

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

By better cultivation get better crops this year.

The surplus suckers in the berry patch must be treated as weeds. Cut them out.

Mix brains with the manure, and painstaking care with your cultivation and farming will pay.

Keep your eye on the orchard. Thin out the fruit so that no branch will become overweighed and snap off.

Corn for fattening, but not for bone-making. Get the frame of your hog built first before crowding the corn feed.

to three and one-half feet wide and long enough so that the animal will not have to stand in the gutter for comfort.

Improved methods of cultivation will do wonders, sometimes almost doubling the yields. Good cultivation more than pays.

Have extra plow points, cultivator teeth and duplicate bolts on hand. They may save you vexatious delay and serious loss.

As a general thing the farmer neglects the root crops. Valuable as food for livestock. Be sure you provide a supply for next winter.

The ration for a work horse should be about two pounds for every 100 pounds of weight. Ten to eighteen pounds should be grain, oats constituting a large part.

Sunshine has a money value for the farmer, not only when it comes to crop growing, but also as related to stock keeping. The dark stable never yet put thrift and health into cattle.

The first few days' warmth counts more than feed with the little chicks. When they are hatched in the incubator the brooder must be watched with the greatest care to see that the right temperature is provided. Not too hot to weaken, not too cold to chill.

Don't waste your manure. It is worth money. The farmer who applies either barnyard manure or chemical fertilizers without a very full knowledge of how much is really needed is wasting a product that has a money value. Applying fertilizers is a science that is just beginning to be studied by many of our farmers.

It is reported that State Senator Russell of Oklahoma is pushing a movement for the organization of "acre clubs" in every community in the state. The plan is that each member of the club is to plant an acre of some product, and the scheme is likely to prove a practical school for the education of prospective farmers. Here is a good idea for other states.

Cleanliness is absolutely essential in the handling of the milk utensils. When the milk cans come back from the factory clean them at once and place them on a rack especially provided for that purpose. Do not make the mistake many do in having this rack under the shade trees or on the north side of a building. Old Sol will prove your best friend in aiding you to keep the milk cans clean and sweet.

The value of tiling is coming more and more to be appreciated by the farmer. Heavy soils especially need this seemingly expensive treatment, but when it is considered that the productive capacity will be doubled it is not hard to figure out how tiling pays for itself in a very few seasons. To get the surplus water out of the soil makes it warmer and thus provides the conditions needful for vigorous growth.

A fox farm in Prince county, Prince Edward Island, is proving that occasionally peculiar types of farming can be made to pay a handsome profit. The parties who run this fox farm have their farm divided off into sections, each section under the care of one person, no one else being allowed to approach it. In this way the animals become accustomed to the person in charge and grow very tame, but if a stranger approaches they will hide and not be seen for a day or two. As most of the skins from the farms first referred to were invoiced and certified at this consulate for shipment to the United States, it can be stated that many of them in their green condition were valued at \$200 to \$250 each, one or two reaching \$450.

Peas that are affected by the weevil will float on water and the sound seed sink. Plant only the latter and burn the former, and you will have taken one step towards eradicating this pest from your garden. Where peas are used in large quantities for seed, such as field peas, the weevils may be killed by fumigation with carbon bisulfide. Place the peas in a receptacle which is as nearly air tight as possible and put on top of them some shallow dishes. Pour into them an ounce for each bushel of peas. Close the receptacle and let it remain for some hours. The fumes of the gas will kill the weevils. This gas is very explosive and fire of any kind, including pipes and cigars, must be kept away, or serious results will follow.

Proper care of breeding stock insures healthy, vigorous chicks.

Thinning fruit gives larger and better fruit, and means greater profit.

Grow more silage corn and then get it into the silo so that it will keep.

Stable manure reinforced by hard wood ashes makes the best orchard fertilizer.

It pays to spray in the declaration of those who have tried it. Do you begin this year?

Give the horse his heaviest feeding at night after the day's work is over and when he has time to digest it.

Where alfalfa is not grown cowpeas make excellent substitute for fall pasturing for sheep. Plan for such a crop.

There are a thousand and one ways of waste on the farm. Be on the watch for them. Stop the little leaks.

The farmer who is making the business of hog raising a matter for scientific study is the man who is making certain of his profits.

