

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



See the land before you buy it.

Apples should be carefully assorted.

Cool the cream as soon as possible after separating.

Prepared dips kill lice. A lousy cow is a hard keeper.

Oats should be made a part of the ration of the growing colt.

It is often a good plan to turn weaning lambs into the cornfield.

Don't give the pigs a setback by a day or two of carelessness.

The comfortable cow is usually one that produces the best profits.

Change pastures often to give the grass a chance to start up fresh.

Corn silage is an excellent calf feed when fed in moderate amounts.

Allow no weeds to go to seed. This will make cultivation easier next year.

Spring pigs can get along very well without shelter except from rain until fall.

Tainted, musty or mouldy feeds should never be served in the dairy herd rations.

A silo should not be less than 30 feet deep or more than 12 or 14 feet in diameter.

There is always much difficulty in keeping cans clean and sweet in very warm weather.

The hog on pasture requires 20 per cent. less grain to make a gain of 100 pounds in weight.

The most profitable pork is produced by using as largely as possible other feeds than corn.

Rape will stand a vast amount of stable manure and give a surprising growth of green feed.

The only hog pasture crop that may be sown now to furnish fall feed is cowpeas or sorghum.

When grapes are bagged at an early stage there is hardly any work in the fruit line that pays better.

Cut out sprouts about shade trees, plums and apples. They only take strength from the main plant.

If the pig is stunted in its food at any stage of its life, it can never become a perfect pork producer.

Gather pumpkins and squash before a hard frost and store away in a dry place (not in a damp cellar).

The best corn-cutting outfit for the average farmer is a portable engine with silage cutter and blower attachment.

Hogs will not thrive on sour and decomposed food any more than men will. See that they get fresh, clean water to drink.

A shed that is warm and poorly ventilated will often cause the sheep's wool to loosen, besides injuring the animal's vitality.

Quality in form, disposition and general conformation must be coupled with the size and style to get the best in each class of horses.

Cabbage will sometimes cure slobber in horses caused by eating white clover, but it is better to keep the clover away from the horses.

Be sure that you furnish proper quarters for the farrowing sow. You can't afford to lose a single one of the little "squealers" this season.

In real warm weather it will pay and pay well to round up the young pigs every ten days or two weeks and give them a thorough wetting.

The farmers whose corn fields are most likely to suffer this season are those who quit plowing just because there were no more weeds to kill.

Every farmer knows the value of corn as a supplement to a pasture crop late in summer, for which purpose it may be used for cattle as soon as it is tasseled out and for hogs as soon as the ears have reached the roasting stage.

It does not cost much to get a pure bred sire when the benefits to be derived from his use are considered, and the ownership of a good animal has an educational value which is practically sure to lead to a desire to own a good herd.

Get some pure-bred stock.

It pays to spray intelligently.

Keep the lambs growing all the time.

Never mix warm cream with cold cream.

Feed corn very carefully to the pigs in hot weather.

The needs of the good dairy cow must be studied.

Keep fewer sheep, better sheep and give them better care.

Bran is good for both growing chicks and laying hens.

It certainly pays to keep a big quiet flock of good fowls.

Seeds of maple trees have been known to germinate in ice.

Oats are frequently seeded with Canada field peas for forage.

Clover and skim milk are almost indispensable in the ration of the growing pig.

Boards should be used for bleaching early celery. Soil is apt to cause it to decay.

Artificial heat in the hog pen is not necessary. Freedom from drafts is better.

Every farmer should have a piece of rape to turn the sheep on when the pastures fail.

A hog could be starved to eat almost anything; but seldom does well on spoiled food.

A side line of dairying that helps out is to have plenty of pigs to eat the skim milk.

Young chickens should not be cooped on land that was occupied by chickens last year.

An accessible supply of pure, cold water should always be available for the dairy herd.

Different kinds of milk animals differ greatly as to the fat and solid contents of the milk.

Rape is commonly sown either broadcast or in rows about 30 inches apart and cultivated.

Plenty of hot water must be used in keeping the dairy utensils clean during the hot weather.

The best authorities give the weight of one gallon of milk, of average composition, as 8.6 pounds.

The silo is now a necessity, and for you to compete with the man who has one you must have one, too.

The levelness with which a horse walks is one of the best evidences that his legs work in harmony.

Roughage for calves should first be fed at two or three weeks of age, when the calf begins to eat grain.

