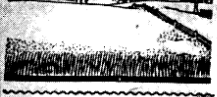


NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



William Pitt

Keep the nests clean.

Keep on swatting the flies.

Mules are becoming popular.

If possible, grow the pigs on pasture.

Flies and hot weather cut down dairy profits.

Alfalfa pasture and hogs is a great combination.

Rape is one of the best crops for temporary hog pasture.

It is as easy to teach a colt good manners as faulty ones.

The quack grass problem is largely a matter of poor drainage.

The separator should never be allowed in the barn or near it.

Never raise colts from a vicious mare. Like often produces like.

The horses should be given at least one feed of mixed hay once a day.

Many stallions are used too much to produce a large per cent of colts.

Trees should not be planted on a high slope, for the soil is likely to be too thin.

Never attempt to keep summer butter for early fall prices because it will not keep.

The horses cannot rest while lighting flies. Better shade or screen the barn windows.

It is a mistake to keep young turkeys in every year, particularly those hatched late.

Do away with blinders on the horse. Their use is a cruel practice and cause many eye defects.

See that your brood sows get plenty of exercise, so that they may produce large, healthy litters.

The hens simply cannot, and will not fill the egg basket and feed five to six miles on their bodies.

Don't expect an old horse that has worked all his lifetime to do as much as he did when he was young.

A man should be kept in the silo, spreading and packing the corn as fast as it comes from the cutter.

In training mules for use on the farm it is best to begin by using them for light work during the third year.

Corn stlage is just as valuable for carrying over stock and feeders as it is for fattening and finishing the heaves.

Sell your wool on a rising market. Nine times out of ten you will miss it if you try to keep it for something better.

Demand for good, productive farm property is steadily increasing. Some very high prices are paid for well-improved farms.

Sheep will live and thrive on much feed that is of little value for other stock, but that does not imply that they can do without.

Frequently put a little cayenne pepper in the dry mash; it will serve to keep them in condition. A little salt should also be given.

The sooner manure is spread in the field the smaller the loss of fertility removed and the smaller the amount of labor required to handle it.

The common chuk harrow is more generally used than any other implement, is durable, reliable, and when properly adjusted does good work.

Cowman have a value in crop rotation because they serve the double purpose of providing a crop of food and fertilizing the soil at the same time.

Keep from the three-year-old calf because he doesn't drink properly. To get a kick in the ribs you can't understand is a sign of a bad calf.

The great majority of diseases are in the best management and handling, and the weight desired, the stock and the health of the cow.

It does not pay to doctor a cow that is suffering from a contagious disease. The latter are never permanently cured, and will infect other animals to their own ruin.

EXERCISE THE STALLION.

Do not neglect the heifers.

A pony for the boy is handy.

Look out now for the mare and colt.

Now is the time to begin dipping the poultry.

Separate out the young roosters. Eat the old hens.

Water, the necessity of life, is too often denied live stock.

A night pasture should always be arranged near the barn.

In handling colts there is more profit in coaxing than in kicking.

Keep the manger sweet. Scalding water will correct this trouble.

Choose heifers make choice milkers—save the choicest for the dairy.

Be sure the mares and colts in pasture have shelter from the hot sun.

Keep the sweet potato vines clipped back to not over two feet in length.

The hotter the water the better job it does in cleaning the milk utensils.

The old-fashioned straw shed is a cheap and satisfactory shelter for the stock.

The American farmer has nearly \$40,000,000,000 invested in his business.

Lime does not take the place of fertilizer, but makes it more effective.

A little sand on the floors of the hen house will do away with dampness.

Turn the horses out to pasture their hot nights; it will help to cool their blood.

A bit of grain in the manger at milking time can call the cows farther than you can.

Do not neglect to give the calves each day some fresh locks of clover or alfalfa hay.

Success does not lie in the number of cows a man keeps, but rather in the kind he keeps.

Notice how closely the flies stick to the cows cool mornings. They need a little fly-repellant.

To allow the ewe and lamb to run together without thought of weaning is a poor sort of policy.

Farmers must realize that it requires feed to grow sheep, just as it does to grow cattle or hogs.