The dirt road becomes a good road under the faithful application of the split-log drag. What kind of a road have you alongside of your place?

A cow's digestive system is never improved by drinking from the mud-puddles in the pasture. Drain all such places and provide clean, pure water.

Ideas, like seeds, are no good when laid up on the shelf of the mind and not used. Sow your ideas in the soil of farm experience and reap the harvest of better things.

Crab grass which proves so troublesome in the corn fields during the late summer may be pastured off by the sheep or rather the lambs, for the latter are not likely to trouble the corn.

The matter of first consideration in planting an orchard is that of personal taste. Plant what you like. Other matters which must be considered are soil and location. Select trees which will thrive under the conditions you can provide.

Partial paralysis in pigs may be successfully treated in some cases by dosing with epsom salt, one ounce to each animal, following this with one dessertspoonful of cod liver oil, ten grams phosphate of lime and two drops nux-vomica given twice a day for several weeks.

Like the gun that isn't loaded the bull that isn't dangerous is the one that generally goes off and does damage to some one. Don't trust too far the most docile appearing animal. In an instant some time his temper may change and some one be killed or injured before he can escape, or the bull be conquered. Take no chances.

Hatching muskmelon seeds under a sitting hen is the method of a New York market gardener in getting early melons, for she "it is all in getting the seed to sprout." He puts the seed to soak over night in a rag and the next day puts them under the hen, where the heat starts the seeds in three or four days and they are ready to put in the ground in the cold frame.

The medium-sized hog at the present time seems most in favor. Hogs weighing from 300 to 600 pounds or more were once thought to be ideal, but it became apparent to swine growers that every day a hog lived over one year it was losing money for its owner. Now hogs are so managed and fed that in eight or ten months they are large enough to meet the popular demand.

The margin between the cost of the feeders and the price received for them when finished is one factor which decides very largely whether a profit can be realized. If the market price for all grades of cattle is lower than the finished animals are to be marketed than it was when they were bought this narrowing of the margin will often result in a less danger of loss when feeds are cheap.

A farmer who has had considerable experience with kicking cows tells us his method of handling them. He takes a piece of inch rope seven or more feet long. He makes a loop in one end, and through this loop runs the rope after passing it around both legs above the joint of the middle of the leg, the rope being crossed between the legs. This arrangement will prevent the rope or loop from slipping down over the legs of the cow. The loop through which the end of the rope is passed should be on the side of the leg and near the milker, as this brings the loose end of the rope in his lap. This end he holds between the palm and his left leg. When the cow kicks she will be able to push her foot forward but a few inches.

The Union Stock Yards at Chicago together with the big packers and the University of Illinois are interested in a project for the establishment of a new veterinary college at Chicago. It has been agreed definitely that the stock yards is to furnish the land on which the packers will erect and equip a building, giving \$250,000 for the purpose, and the university will provide the running expenses, \$30,000 being available at the present time. This will certainly prove a fine thing, as there is no place on earth where such thorough demonstrations in clinical work may be made as at the Chicago yards. It is the intention to equip the new college with the best educators it is possible to procure. The physical appointments of the school will be most elaborate and up-to-date. The University of Illinois, controlling the school in every way and shaping its policies and destinies in the enlightened manner predicated by the success of its officials in the great field of education, will have an opportunity hitherto unequalled to offer veterinary training to an almost unlimited number of students.

BITTER-SWEET FOR EGYPT

RAISING OF ASSOUAN DAM EXTENDS FERTILE FIELDS BUT RUINS ANCIENT TEMPLES.



THE TEMPLE AT DANKEH WHICH WILL COLLAPSE UNLESS UNDERPINNED



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In reaching for the prize of fertile fields, which mean present prosperity, Egypt bids fair to wreck, if not completely lose the priceless archaeological treasures which have been her peculiar possession through the centuries, for the raising of the great Assouan dam has increased the height of the overflow waters until many of the ancient temples are completely submerged, while others are partly so. This annual encroachment of the mighty waters of the Nile upon the sacred places of Egypt is undermining the vast piles of stone and absolute ruin is inevitable. Thus must Edfu, the temple with the sweet, thus for her fruitful fields she must pay the price of her ancient monuments.

