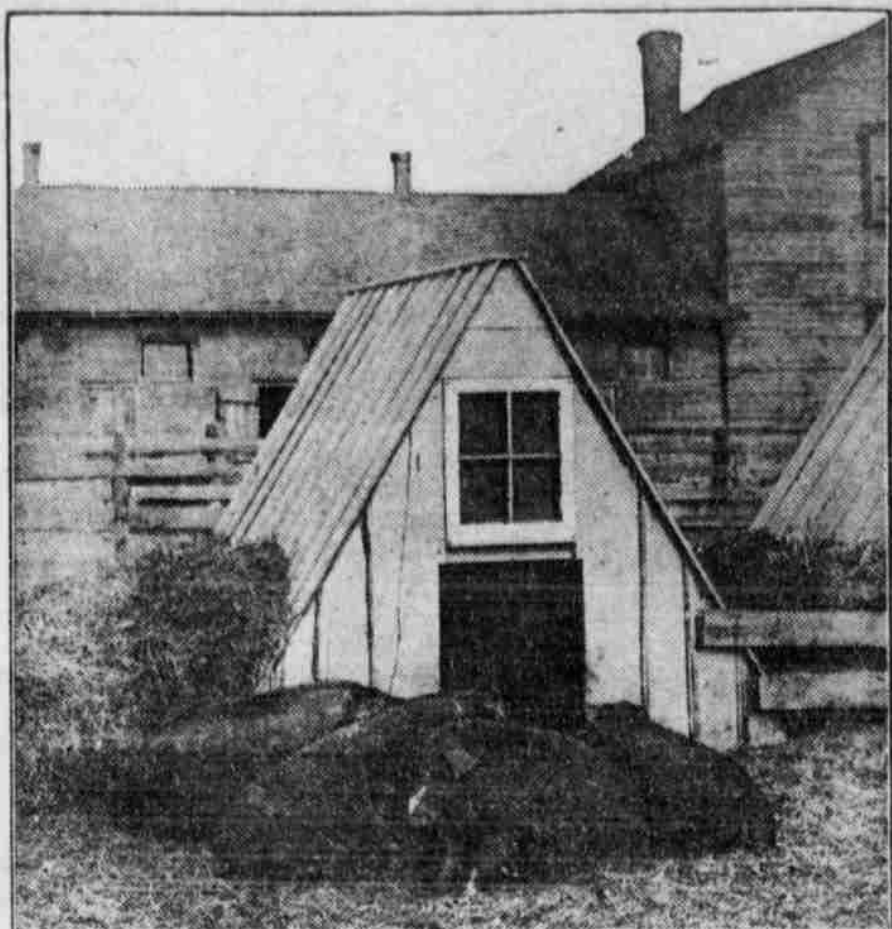
Remember that fowls that "look alike" will attract better attention and sell better than the hit-and-miss kind. Furthermore, the pure-bred stock will average about the same in size bird for bird.

Tankage is a highly profitable winter food for fall pigs. Use one gallon for each 50 pigs, fed in the slop. You will get your money back, with compound interest, and get more for your home-grown feed.

When you use a trough in grinding in cold weather, let the water out after you are done. To let the lower part of the stone stay in water, freezing and thawing, is a pretty sure way to ruin the place which touches the water.

Poultry products may replace the meat shortage. They may help fill the gap, for poultry can be raised in the United States. The

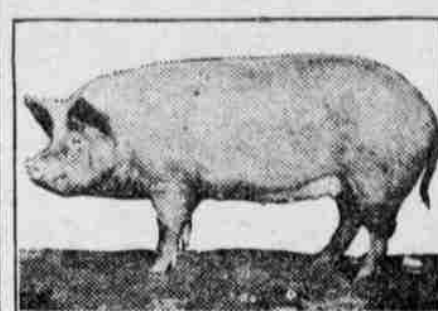
MAINTAINING YOUNG SOWS IN GOOD FLESH



A Good Type of Hog Cot.

It is held by most farmers that the brood sow must be kept in thin flesh. Following this rule, which is good in a way, many farmers allow the sows an insufficient amount of feed, and hence both sow and pigs suffer, writes W. H. Underwood in the Iowa Homestead. Also the young sow farrows before she is mature in size, and through light feeding she never attains the size and breeding capacity that she would had she been given larger amounts of feed during her growing period.

