

## NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



One of the very best feeds to grow for sheep is fodder corn.

Blue grass and white clover make an ideal pasture for sheep.

Corn for grain and alfalfa hay go well together in animal feeding.

Sudden changes in the calf's feed are almost certain to start trouble.

All dairy utensils should be washed as soon as possible after being used.

If you grow squashes and have never seen the squash bug you are fortunate.

Be sure there are no drafts in the hen house or your hens are likely to have the roup.

Chicks and young cockerels are apt to become weak in their legs while running at large.

Look out for ticks. Your sheep can not fatten if they are troubled with these pests.

The brood mare in foal should be handled by a firm, steady hand, not an excitable, rash hand.

With over 100 breeds of chickens already in existence, breeders are at work trying to fix new ones.

Stagnant water should never be allowed to remain where sheep can get at it. It conveys parasites.

There is no crop that a stock feeder can grow that will make as much feed as corn and peas or soy beans.

If the man who has no silo would watch his neighbor feed and watch the results he would soon have one.

After the asparagus season is over remove the weeds, stir the soil and put a coating of well-rotted manure on the bed.

There is only one time when a poultryman is justified in selling a good pullet, and that is when he is going out of the business.

Dairying does not imply that any other line of farming is bad. It makes the fields more profitable and the farm more profitable.

It makes some horses ugly to work them with horses that do not travel up with them. Match them as to gait as well as to other things.

A drop of melted lard rubbed on top of the head and another drop under its bill and along the neck will put an end to the head lice.

One reason why more farmers do not have better breeds of poultry is because the hatching and brooding season comes in their busiest time of the year.

To succeed with celery you should have cold manure or muck applied in large quantities. It is a deep feeder and does best on a compact cold or deep soil.

All crops should be severely thinned—better have a good ear of corn than two nibbins; better have a good nibbin than a thrashy nibbin and an empty shoot.

In order that a horse may trot or pace he must have the physical conformation, adoption to the gait, and a favorable condition of mental and nervous organizations.

Keeping down the weeds will aid the garden crops in maturing, and make picking easier. Mulch the clean surface of the ground with old straw in case of dry conditions.

If you have a crop of heifer calves, be sure to select those that have the greatest promise of being producers. Give them the best of care and build up your future herd in this way.

The condition of the soil, the location with regard to schools, and markets and the desirability of a farm from a general standpoint are three things that should enter into consideration before buying.

The cow is the final judge as to the real worth of silage. She is its "ultimate consumer," and when she says by a full pail and satisfied expression that silage is the best dairy feed the wise dairyman will abide by her decision.

It is poor policy to starve and stunt a pig during the first few months, expecting to make it up by heavy feeding later. The 100-pound pig makes gains 20 per cent. cheaper than the 200-pound pig if equally thrifty.

Warm milk is best for the calf, no matter how old it is.

If you haven't a silo, think over the matter of building one.

Some horses have learned to balk by being overloaded and abused.

The cow that loses flesh in October or November will be an expensive one to winter.

Alfalfa hay is a fine rough feed for horses once per day if fed in moderate quantities.

All over the country people are keeping better poultry than they did a few years ago.

Sweet corn is a very profitable crop. One reason for this is because it is so easily handled.

Cow pox is a contagious eruption; running a fixed course, and accompanied by a slight fever.

Mature hogs that are thin may be made a gain of a half pound a day on alfalfa without grain.

Running the mower along the sides of the ditches will make it easier keeping them clear of weeds.

Hot water and sunshine are two of the best cleansers for the dairy utensils that can be found anywhere.

Until we get perfect animals we should search for a sire that in some particulars is superior to the cows in our herds.

A good pedigree counts, and the good ram is bound to show his good points; if he is not good he will show his defects.

Many orchards have sufficient available plant food, but lack water at that critical period while the tree is fruit making.

The man who has plenty of soiling crops does not fear the dry pastures so much as the one who depends upon the grass alone.

The sow should be given a warm milfed slop, made fresh for each meal, whole oats and a little sound corn twice a day.

Of the insects attacking squashes, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, etc., the common striped cucumber beetle is the most injurious.

The right time to castrate pigs is a week or so before they are weaned, if healthy; if delicate, wait a week or so until they are stronger.

The separator is an absolute necessity upon the modern dairy farm. It safeguards the health of the calves and the pigs and increases the profits.

No cow can properly digest and assimilate balanced rations and economically convert them into milk unless she has been properly developed.

The keeping of goats for milk is not a fad; and the breeding of dairy goats is coming to the front most rapidly in both the United States and Canada.