The man who is trying to keep hogs without pasture and forage crops is without years behind the times.

Without ice it is hard to get the cream at too low a temperature to churn quickly this time of year.

Sheep are comfort lovers, and the man who neglects to provide them with good, dry shelter makes a costly error.

Farmers all over the country must rely upon manure and leguminous crops to maintain the fertility of their soils.

Good sheep require good care to maintain their excellence. Poor sheep are always a burden on the rest of the flock.

Extremes and sudden changes in feeding, watering or salting will cause acute indigestion in sheep that is usually fatal.

The stallion needs plenty of exercise. Many owners put him in the harness and make him useful and he is better off for work.

Some fleecers will breed all winter, no matter how cold, but in extremely cold snaps many ewes and youngsters become fatally chilled.

Keep on good terms with the turkeys, so they will be easily penned when the winter comes and placing them on the market this fall.

Fence the hay and straw stacks so that the cattle cannot get at them. If permitted to eat around the bottom they will waste more than they eat.

There is nothing like milk for the chickens, either old or young. It will make them grow faster and keep them in good flesh better than anything else.

In killing and pressing poultry, handle gently to avoid bruising. Discoloration quickly follows a bruise, and diminishes the market value of the property.

It requires three months or more to grow a broiler, much depending upon the weight desired, the stock and the care. Broilers should about half a pound each when dressed.

It does not pay to doctor a cow that is suffering from a contagious disease. The latter are never permanently cured, and will infect other animals to their own ruin.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

As shows and exhibitions are supposed to emphasize progress, to bring by comparison new and better methods of operation, and so this is an era of close margins in business, the best minds of the country are constantly engaged in evolving low cost of production and marketing methods. It is reasonable to expect that an industry involving a billion of dollars annually, as does the dairy industry in America, must have the best brains of the day working out improvement in the vast problems that are attached to its many branches. That this stupendous industry might receive its proper recognition among the nation's activities, a few patriotic men organized this association for the purpose of holding an annual dairy show that would be a short course in dairy business unequalled anywhere else, mapping out a line of work to produce an educational event that would supplement the efforts of agricultural colleges, which was much to be desired in the dairy world, and each recurring show taking advantage of experience gained in the previous shows has improved until today it stands out as a new thing that its founders intend it shall be.

Twelve hundred to fourteen hundred head of the best breeds of dairy cattle are promised for exhibition this year, being judged by competent trained experts on type and performance, with a short course in dairy business and cost of production available, with what is best in the arts of breeding and feeding developed by the industry placed at the disposal of the visitor. This is the highest achievement of the genius of man on lines of caring for and marketing dairy products before you, the 1912 success promises to surpass all its predecessors, and it would indeed be a laudatory and justifiable time and expense of attendance upon this great show. While it is possible for the old-timer to gain most useful knowledge for his dairy farm activities, and a beginner can equip himself with the groundwork and stepping out on a successful dairy enterprise. The hundreds of men who commenced this show have been supplemented by several hundred others from all over the country who from contact were convinced of the integrity of purpose of its founders and desired to become identified with the work undertaken.

As success each year crowns the efforts of the management, the feeling takes root with the dairy people that this show should be the mecca to which all dairy interests in the dairy progress should make an annual pilgrimage and bring their fellows with them in goodly numbers.

This show is the mart for exchange of ideas and information that have made or broke those following the lines disclosed. It is the mart where that is best in dairying, be it breeding, or in the art of show yard, or developing to the highest standard of production for market purposes is discussed; where all that is best in features of merit, amplified, new and instructive features added in the government educational exhibit, no matter what character of stock raising he is engaged in a day or two spent at the W. L. Douglas show is the man who wants to advance in his methods and make more money from his farm. It is a farmer's show, the most interesting and the most helpful to the man who wants to advance in his methods and make more money from his farm. It is a farmer's show, the most interesting and the most helpful to the man who wants to advance in his methods and make more money from his farm. It is a farmer's show, the most interesting and the most helpful to the man who wants to advance in his methods and make more money from his farm.

CONCOCTIONS THAT WILL TEMPT POOR APPETITE.