Steel silos are growing in favor, and seemingly do not hold the frost any more or even as much as the cement ones.

Contrary to popular belief more chickens die from June until September than in all the rest of the year.

The cold storage man makes better prices for the dairyman and poultryman—until the cold storage man is "busted."

The milk should be strained through one thickness of clean white flannel and then should be quickly cooled and well aired.

If a ewe keeps her lamb in fine fat condition up to the time of weaning, be sure she is a good mother, and keep her.

A silo saves labor, as with it you can feed more stock in much less time than by any other means and do it much easier.

When a hog reaches 200 pounds in weight it requires extra good care and an expert feeder to continue to lay on flesh at a profit.

Some people claim that a hog is a scavenger by nature, but he certainly thrives better on clean feed and decent surroundings.

Weeds plowed under add some humus and fertility to the soil, though in a very much less degree than clover or cow peas.

Pigs, sows and fattening hogs should be kept in separate inclosures. They will be healthier and derive more benefit from their feeds by such handling.

Make a creep for the little pigs in which they can get in and eat and the old hogs cannot follow. By the way, do not feed the little fellows sloppy, sour feed. Give them shelled corn and watch them crack it.

Fall fairs have already begun. Exhibit your poultry at as many of them as possible. You will learn much that will benefit you in many ways. Exchange ideas with the poultry breeders you meet there. The poultry industry has never yet been completely mastered by any one man.

GRAIN-SORGHUM CROP

Two Ways by Which It Can Be Made of Greater Value.

Most Useful in Regions Where Moisture Is Often Controlling Factor in Crop Production—Are Drought Resistant.

(By CARLETON R. BALL, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

In general there are two ways by which the grain-sorghum crops can be made of greater value to the grower. The first is by improving the varieties; the second, by finding more rapid and economical methods of harvesting. Improved varieties can be obtained through selection of present sorts and by bettering the methods of growing them. More rapid and economical harvesting will come about either through adapting the crops to present machinery or through the invention of new machines, or both.

There are five principal ways in which improvement may be made: (1) Increased drought resistance, (2) increased earliness, (3) dwarf stature, (4) greater productiveness, and (5) increased machine harvesting.

The grain sorghums are most useful in regions where moisture is often the controlling factor in crop production. Much good should therefore be accomplished by increasing their drought resistance, especially in the areas of lighter rainfall.

No one knows exactly what drought resistance is. It is probable that what we call drought resistance is the effect of several different factors. The most important of these factors are probably (1) increased ability to prevent the loss of water by transpiration, (2) increased development of the root system, and (3) a possible increase in power to extract water from a dry soil.

Differences in the power to control transpiration are well-known and readily observed facts. By transpiration is meant the passing of water from the tissues of the plant into the air. In the processes of their growth all plants are constantly absorbing water from the soil through their rootlets and allowing certain quantities of this moisture to pass out into the air through minute pores, called stomata. This is done in much the same manner as water escapes through the animal skin in the form of perspiration. In times of drought it is important that the plant lose as little as possible of its water supply in this way. The plant best fitted to prevent transpiration is thus the most drought resistant. In fact, for instance, this ability is highly perfected. Corn is much less drought resistant than the members of the various groups of sorghums. Corn is in danger when the leaves begin to curl, but sorghums often remain in this condition for a long time without permanent injury.

The size and character of the root system is probably a strong factor in drought resistance. The larger the root system in proportion to the plant the better it can supply moisture. The wider and deeper its penetration, the larger the area of soil from which it draws moisture in times of drought. A deeply rooting plant may be able to secure water when shallow root systems lie wholly in dry soil. This is entirely apart from possible differences in ability to secure moisture from a given unit of soil. Such differences may exist, but the idea is only a theory as yet. Unfortunately, the character of the root system cannot be observed while making observations.

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PROBLEM OF BLOWING SOILS

Few of Enthusiastic Dry Farmers Have Been Pulverizing Soil Altogether Too Fine.

It seems that a few of our dry farming friends have been a bit over-enthusiastic, and in flying from the evil of drying out the land through non-cultivation, have rushed into the arms of its companion, that of pulverizing it so fine that it departs piecemeal. This comes about from attempting to apply unyielding rules to a constantly varying agent, the soil itself. In farming there can be no general success by the use of a hard and fast "thus-and-so it shall be done" edict.