A well planned garden is one that will allow as much of it as possible to be cultivated with a horse. Hoing in the garden doesn't set well with most of us.

When pigs are six weeks old they may be turned into grass, and clover pasture if the weather is warm. If cold and ground wet, keep them in dry, roomy pens.

When water is given a short time before feeding it passes out of the stomach quickly and leaves that organ free to deal with any food consumed afterward.

Expert truckers and market gardeners apply, in connection with manure spread in the drill or hill, 600 to 800 pounds of some standard bone phosphate to the acre.

Young pigs should have the best of care and get to eating nicely while on the mother. They should not be weaned until they are nine weeks old if good results are obtained.

A vicious old mare in a herd of horses, in the pasture is likely to do great harm by biting and kicking. She should either be hobbled or kept entirely away from other horses.

A field of rape makes an excellent summer pasture crop for sheep pasture during the dry summer period when the regular pastures are either too short or burned entirely down.

Experiments made at the Pennsylvania experiment station show that hill strawberries are not larger and better formed than those grown in matted rows, provided the matted row is a narrow one.

It is important that every drop of milk should be drawn from the udder for the richest milk comes last and in addition to this, if the cow it not milked dry she will fall off in her flow more quickly.

When selecting a cow for the dairy look and see if the eye of the animal is large and full. The largeness of the eye indicates a strong nervous system. Digestion and milk secretion is the work of the nerve system. The nerve system is the power that drives the animal's milk machine.

## DRY FARM PRINCIPLES

### Opening Up Heretofore-Called American Desert.

Methods Can Be Used to Advantage in Region With Double Amount of Precipitation as That of Arid West.

In Campbell's dry farming or scientific soil culture we have the opening of the heretofore-called American Desert or the arid region of the west. Land which was formerly considered unfit for agricultural purposes because of the lack of water is now yielding fair crops to the man who is just learning the "whys" and "wherefores" of the proper tillage of the soil, writes Guy S. Ellis in the Breeder's Gazette. The fact that this land yields crops of a fair average has brought many to study the theory of dry farming. The subject might also have a direct bearing on the tillage of land in the humid region. In the humid region we usually find a time when during the summer months we wish to sow forage crops or turnips and there is not moisture enough to start the seeds or to supply the needs of growing crops. Here is where dry farming methods can be used to advantage in a region with double the amount of precipitation as that of parts of the arid west.

The first requisite is a firm sub-soil. In firming the sub-soil, we break up the large lumps and compact the whole so that the particles of soil lie closer together, forming a perfect connection between the unbroken sub-soil and the loose soil of the furrow. Capillary connection is established, that is, the very minute passageways are established through which the soil moisture can rise from the sub-soil to the soil above. By using a harrow or disc a dust mulch can be made which will hinder the further upward passage of water and hold it within reach of the growing plants or sprouting seeds.

A firm sub-soil which is in good physical condition is favorable to holding large amounts of moisture, and to the most rapid movements of moisture by capillary attraction. It is also favorable to the development of the greatest amount of available fertility and the most prolific growth and development of lateral roots. We should therefore bear in mind that the soil is nature's laboratory, where the proportions of air and water may be combined in just the proper quantities. If the soils are too loose, then there is too much air for the water the soil can hold, and only under very ideal climatic conditions can a fair crop be grown. With a firm seed-bed in which the soil is in good tilth and the moisture near the surface, we have a good medium in which to plant seed. If the soil has been properly tilled these conditions can be carried thus throughout the season.

The process of farming the sub-soil furnishes five aids in carrying the growing crops over long dry periods. We have more water in the soil. By destroying the many large non-capillary pores in the surface soil we bring its grains closer together and the water is aided in its upward passage.

We gain a stronger capillary movement of moisture. Prof. F. H. King of Wisconsin says, "In rolling the soil its water-lifting power is increased to such an extent that often within twenty-four hours after rolling, the upper 1/4 inch to 2 inches beneath the firm ground contains more moisture, while the lower 2 inches become dryer than soil adjacent which is left untreated."

We have a more rapid development of bacteria and nitrates. There is no time of the year, according to Campbell, when water held in the soil near the surface in sufficient quantities will bring about as many valuable chemical changes as in July and August. A large amount of bacteria and nitrates are developed then. This comes during the months when Iowa generally has her drouth, if she has any, and to get these valuable chemical changes we must study and use proper tillage methods which will put this moisture near the surface.

