

## 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 weanling 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 "squalers" 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.

Milk should never be exposed to foul air in the cow stable or in dirty tanks before it is delivered to the creamery.

Those who get best results in the garden must practice seed selection to some extent by saving the most perfect specimens.

The primary principle in the making of silage is the exclusion of air in order to prevent decay; therefore, not only the walls, but the doors, must be perfectly airtight.

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 fall.

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.

Do not hurry the mare that is with colt when she is eating. She ought to have plenty of time to chew her feed well.

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.

The amount of feed used by cows depends somewhat upon their body weight, larger cows requiring more feed for maintenance.

Common millet is one of the best varieties of millet to sow as an emergency hay or pasture crop, since it yields well under trying conditions of soil and climate.

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.

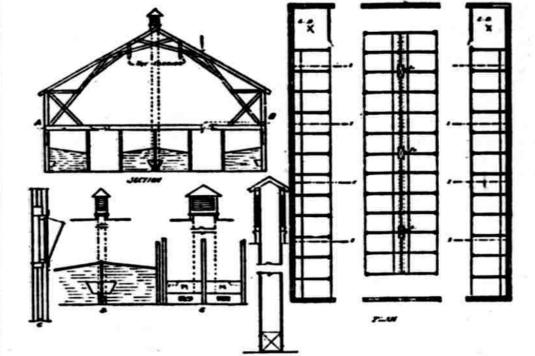
Fall fairs have already begun. Exhibit your poultry at as many of them as possible. You will learn much that will benefit you in many ways. Exchange ideas with the poultry breeders you meet there. The poultry industry has never yet been completely mastered by any one man.

## EXCELLENT VENTILATION OF STABLES OF ORDINARY SIZE

Most Satisfactory System is Described and Illustrated—No Plan That Will Automatically Meet All Conditions of Wind and Weather—The Cause of Corrosion of Metal Frames.

For stables of ordinary width, the common and most satisfactory form of fresh air inlet is a sash at each stall hinged at the bottom, opening inward, but with galvanized iron pieces attached to the sides of the window frame, so that the only air admitted has to take an upward course over the top of the sash, writes George F. Weston in the County Gentleman. This prevents direct drafts. A piece of chain stapled to the top of the frame, with a beheaded wire nail projecting from the top of the sash, allows the window to be opened any number of links. The free edges of the metal side plates are turned upward so as to make a stop that prevents the windows from falling open too wide.

There is no system of ventilation that will automatically meet all conditions of wind and weather, which at times will call for the closing of all windows to windward, and opening

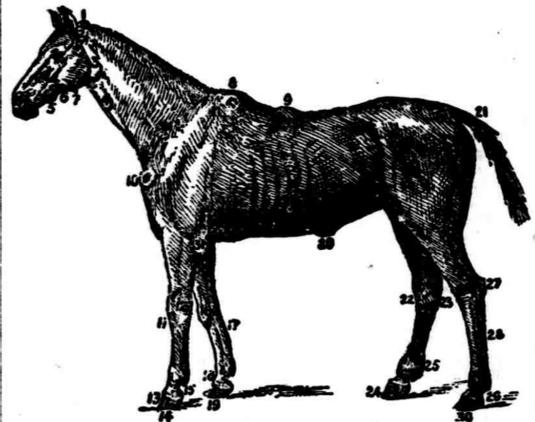


Plan of Stable Showing Method of Ventilation—A, Inlets between ceiling joists; B, Inlets on hay floor; C, Window inlets; D, Side section of double stall and exhaust flue; E, Back view, same; F, Exhaust flue and side connection; 1, 1, 1, Location of passage inlets.

of those on the sheltered side a mere crack. In winter when the horses come in hot, and in the case of work horses, cannot be rubbed quite dry, it will often save colds to keep everything tight until they are dry and have cooled off. The stable shown in the illustration is an extra wide one, and to secure sufficient fresh air inlets for the central double row of horses, it may be necessary to make ducts from the outside to the openings in the ceiling over the center of each passage, about 14 by 20 inches, and marked I, I, I in the plan. These can be closed by a board, with pin sliding on bottom of ducts. The easiest way to make these ducts is to enclose between two ceiling joists, or if this cannot be done, make as at B on hay floor above.

