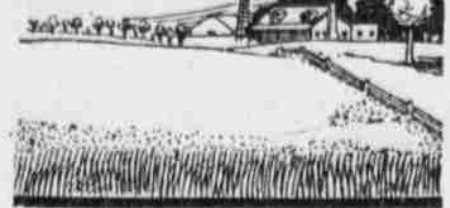


NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Stock like cowpeas.
Pack all fruit carefully.
Take good care of helpers.
Manure the garden in the fall.
Put the machinery under cover.

"The prop of the dairy"—a well filled silo.
Give the weanling colts all the oats they will eat.
The hen that fattens readily is usually not a good layer.

An ounce of salt to a pound of butter is about the right average.
Gather your vegetables before heavy frosts and store in suitable places.

Cuts, lacerations and bruises are treated in the cow the same as in man.
Sweet clover is one of the most valuable crops for improving run-down soils.

After the haying and harvesting are completed, change the sheep from the regular pasture.
The ewe flock should be run through the mill and culled just as the wheat is before sowing.

Dusty feeding places are very injurious, and lack of sunshine for early pigs is detrimental.
Somehow the poultry yard seems to be the very last place that reforms in stock breeding take place.

The ideal time for picking apples is a matter that must be settled to a large degree by the individual.
A liberal banking of sheds on the north side will prove a boon to the cows when the cold weather comes.

At this season of the year with the coming of the fall rains, a dry shelter should be provided for the sheep.
The value of livestock on the farm for turning low-priced products into good money has never been thoroughly understood.

Fall plowing usually produces a better corn crop than spring plowing, the ground being mellowed by the frost and rain.
It is said by observers that a hog roots in the ground for alkali which it finds in the soil and which aids him in digestion.

Let the hogs husk their own corn. Corn and soy beans, corn and rape, or corn and pumpkins, will produce pork for \$3 per cwt. or less.
Fall is a better time to manure the garden or potato patch than spring. The richness has time to soak into the soil during the winter.

Don't leave any rotten fruit lying around in the orchard for the insect pests to harbor in this winter and hatch their young out next spring.
One lesson that short hay crops have taught us is that a crop of hay can be raised along the roadside where weeds had their home before.

The dairyman who is trying with dry feed, to compete with the man with a silo, might as well make up his mind to get a silo next summer.
Rub the cow's udder with a damp cloth before milking. We would discharge a milkster whom we caught wetting the teats with milk drawn into the hand.

Fruit picking must be done carefully, as all bruised fruit quickly decays. Do not leave any decayed fruit on the trees or lying around on the ground.
Cattle uniformly of the same color and general conformation make a much better appearance in the pasture fields or in the farm yard than those of great variety of colors and general appearance.

It is always best to give slop or drink of any kind to hogs before they have had their feed of grain. When cold weather sets in it is better yet if the slop can be warmed. Ice cold slop does not do hogs much good in very cold weather.
Some farmers have so much to do that manure lies around their yards from year to year, just naturally rotting down where it does harm instead of good. What is the use of mapping out so much to do that often that which is most profitable has to be left undone?

Geese are easy to raise.
A bone cutter is essential.
Protect young fruit trees.
Sell all the superfluous cockerels.
Good fences help make good neighbors.

Englishmen eat, on an average, 95 eggs a year.
Study individual tastes in the cows, and feed accordingly.
Australia raises nearly 10,000,000 acres of wheat a year.

To most farmers the old cow looks better than she used to.
Better three good cows any time than a half dozen scrubs.
High feeding, unless the horse is used every day is a positive injury.

Keep the sire in service just as long as improvement follows his use.
A little green corn in the stalk occasionally will be relished by the hogs.
Regularity in milking hours means more milk in the pail with the same feed.

The fall-plowed land should not be worked, but should be left rough over winter.
The onion crop in Texas was so large this year that it barely paid expenses.

Better than saving the largest potatoes is to save the seed from the most productive hills.
The yellow condition of the alfalfa indicates that it has not received sufficient nitrogen.

If your garden is too wet at times remember that fall is a good time to put in the drains.
If alfalfa or clover will not thrive in your climate or soil it is pretty certain cowpeas will.

Hairy or winter vetch may be sown in the fall, and will be a very useful early spring forage.
Give the wethers extra grain and send them to market before the pasture is dried and short.

If the pigs are thrifty and doing well that is good evidence that they are being pretty well fed.
If you are tired of making milk on high-priced mill feed why not try alfalfa, clover or cowpeas next year?

Save the wood ashes during the coming winter and you will have the best kind of fertilizer for the orchard.
Many a new and valuable implement is left out all winter more through carelessness than anything else.

Close housing and bad ventilation in the cow stable are favorable conditions for starting tuberculosis in a herd.
Good breeding and good feeding are so closely related that they must go together, one is useless without the other.