There is a more prolific growth of roots. Roots or rootlets will not penetrate air spaces in the soil so if we wish a strong vigorous root system we must first see that the ground is packed so as to break up the lumps and bring the surface soil particles closer together. Again the development of bacteria and nitrates aid in making vigorous root systems. The moisture arising from a stronger capillary attraction brings food into a soluble form and the rootlets spread out to gather in this supply of plant food.

We gain a larger percentage of available fertility during drouth. The growth of all plants depends upon the amount any energy of the available fertility. This is great or small in proportion to the physical or mechanical condition of the soil.

Reduce Loss of Moisture. Thorough drainage, well prepared seed beds and keeping the surface of the soil mellow and fine will reduce the loss of moisture from our soil to a minimum and prevent serious damage to our crops from summer drouths.

Overcome Drouth. Years of testing by various methods and systems have shown that drouth is practically overcome where farmers select seed and carefully utilize proper methods of tillage.

## HARVESTING IN ARID AREAS

Important That Grain Be Gathered More Promptly Than in Other Areas—Time to Cut.

In dry areas it is even more important that grain shall be harvested promptly than in other areas. One reason is that the grain is usually very plump, and therefore, shells easily. This is not true of all kinds of grain, but it is true of many kinds of the same. Some kinds of wheat, for instance, do not shell readily, though not cut for two or three weeks after reaching maturity. This, however, is not true of many kinds of wheat.

The loss in shelling does not result entirely from the loss of the grain. In such areas, much of the grain thus lost will grow again, but not until the next year. It mingles with the crop that follows often to its serious detriment, even though the crop should be of the same species and variety. It makes it thicker than it ought to be, thus making the moisture supply insufficient for the needs of the crop in a dry season. On the open prairie or beach lands, the winds will so whip the heads betimes, that if cutting is deferred for even two or three days beyond the proper stage, much of the grain will be lost.

In such areas the cutting is usually too long deferred. With most cereals cutting may take place as soon as the straw has assumed a yellow tinge for several inches below the head. It will also be of the same tint for several inches up from the surface of the ground, but the body of the straw may still be green. Flax is ready for cutting in such areas when say two-thirds of the bolls have assumed a brown tint. Peas are ready when two-thirds of the pods on the vines have turned yellow. The pods, still more or less green in tint, will be found on top of the vines. They are much less important than those first formed.

Where very large areas of grain are grown in dry sections, the crop is frequently harvested with the header, and in some instances with the combined header and thresher; this is only possible where the area to be harvested is large.

## KEEP HORSE IN GOOD FLESH

It Does Not Pay to Keep Weak Animals That Cannot Do Good Day's Work Every Day.

Horses can be kept the most economically in good flesh. A fat horse will eat less than a poor one. The horse with his bones covered with good, hard flesh and muscle is stronger. It does not pay to keep thin, weak horses that cannot do a good day's work every day when it costs no more to keep good ones. I could never drive a team that did not have so much life that I had to restrain instead of urge them, and when I wanted to rush a job they were ready for it.

It is a sad fact that one of the worst things that can be said about farmers, as a class, that reflects on their character, is that they keep too many poor, weak and diseased horses that so many consider only as machines to do their work with. Surely the horse needs friends that will do some missionary work for him. Some one has said that when a man's animals know he has religion he has the right kind.

## POULTRY NOTES.

Ducks are good hatchers but poor mothers.

The Peking is the accepted breed in all large duck plants.

Ducks kept on land must be supplied with fresh water three times a day.

A sprayer that will force kerosene into all cracks of the poultry house is better than a brush.

There is as much science in the marketing of eggs as in any other branch of the poultry industry.

Geese must have freedom to do well. Two or three-year-old geese are more profitable than yearlings.

Undersized or bad-shaped eggs should be discarded, as well as double-yolked and thin-shelled eggs.

The man who said "the best poultry keepers on most farms are women," knew what he was talking about.

Chickens digest kafir corn and corn more completely when the grain is fed whole than when the meal is fed.

One of the best ways to disinfect a brooder is to open wide, take out the hover and let the midday sun shine on both for a few hours.

It is no sign that a hen is hungry just because she runs with outspread wings whenever called. A hen never knows when she has enough.

Chicks cannot grow and keep healthy unless they take proper exercise. Bury millet seed in a deep litter and make them scratch for it.

Give the turkey hen a feed of grain at night. If fed heavily in the morning she will not range so far with the youngsters as if she starts out to find her own breakfast.

Greens belong naturally in the chicken feed list. In the wild state fowls live largely on vegetable matter, wild seeds and insects. In captivity they require the same things.