The sow for several well understood reasons should not be kept too fat, especially in farrowing time. She has, however, large demands placed upon her, and hence requires large amounts of feed to sustain normal



Medium Type of Yorkshire.

vitality. She needs much feed during pregnancy for the development of the unborn pigs and for her own vital needs.

After the pigs are born, during the suckling period, the sow requires an extra large amount of nutritious feed in order to furnish a full flow of milk for the little pigs and maintain her own flesh.

Too often the sow at the close of the suckling period becomes poor and de-

pleted in strength. Frequently she is absolutely exhausted, and requires many weeks to regain flesh and strength, if it is possible to regain the loss. There is no doubt but that this frequent flesh and vitality weakening impairs the health and value of the animal. Were she kept in good round flesh at all times there is no question but that she would live longer and be more productive in advanced years.

The young sow often grows until after her second or third litter of pigs. Then is the period when maternity tells on an animal most. If to the physical strain of giving birth to pigs and suckling them is added the stunting effect of too light feeding the young sow cannot possibly attain her highest development. This will not only affect her future earning power, but will also affect the profits in her pigs. They will to some extent inherit her undersize and weakness, and the future stock will therefore be small and poor.

If the young sow is kept in good, round flesh until after full maturity she will have a chance to develop into a large mother animal, and be able to transmit her size and strong vitality to her offspring. If she carries an abundance of flesh and some fat nearly equal to that of the prime finished hog for market she will have a surplus for the draining weeks of maternity and not become so poor at any time that her system is materially weakened.

It is much easier to maintain a sow in good flesh than to restore it after it has been lost, and it is better in every way for the animal. A good sow may be fully half the herd in giving quality to the pigs if she is given sufficient feed and care to make manifest her full powers.

DAIRY PROSPERITY BY USE OF A SILO

Dairymen Should Take Advantage of Every Opportunity to
Reduce His Expenses.

(By J. E. WORMAN.)

If a dairy farmer were told that he could roll silver dollars down a hill and then pick up two dollars for every one he rolled down, and this statement was verified by some of his neighbors, and hundreds of other dairy farmers in the country, that farmer would stay up nights to roll the dollars.

But when told that he could double the profits by the use of the silo he becomes very indifferent and keeps on in the same old rut, feeding dry feed, wasting nearly half of his corn crop and doing a lot of unnecessary work.

In these days of close competition dairymen should be ready to take advantage of every opportunity to reduce the cost of production, and it will be found that it is easier if the proper methods are used to do that than to raise the selling price of the dairy product. The results are the same; a large net profit.

In the corn plant about 40 per cent of the feeding value is in the stalk and 60 per cent in the ear. When the ear alone is fed nearly half of the corn crop is wasted.

Where the dry stalks are fed at least half of them remain uneaten, while if stored in the silo the loss is almost nothing.

Every dairymen knows that cows will do their best on fresh June pasture. The grass is succulent and palatable and the conditions for a maximum milk flow are ideal. These conditions, however, do not last very long.

As near as anything that

from fall pasture to dry feed is always followed by the shrinkage in the milk.

In changing from the pasture to the silage is not so great, and often the cows increase the flow when started on silage.

Silage is not a complete ration for a dairy cow. Silage is high in carbohydrates and some concentrates or roughage with a high protein content should be fed with it; such as wheat bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal or alfalfa or clover hay.

At the Illinois experiment station it is reported that a selected herd of dairy cows were being maintained on alfalfa hay and corn silage alone. The cows are in excellent condition, and have made good yields and a good profit.

Every dairymen should make an effort to grow alfalfa and put up silage. It is a great combination and all home grown. This constant buying of milk feed is what cuts down the profits, and should be eliminated as far as possible.

When it is considered that corn can be grown so easily and in every section of the country, it stands at the head of the list of forage crops for this purpose.

The yield in feeding value and the convenience of handling makes it the best silage crop.

The yield will range from 10 to 20 tons per acre on good soil, and even higher yields have been reported. At 15 tons per acre, one acre will furnish roughage enough for two cows for every day in the year, or four cows during a feeding period of six months. What other crop will do that?

Other crops can be used, such as sorghum or cow peas in combination with either sorghum or corn. The cow peas improve the silage, for it adds protein, but the yield is small and difficult to harvest.

Stick to the Farm.

The young men are beginning to take notice. The old advice for boys to stay on the farm is certainly being heeded. Progress in this respect is certainly in the right direction.