If sheep are in a good thrifty condition at the start two months of good feeding will properly fatten for market.
Why not lay by the returns from the next few dozen eggs and buy a bone cutter? It will pay for itself in one winter's time.

A horse may be sound in every particular but if he has not a level head he is never a pleasant horse and rarely a valuable one.
A spool of copper wire will come in handy for repairing all sorts of small breaks. Even common baling wire finds hundreds of uses.

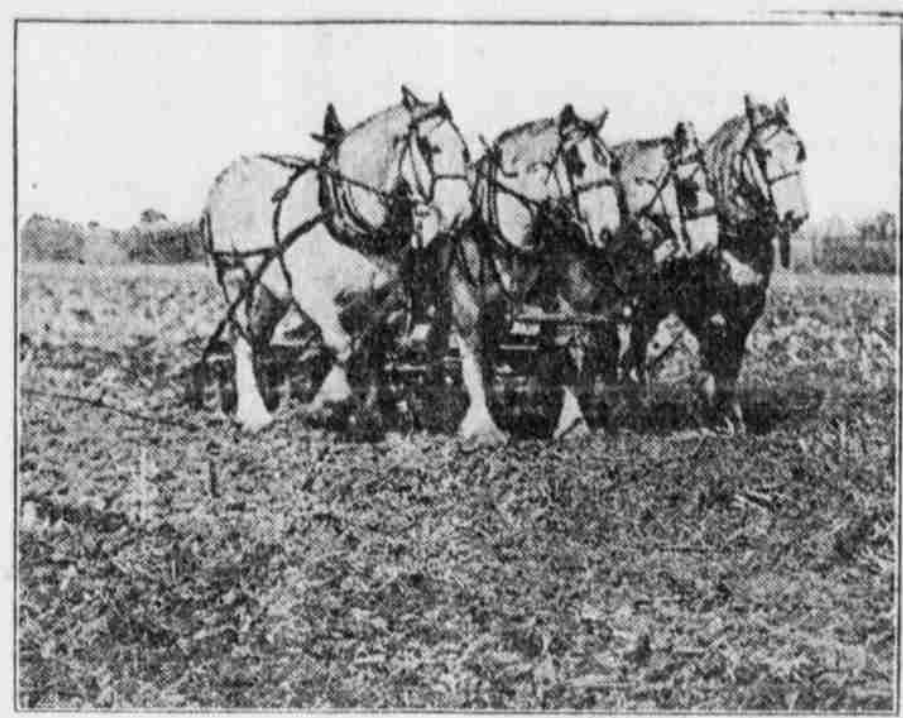
With beef prices soaring, the temptation to sell dairy heifer calves for veal is strong, but the foresighted dairyman does not think of giving in to it.
Apples have been found to keep better if well colored and ripened, though not overripe. Picking should not be delayed till this fruit commences to fall.

Ensilage cannot be destroyed by fire and is the best feed produced on the farm for the cow in milk. The dairyman who does not build a silo is wasting part of his profits.
Fodder that is somewhat green when cut should be left very lightly tied in the shock for a day or two in order that it may cure out before being tied and bound tightly together.

A good salve for all kinds of sores on man or beast, sore neck on horses or shoulders is made by taking equal parts of lard and bees-wax, melt and add half as much turpentine to the mixture.
No breed of farm stock is so highly developed that it can be kept at a high standard without careful selection and culling. The fact that stock has attained a high plane is evidence of selection that must be continued.

DEMAND FOR HEAVY HORSES CONTINUES GOOD AT ALMOST PROHIBITIVE PRICES

Enormous Number of Auto-Trucks Not Crowding Animals Out of Business as Many Are Led to Believe—Number Increased From 13,000,000 to 21,000,000 in Decade.



Profitable Animals on Any Farm.

(By JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, Secretary of Minnesota Stallion Registration Board.)

Never in the history of the draft horse has the future appeared so promising to breeders as now, despite the statements of a leading speaker at the annual meeting of the State Veterinarians' association at Minneapolis that the automobile and auto-truck were driving it out of business. There is no reason, in the light of statistics, why the doom of the draft horse should be spelled by the auto.

Though the enormous number of auto-trucks in the cities might lead one to believe that they were crowding the draft horse out of business, actual figures do not prove it. Statistics in the office of the Minnesota stallion registration board show that the number of sires used in this state for horse-breeding has increased from 3,544, May 1, 1910, to 4,445, May 1, 1912. During the same period the number of registered draft sires has increased 35 per cent, there now being over 1,450 in Minnesota. This is an excellent guide to conditions of the industry in this state and throughout the country.