When Heavy Meat Dishes Are Out of Place There is no Use in Advantages—Both Cooling and Nourishing.

The appetite laded by heat may be tempted by salads only when the salads are reasonable. Heavy meat concoctions and most of the fish mixtures are not suitable for hot weather. The ideal summer salad has three requisites—it must be light, appetizing in appearance and icy cold. French dressing is more reasonable than mayonnaise, also more digestible, and through fruits and vegetables are preferable to nuts, fish or meats. It is hard to get headed lettuce in summer, but if the young, tender leaves of the garden lettuce are crisp by being put in a cloth on the ice they are improved. Salad being both cooling and nourishing, may be eaten at both lunch and dinner. To prepare it easily have lettuce always crisping in the refrigerator and also have a pint bottle filled with a thick French dressing. This should well shaken before using, and any left in the salad bowl may be strained and poured back.

It is economical to use left-over vegetables and fruit from dinner of the previous day. Particularly nice is one made of tomatoes cut in slugs, asparagus, shredded green peppers, thinly sliced cucumber, a cake of Neufchatel cheese on liberal supply of Chilli sauce. This is well marinated with French dressing flavored with onion, or chopped onion may be mixed through the salad. Serve on a bed of lettuce.

This salad may be mixed with string beans, peas or small lima beans. Cream cheese is good through the mixture, and a touch of conventional grate American cheese thickly over it.

A rather heavier salad is made from hard-boiled eggs cut lengthwise. Remove yolks and rub to a paste with anchovies. Refill and put a slice of anchovy on each section. Serve on hearts of lettuce.

Another nice mixture for a plain lettuce salad are squares of cream cheese sprinkled thickly with caviare. Place these in the center of the lettuce and surround with a border of crisp bacon broken very fine. Cover with French dressing seasoned with chutney.

Green peppers are invaluable for a summer salad. Served whole, they are delicious when mixed with a highly seasoned mayonnaise. A spoonful of the dressing should be put on top of each cup. Another good one is cold slaw and shredded peppers well mingled. A pretty salad is made by arranging a bed of tender green lettuce leaves or young hearting leaves, and on it putting a center of cream cheese balls, then a row of shredded green peppers, another row of cheese balls and outer border of shredded pineapples. The canned corn may be used. Cover with a thick French dressing. If onions are liked, small pearl onions can be sprinkled over the cheese balls.

A delicious fruit salad is a round of tender pineapple placed on a lettuce leaf. On top of the pineapple dot berries in season, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries or currants, and in the center of the berry have a round of cream cheese. Border the fruit mixture with mayonnaise and put a little in the center of the cheese.

Mustard Pickle.

Three cauliflower, broken in small pieces, one quart small onions, one quart green peppers, cut fine. Make a brine of four quarts of water and one pint of salt, soak all in this brine over night. In the morning, wash through in this same brine, into a colander to drain.

Mix two-thirds of a cup of flour with six tablespoons of mustard, one cup brown sugar, one heaping teaspoon of turmeric powder, add enough cold vinegar to make two quarts in all. Boll until thick, stirring often to prevent scorching. Add the pickles and just heat through.

Burnt Sugar Cakes.

Two and one-half cups flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, two eggs, one-half cup butter, two teaspoons baking powder, two teaspoons flavoring. Take one cup sugar and burn in skillet, as soon as it is all melted pour in one-half cup of warm water; then stir until it looks like it was ready, and put in cake.

Filling.—One and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of milk, a little butter; cook in skillet, where sugar was burned. Then bake.

Lemon Tarts.

Fruit Paste. To one pint of flour add one teaspoon of baking powder; mix in one cupful of butter or lard; wet with cold water. Roll this and line tart cups. Fill with filling.

Filling.—One cup of sugar, juice of one lemon, one egg, piece of butter size of walnut (melted). Beat together thoroughly. Use one tablespoonful for each tart.

Tomato Salad With Cheese.

Peek and slice the tomatoes and arrange in a salad dish. Make a dressing of oil, white wine, salt and salt and stir in some grated Parmesan. Pour this over the tomatoes, let stand on ice for 15 minutes as an



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