When the hen is through setting burn all the old nest material, disinfect the nest box and give it a coat of liquid lice killer to make a good job of it, and then put in fresh straw.

To break broody hens from wanting to sit shut them up in a coop where they can roost on an elevated object and feed lightly for a few days. Make them work for the grain in a deep litter.

## A PARADOX.



Manager—Has your new play plenty of life in it?  
Playwright—Sure. Why, eight people are killed in the last two acts.

## CHILD'S HEAD A MASS OF HUMOR

"I think the Cuticura remedies are the best remedies for eczema I have ever heard of. My mother had a child who had a rash on its head when it was real young. Doctor called it baby rash. He gave us medicine, but it did no good. In a few days the head was a solid mass, a running sore. It was awful; the child cried continually. We had to hold him and watch him to keep him from scratching the sore. His suffering was dreadful. At last we remembered Cuticura Remedies. We got a dollar bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bar of Cuticura Soap. We gave the Resolvent as directed, washed the head with the Cuticura Soap, and applied the Cuticura Ointment. We had not used half before the child's head was clear and free from eczema, and it has never come back again. His head was healthy and he had a beautiful head of hair. I think the Cuticura Ointment very good for the hair. It makes the hair grow and prevents falling hair." (Signed) Mrs. Francis Lund, Plain City, Utah, Sept. 19, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 12, Boston.

## Stayed Away.

A little boy, says Harper's Magazine, noticing the absence for several days of the little girl next to him in school, inquired of the teacher where she was.  
"She was sick," replied the teacher, "and the Lord took her away."  
"Hm!" said the boy; "I was sick all last week and he never came near me."

## The Brute.

"Men are such rude things," said the supercilious girl.  
"Has any of them dared to address you without an introduction?"  
"No; but in a crowd one got his face all mixed up with my hatpin and never even said 'excuse me.'"

## Lively.

"Is this the kind of cheese that you want?"  
"Keep it still, so that I can look at it."

Some men are honest because it is too much trouble to be otherwise.

## Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic. "Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. It makes Weak Women Strong. It makes Sick Women Well. Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this non-secret remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

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## THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom of factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



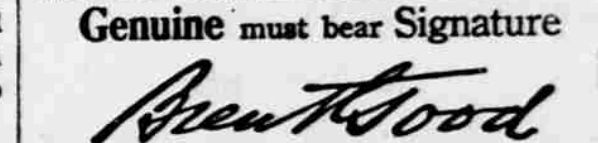
## Cement Talk No. 3

Concrete is the hardened rock-like product made by using some brand of Portland cement with sand, gravel or broken stone and water. The cement is the material which binds the sand, gravel or broken stone together; this binding action is produced by water. The terms "Cement" and "Concrete" thus have different meanings, although they are frequently used interchangeably. While cement is only one of the materials in concrete, it is perhaps the most important. To insure the best results in concrete work, the highest grade of Portland cement should be used. The concrete worker must rest assured that he has the best cement if he will make certain that the word UNIVERSAL is printed on each sack of cement that he buys. Representative dealers everywhere handle UNIVERSAL.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO. CHICAGO-PITTSBURGH Northwestern Office, Minneapolis ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

## Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—dissolve—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE For the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Very successful. By mail 50 cents. J. P. ALLEN'S MEDICINE CO., Dept. A7, St. Paul, Minn.

GARY ACT land and water rights. Open to entry on Big River Project in Southern Idaho. \$400 an acre in 12 annual installments. Ample water supply guaranteed. IDAHO IRRIGATION CO., Richmond, Idaho.

WANTED Postal Savings Banks offer fine chance for good paying investment positions. We can train you in short time. Western Training System, Dept. F, 4307 Grand Blvd., Chicago.

100 Years Old Pettit's Eye Salve

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Best references. Best results. W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 35-1911.

SWEEPING CROP FAILURES THIS YEAR BUT NOT IN IRRIGATED LANDS 70,000 additional acres now open for entry under the Carey Act, at Valier, Montana. Works are 90 per cent. completed and are constructed under the supervision of the Carey Land Board. 40,000 acres irrigated in 1911. Rich soil, no drouth, sure crops, abundant water, delightful climate. 50 bushels wheat and 100 of oats per acre. Terms, \$40.00 per acre, \$5.00 cash at time of filing, balance in 14 yearly payments. We ask no one to file on these lands without making a careful, personal inspection. If you are interested write for further information to CLINTON, BURTT & CO., VALIER, MONTANA.