The exhaust flues for a stable of this design should be three in number, about two feet six inches by one foot six inches, extending from bottom of manger clear to the roof. Each one connects with lateral flues below manger, so as to tap eight stalls, and the openings to each stall should increase in size as they leave

## DISEASES OF HORSE LOCATED



The location of some diseases of the horse is shown in the illustration herewith, which is taken from the North-West Homestead:

1. Poll evil; 2. swelling by bridle pressure; 3. inflamed parotid gland; 4. inflamed jugular vein; 5. caries of the lower jaw; 6. fistula of parotid duct; 7. bony excrescence; 8. fistula of withers; 9. saddle gall; 10. tumor caused by collar; 11. splint; 12. malanders; 13. a treat on the coronet; 14. sand crack; 15. quitter; 16. knee bunch; 17. clap on back sinews; 18. ringbone; 19. foundered foot; 20. ventral hernia; 21. rat tail; 22. spavin; 23. curb; 24. quarter crack; 25. thick leg; 26. malanders; 27. capped hock; 28. swollen sinews; 29. grease; 30. sand crack; 31. tumor of elbow.

## TO DESTROY GROUND HOGS

May be Poisoned With Wheat Soaked in a Solution of Strychnine—Also Easy to Trap Them.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ)

Ground hogs may be poisoned with wheat soaked in a solution of strychnine, but they can easily be trapped at the entrance of their burrows. A better way is to soak a bit of moss or hay with bisulphate of carbon and place it well down into the burrow covering the entrance with a heavy cloth. The carbon being heavier than air it penetrates to the bottom of the burrow and kills the animals instantly. Great care in handling bisulphate of carbon must be observed because it is a deadly poison and must never be inhaled. The bottle containing it should be kept tightly corked until the moment it is to be used.

## Turkey Breeding

The turkey crop hatched previous to June 1 should attain good growth by the last of November, the cock birds reaching ten or twelve pounds. The turkey is not fully matured until two years of age, and is in his prime at three years, and nearly as good at four years old. It is therefore a mistake to sell off all the older birds and retain the young ones for breeding purposes.

Young turkeys are of a delicate nature until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, which usually occurs at about three months of age. After that they are hardy, and may be allowed unlimited range at all times.

Poultry in Ireland. Ireland is the greatest poultry growing country in the world. It is far ahead of France, though we have always accepted the latter as the leading country in this industry. Ireland, with a population of not quite 5,000,000, has 14,000,000 fowls; while France, with a population seven times greater, has only 10,000,000.

## REST FOR COW IS ESSENTIAL

Animal, Like Other Machines, Must Be Given Sufficient Time for Making Needed Repairs.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ)

Too many farmers milk their cows from "calf to calf." In some states the law forbids the selling of milk of cows within two weeks of calving or five days after. This rest is none too long and in fact young heifers would do better if they were given a longer rest before calving.

We once heard a farmer at county institute defend his practice of milking his cow up to the last moment on the ground that he worked every day and wanted his cows to do the same.

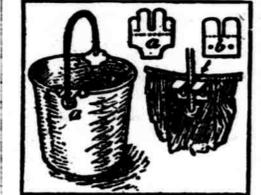
A woman asked him if he did not rest on Sundays and he rather shamefacedly replied that he worked every day in the week, particularly during the summer months. Not much use arguing with a man like that, but experience shows that it is much better for the health and usefulness of the cow, especially heifers, to give her at least a month's rest during the year.

A cow is a milk machine. It is true, and we want to get all we can out of her, but like machines made of steel and wood she must be given time for repairs or she will wear out all too quickly.

## TO KEEP HANDLES UPRIGHT

Pail Arranged in This Manner Will Often Be Found of Great Convenience Around Dairy.

It often happens that one finds it convenient to have a pail on which the handle will remain upright at all times, says the Farm and Home. An ordinary pail can be fixed to produce the desired result. A piece of tin, a. is cut as shown, and attached to the side of the pail at the place where the handle comes by bending the slot over so that it engages the handle



Keeps Handles Upright.

and will hold it firmly in place. This type is for metal pails.