Never in the history of the Chicago and St. Louis markets, the two largest ones in the United States, has the demand been so keen or the prices so high for high class horses of all sypes, especially the superior draft type. Statistics from the U. S. bureau of animal industry show that the number of horses in this country has increased from 13,500,000 to 21,500,000 in the past decade. The value of all horses in this country has increased from \$45 to \$115 in the same period. This has occurred despite the increase in the use of automobiles.

First class draft horses have been almost prohibitive in price this year, because of the great demand for them, and a team of drafters has often sold as high as \$800 to \$1,000. The demand for high class saddle and carriage horses in the eastern cities has been so great that their prices have been almost prohibitive to many who can afford automobiles.

All this should be very encouraging to persons in the United States interested in horse-breeding. When horses have increased at so rapid a rate the last two years, and prices

have kept soaring in spite of the increase, there is no reason to believe that the automobile will ever drive them out of business. Instead of the automobile causing a scarcity of horses, it would be more reasonable to say that the scarcity of horses has caused the temporary advent of the automobile and auto-truck.

Farmers in Minnesota need not fear to grow more horses. If they are large, sound, and serviceable, they will always demand the highest prices. The horse industry is founded on a permanent basis, and has no reason to conflict with the automobile industry in any way.

KEEPING POULTRY FREE FROM LICE

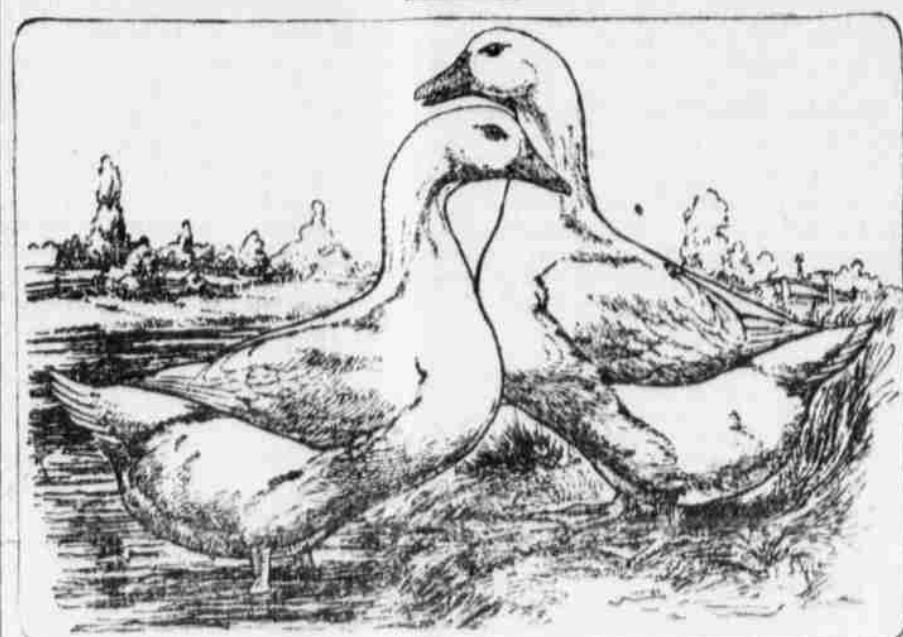
Recipe for Making Ointment Recommended by Prof. Graham—Also Kills Fleas.

What many breeders consider better than powder for killing lice and mites is an ointment recommended by Professor W. R. Graham of Guelph, Canada, one who has made a life study of poultry in the Dominion.

It is composed as follows: Mercury, 50 parts; lard, 25 parts; beef suet, 23 parts; oleate of mercury, 2 parts. The suet, if bought from the butcher, will have to be rendered over a fire and poured into the lard while it is warm, and then stir in the mercury and oleate of mercury. Use a table knife or spoon to do the stirring. Do not put hands into it. Should it prove too stiff to easily apply as an ointment, thin with a little cotton seed oil. All ingredients should be weighed rather than measured. Put it away in small vaseline bottles or boxes well covered, and it will keep for months. This ointment will rid poultry of head lice and Texas fleas. For other mites and lice rub it in well about the fluff below the vent and under the wings. It will not only kill the live vermin, but destroy the nits as well.

It is a valuable thing for turkey raisers to use on the old and the young.