The treatment that will prove very satisfactory with the heavy soil of a slough may be worse than useless when applied to a high slope in the same field. This is a gentle way of suggesting the use of horse sense in tillage. The end to be attained is the retention of water in the soil, and the character of the soil must govern the method adopted. The heavier soils that have a tendency to lump together will stand frequent harrowing without arriving at the dust stage where the cure becomes worse than the disease.

The light soils can easily be over-worked, and this fact has long been recognized by farmers who may be short on scientific theories, but are long on credit at the bank.

Doubtless crops can be grown on a less ample water supply than that of the middle west, and doubtless also many tolerably good farmers will go broke trying to find the exact point where profit rather than loss occurs. If the northwestern farmer would consider as seriously the effect of a corn and clover break into his crop rotation as he must consider the matter of water supply on the sub-arid lands where fortune smiles with one eye, and winks with the other, and where dry-land propagandists seeking to unload their holdings vie with Munchausen, his yields would materially increase.

GOOD CULTURE OF THE CORN

Cultivate Shallow, Just Deep Enough to Kill Weeds and Keep Top Soil Mellow—Holds Moisture.

Cultivate shallow, just deep enough to kill the weeds, and keep the top soil mellow. A mellow top soil will prevent the evaporation of moisture. The cultivators, with short whiffletrees attached, should be in the field and ready to use at a moment's notice. Then, if a shower stops work in the hay or grain field or while the dew is on in the morning, start the cultivators, if it is only for an hour or two. The ground should never be allowed to crust over and no rank weeds allowed to grow and take the strength out of the ground. When the corn is in tassels and earing is the time when moisture is most needed. This is the critical period in the growth of the crop. A mellow soil prevents loss of moisture and is a large factor in a good yield of grain.

We plant no pumpkins in our main fields and cultivate frequently as long as the horse can get through the rows without breaking down the stalks. It is the last working and hoeing that kills the weeds and leaves a clean corn stubble for the fall seeding of grain. The cultivator with sharp teeth, the frame set wide so the entire ground between the rows can be stirred at the one working, is the best implement to use at the last working. The sulky cultivator cannot be used when the stalks are half grown without breaking down too many stalks.

The Height of Song.

Screen the stables with wire netting to keep the flies out.

Lambs may be weaned successfully at 10 to 12 weeks old.

Water and shade in the pasture is of prime importance.

The first week is the critical time in the life of the little pig.

Anything that adds to the comfort of the horses is money saved.

Keep the young colt out of the sun until it's nine or ten days old. It pays.

The horse is made for muscular effort, and it is cruelty to deprive him of it.

Alfalfa has proven a splendid ration for hogs that are thin or a little off feed.

Ewes will not do well on timothy and will do as well or better on oat straw.

The farm team rests better in a paddock after the night feed and a good cleaning.

For the greatest profit, the pigs should grow rapidly from birth to market day.

For the health and profit of sheep they should have free access to good pure water.

THING THAT PUZZLED BILLY

Was Sure Elevator Moved, but Progress Was Not Apparent to His Eyes.

Billy was a quaint old darkey who had come to the city for the first time. One day his employer sent him with a note to a man whose office was on an upper floor of a skyscraper, where every floor of the building was arranged and finished like the first one. Billy was directed by the elevator boy to enter the "lift," and he would then show him to the office he wanted. It was Billy's first experience in an elevator, and he did not rightly understand the nature or purpose of it. On his return he described some of his experiences to his employer.

"When I got ter de buildin' I axes er yaller boy wuz er standin' in de inside of de front doah whar Mr. Brown's office wuz, an' he tol' me ter come wid him, an' he would show me. He tuk me inter er big cage an' shet de doah, an' den we begun ter move. An', Marse John, I see tellin' you de gospel trufe, we got off r'ight whar we started an' God knows we riz."

Lippincott's.

HANDS WOULD CRACK OPEN

About two months ago my hands started to crack open and bleed, the skin would scale off, and the good flesh would burn and itch dreadfully. When my hands first started to get sore, there were small blisters like water blisters which formed. They itched dreadfully, it just seemed as though I could tear the skin all off. I would scratch them and the skin would peel off, and the flesh would be all red and crack open and bleed. It worried me very much, as I had never had anything the matter with my skin. I was so afraid I would have to give up my employment.