At b is shown a piece of tin cut for use on wooden pails. Instead of being bent over the edge of the pail the piece is screwed to the wood.

## CARE PREVIOUS TO CALVING

Cow Should Be Placed in Comfortable Stall, Well Littered, in Which There is No Manger.

For ten days preceding the time for calving, the cow should be kept in a comfortable, well-littered box stall or pen, in which there is no manger. The feed should be given in a box or basket, which should be removed after the feed is taken. The coarse feed may be put in the corner, and no more should be given than she will eat. This rule should, however, be observed, not only before calving, but at all times. Throwing large quantities of roughage before a cow leads her into the bad habit of eating only the most appetizing parts, and so wasting much feed. It is a good practice to take a lantern and go the rounds of the barn, before retiring for the night, to see that everything is as it should be.

## Milk Fever

Milk fever can be prevented very easily by milking the cow regularly before she drops her calf. If she is usually a heavy milker, she should be as regularly milked for a few weeks before calving as she is after. Begin the milking at least two weeks before the time for the arrival of the calf. During the first week once each day is sufficient, but the last week she should be milked both night and morning.

## Air-Tight Milk Can

A new type of milk can has been invented which is air-tight, and is easily cleaned. Filled at the dairy and sealed with the owner's label, the can is so constructed that it delivers automatically and accurately any quantity that is desired, and runs out clean to the last drop.

## Liberal Feeding Pays

A poor cow may be made to pay her way at least by liberal feeding. It is equally true that a good cow may be made to lose by stingy treatment.

## DAIRY NOTES

Scalding water is an essential in the dairy. When butter prices are low there is absolutely no excuse for keeping poor cows.

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

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

One of the best indications of a good milk cow is the large and tortuous milk veins.

Care should be taken that the cow does not have to wade through filth in the barnyard.

Pouring or dipping the milk several times from one can to another rapidly cools it.

To do good work the cream separator must be level and on a good solid foundation.

The separator means the greatest profit with the least cost in handling and marketing milk.

## EXPLANATION



"Honest, Mr. Bird, I only came up here for the view!"

## 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."

"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.

The Heights of Song. Miss Mary Garden, at a supper in New York that preceded her departure for Europe, praised a new tenor.

"He is one of those tenors," said Miss Garden, "who have to shut their eyes when they sing."

"Why so?" asked a young millionaire.

"Because," she replied, smiling, "he goes so high it makes him dizzy."

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully the every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Not Much of a Water User. Hewitt—Gruet spends money like water.

Jewett—I thought you said he spent it freely.

## Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolicine is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scarring. Sold everywhere. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

## Out of the Whirlpool

Jonah joined the Vacation Liars club.

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

## ASK 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. Otisfield, Le Roy, N.Y.

## Just set to work and do a thing,

and don't talk about it. This is the great secret of success in all enterprises.—Sarah Grand.

## BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE

Send 2c stamp for free samples of my very choice Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and forward designs. Ask Post Card Club, 721 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

## Young people should reverence their

parents when at home, strangers when abroad, and themselves when alone and at all times.—Massillon.

## Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat

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

## Good Reason.

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

"Because he wanted to be the tank."

## Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children

teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle.

## Happiness like the snail, is never

found from home, nor without a home.—Judson.

## Lewis' Single Binder gives a man what

he wants, a rich, mellow-tasting cigar.

## To be without enemies is to be un-

worthy of having friends.—Joubert.

## WHY BE WEAK?

Why suffer backache, headache, dizziness, weakness, urinary irregularities and other troubles that arise from disordered kidneys? Don't miss the chance to get rid of them. 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 176 to 127 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.

## Consolidation.

"You say I'm a liar, sir?"

"You claim that I'm a thief, sir?"

"Say—"

"Well?"

"Let's go into partnership. You get the money and I will pay the taxes."

There are imitations, don't be fooled. Ask for Lewis' Single Binder cigar, 5c.

Let us return to nature, and her varieties and integrities.

## If You Suffer

from a bad stomach, inactive liver, constipated bowels, you should try

## HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It is absolutely pure, safe and reliable and will always do the work.

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**Electrotypes**

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That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature *Wm. Wood*

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