PEKIN DUCKS ARE QUITE PROFITABLE



My market ducklings are all raised from White Pekin ducks, which have the range of a half acre. Five ducks to one drake, says a writer in the Poultry Journal. I use hens for mothers, setting the eggs about February 1. I sell them at ten weeks old, when they weigh from five to six pounds, and secure 14 to 16 cents a pound live weight. When the ducklings are first hatched I keep them in small quarters and feed about six times a day, giving mixed feed, a little cornmeal, cut clover and plenty of sand after the first week, about four times a day. At six weeks I give them all they will eat of clean, mixed feed, cornmeal, clover, with fresh meat from a rendering place. I feed two quarts of meat, with plenty of sand, to 25 ducklings. The little fellows get fed every

time they open their mouths, and begin to walk around. When they are filled up they sit down and grow fat. My experience is at eight or nine weeks to give them all they can eat. I also feed green stuff as soon as it grows. The bulk of my feed the last week is meat and sand; all the meat they will eat. The man I sell to says my ducks beat all he sees; the meat is what does the work. Grain can't touch it. Pure water is essential in duck raising, and good yards, moved often in warm weather, as they are apt to sour. I feed all the sand I can mix in, keeping the ducklings quiet, and do not allow much exercise. All my ducks are sold live weight; it is just as profitable as the other way, and less trouble to handle them in that manner.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

HEAD OF WOMEN'S FEDERATED CLUBS



Mrs. Pennybacker, a picture of whom is herewith presented, was recently elected president of the Federation of Women's Clubs. It is said to be her idea that women, whose activities are directed to affairs outside their home circles, consist of three classes: First, those who work for their daily bread; second, those who are moved to action by the economic conditions surrounding working women and political abuses which affect the general public and strike particularly hard at women and children; third, those who are interesting themselves in public affairs as a means of broadening their mental horizons and acquiring a more liberal knowledge of the ways of the world.

In the first class there are in the United States six million women. Six million women are working for their bread and shelter. Their activities are, with few exceptions, compulsory. They work because hard practical necessity compels them.

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of women in the second class. They are in every city and village. From the richest woman in the metropolis who is using her wealth to alleviate the hardships of overburdened girls to the poor woman in the small hamlet who insists that the village constable shall keep children out of the one pool room.

The third class form the majority of the club women. There are about eight hundred thousand club members in the United States.

SIR GEORGE ALARMED BY AMERICA'S GAIN

Anglo-American amity means world supremacy or these two nations, according to the opinion expressed by Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia at the British capital, in an interview given out the other day. With a rupture of the friendship between the United States and Great Britain—and he sees no indication of unpleasantness—other powers might seek to change the balance of power, the commissioner said.

Sir George and Lady Reid have just finished a tour of the United States that extended over several weeks. Of course, he is duly impressed with the remarkable growth of American industries and American fortunes. But, do you know, Sir George actually thought at one time that the bally American foundation wasn't solid. He says so himself. Listen:

"To one who lives as far from the United States as I do your tremendous strides and development appear so rapid that it is hard to believe they are built on a solid foundation. One feels that the bubble must burst some day. But my visit has convinced me that you have built solidly, and that impression of which I spoke has been entirely dissipated."

Sir George also gave an interesting original expression of opinion about the little unpleasantness between the American colonies and England in 1776. "I wish to emphasize," he declared, "that there never was a war between the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States. At the time of the war with the American colonies it was not the people of England who brought about the strife. The people had really no voice in the matter. The king was influenced by bad advisers, and the people really had no say in the matter."



DR. PAGE MADE BISHOP OF NEW MEXICO

Rev. Herman Page, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, East 50th street and Madison avenue, Chicago, has been chosen bishop of New Mexico by the Episcopal house of bishops.

The announcement of Dr. Page's election came as a surprise to the members of his parish. None of the members had heard of the possibility of such action being taken. Some were inclined to express doubt as to whether Dr. Page would accept the appointment.

Only one other promotion was made by the house of bishops, that being the election of George Biller, Jr., formerly of New Jersey, to the bishopric of North Dakota. The house of bishops was in session for two days.

Dr. Page has been rector of St. Paul's church for twelve years. He came to Chicago from St. John's Episcopal church at Fall River, Mass.

The newly appointed bishop was graduated from Harvard with a degree of bachelor of arts in 1888. In 1891 he received the degree of bachelor of divinity from the Episcopal Theological seminary at Cambridge, Mass. In 1906 he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of divinity by the University of Pittsburgh.

JILTS A PRINCE TO WED AN AMERICAN

The engagement of Miss Katherine Britton, who, it is reported, flitted a prince to wed E. H. Harriman's son, Averill, is expected to be announced shortly. Young Harriman will inherit much of the millions left by his father, and Miss Britton, as the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Britton, will come into a large fortune.

Miss Britton spent the summer in Europe and at Narragansett Pier. She won fame in social circles at the national capital last winter by appearing at a dance with a golden snake twined about her corsage. The effect was so lifelike that it startled the guests until the wearer assured them it was made of jewels. As a devotee of aviation, she has also gained some prominence, having made several flights on the speedway with famous aviators.

At the time of Miss Britton's debut, several years ago, she was a member of the exclusive coterie of debutantes known as the "Big Six."

When Prince Koutacheff of the Russian embassy was transferred recently to another post it was reported that she had given him his "walking papers."