"My doctor said he didn't think it would amount to anything. But it kept getting worse. One day I saw a piece in one of the papers about a lady who had the same trouble with her hands. She had used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was cured. I decided to try them, and my hands were all healed before I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, for thanks to them I was cured, and did not have to lose a day from work. I have had no return of the skin trouble." (Signed) Mrs. Mary E. Brelg, 2522 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1911.

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. 6 K, Boston.

"A Million for Tuberculosis."

This will be the third year that Red Cross Christmas seals have been sold on a national basis. In 1908 over \$135,000 was realized from the sale; in 1909, nearly \$225,000, and in 1910 nearly \$310,000. The slogan for this year's sale is "A Million for Tuberculosis from Red Cross Seals." New York state led the sale last year with 5,955,872 seals, Ohio coming next with 3,743,427, and Wisconsin third with 2,770,112. In addition to these, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California and Rhode Island sold over a million each. Nashville, Tenn., selling 200,000, was the only city receiving over 100,000 seals which sold every one of them.

Considering the Details.

Alphonso—Gwendolyn, why are you so cruel as to keep me waiting for my answer? It is now ten minutes since I asked you to be my wife.

Gwendolyn—O, pardon me, I forgot! I was simply choosing my bridesmaids!—Stray Stories.

Out of the Whaleback.

Jonah joined the Vacation Liars club.

"Yes," he remarked, "I enjoyed my ocean trip immensely."

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat will not live under the same roof with Hamlin's Wizard Oil, the world's best liniment for the relief of all pain.

Good Reason.

"Why did Jagsby leave the cast of that tank drama?"

"Because he wanted to be the tank."

WHY BE WEAK?

Why suffer backache, headache, dizziness, weariness, urinary irregularities and other troubles that arise from disordered kidneys? Doan's

Kidney Pills have cured thousands. John O. Sedain, Modesto, Cal., says: "I was so weak I staggered like a drunken man. I ran down in weight from 175 to 137 pounds. I had practically no control over the kidney secretions and the pain in my back was terrible. I became a nervous wreck and was given up by our best physicians. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and steadily improved. In a few months' time I was back at my old weight. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I give them the entire credit."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Incident Overlooked.

A New England farmer, noted for his uncontrolled temper, became converted, according to the St. Louis Republic.

A month later he was holding forth to a number of friends and relatives gathered at the Thanksgiving dinner table on the subject of his religious principles, his entire change of character and his kind and forbearing disposition.

Finally growing enthusiastic in his descriptions, he called on his wife to uphold his assertions.

"Jane," he shouted, "you haven't had an unkind word or deed from me since I got converted—now, have you?"

There was a dead silence; then came in meek, yet reminding tones from the other end of the table:

"Jerome, Jerome, you've forgot the time you bit me."

Pat Was More Than Willing.

A pretty girl who recently returned from Ireland tells of an encounter with an Irish caddy in Dublin. She had started out from the hotel to do some shopping, but decided instead to make a tour of the city on a jaunting car. Arriving at the first car stand, and having selected the smartest looking vehicle, she told the driver that she "wanted to engage him for the day." Pat, never backward in paying homage to beauty, earnestly replied: "Begorra, ma'am, you are welcome. I only wish it was for life!"

A Sandwich Filling.

A delicious filling for sandwiches or crackers is made by mixing equal parts of cream cheese and snappy cheese with French dressing to a smooth paste, then stirring in it chopped red peppers or chopped olives. This paste should be very creamy and put on thickly, at least a quarter of an inch. It is nice between salted wafers or on thin rounds of brown or rye bread.

Nature's Wise Economy.

"Nature knew what she was doing when she deprived fishes of a voice."

"How do you work that out?"

"What if a fish had to cackle over every egg it laid?"—Toledo Blade.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Send for Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sore Feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Unwin, Ltd., The City, N.Y.

Young people should reverence their parents when at home, strangers when abroad, and themselves when alone and at all times.—Massillon.

BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE

Send for stamp for free samples of my very choice Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 721 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Horse Sense.

"He has plenty of horse sense."

"Why so?"

"He never bets on one."

Sioux City Directory

A GOOD TRUNK made like picture, 22 inch size for \$6.00. No dealer's profit to pay. Maker to user. Securely packed and shipped F.R.M.B. ANTHONY TRUNK FACTORY, Sioux City, Iowa

Established 30 Years

J.C. RENNISON & CO. FLORISTS

Floral emblems and cut flowers for all occasions.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 36-1911.

Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice. Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.