The Assouan dam, 850 miles above Cairo, was only completed a short time ago, and now the height of the structure has been raised so that the waters of the Nile spread out over a larger area of country. This dam is of solid masonry and is penetrated by 180 gates intended for regulating the flow of water. Constructed from granite blocks brought from the old quarries at Assouan, it runs directly across the river for a distance of 2,150 yards. Rising 130 feet above the foundation, the thickness of the dam varies from 23 feet at the top to 98 feet at the bottom. The additional masonry on the dam has raised it nine feet so that the stored water may reach a height of 23 feet above its level. The 180 sluice gates include 140 lower sluices 23 times 6 1/2 feet for the distribution of water and 40 upper sluices 6 1/2 times 11 feet to permit the escape of surplus water. The iron gates of the sluices are regulated by the help of electrical winches standing on top of the dam. The total length of the immense dam is 1 1/4 miles; the height from foundation about 130 feet; the difference of level water above and below 67 feet and the total weight of masonry over 1,000,000 tons.

To the west of the dam has been constructed a navigation canal by means of which boats are "locked" up and down stream. The same length as the big dam, it is provided with four locks each 230 feet long and three feet wide. The two upper gates of the locks are 63 feet high, and the others 49, 39 and 35 feet high.

When the Nile begins to rise, usually at the beginning of July, all the 180 sluices are opened. After December 1, when all the suspended mud has passed through and the water has become comparatively clear, the gates are gradually closed, one after the other in regular order. The lake upon the dam becomes quite full about February 1.

When the want of water in Egypt begins to be quite noticeable, which is about the end of April, the quantity required for cultivation is drawn off gradually from the reservoir until it is entirely empty. This occurs usually about the middle of July.

The original plan for the Assouan dam was worked out by Sir William Willcocks at the Egyptian ministry of public works, under the superintendence of Sir William Garstin, under secretary of state. The carrying out of the plans was intrusted to a firm of English contractors, Messrs. John Aird & Co. Two months after the signing of the contract the permanent works

were commenced, and soon thousands of native laborers and hundreds of Italian granite masons were hard at work laying the foundations and preparing the bed of the river to receive its enormous weight of masonry. In February, 1899, the cornerstone of the dam was laid by the duke of Connaught. Immediately after, the work was fairly started. At times there was great pressure to get a section complete before the inevitable rise of the Nile, and as much as 3,600 tons of masonry were executed per day.

On December 10, 1902, the dam was formally declared complete, though so many were the unforeseen and unexpected difficulties encountered that at one time Sir Benjamin Baker, under whose advice the plans were accepted, stated to Lord Cromer that he could form no estimate of the actual cost or time that might be involved. All that he said when the "rotten rock" in the bed of the river was discovered was that, "though conditions were bad, the job could be done." To which Lord Cromer replied that, whatever the cost in time or money, the dam must be finished.

This shows the spirit in which this gigantic enterprise was conceived and accomplished. On December 10, 1902, after three years of prodigious labor, the dam was formally declared complete in the presence of the duke and duchess of Connaught and Lord Cromer.

The quantity of water now stored is more than 2 1/2 times that contained by the reservoir, and affords sufficient irrigation for 950,000 acres of land formerly lying waste in the southern districts of Egypt. The cost of this extension is estimated at \$1,500,000 English money, or \$7,500,000 American coin.

One unfortunate feature about this vast dam at Assouan is that the temples of Philae and many others in lower Nubia will be completely covered by the dammed up water, thus causing undue saturation of the sandy soil, which will probably undermine the foundations of the temples and ultimately cause their destruction if not removed. However, the idea of placing them on other sites has already been under serious consideration.

France Maintaining Her Sea Power. France proposes to maintain her sea power. The new French Dreadnaughts which are building are to have armaments which, it is said, will place these vessels in a class superior to that of their British namesakes. A Paris paper states that the new battleships, six in number, are to be armed with the heaviest types of naval artillery used in France, each ship carrying 16 guns. Great improvement in the rapidity of fire has been made, and a competition among French naval armors for improved devices for the rapid and efficient handling of heavy artillery on board ship has resulted in an automatic mechanism that will keep the guns trained on any fixed object as at first laid, in spite of the roll of the ship. It is calculated that the new battleships will be able to fire 1 1/2 tons of shot a minute.

Several powerful armored cruisers will also soon be added to France's navy. Thus, while army reduction is favored, the sea power of the nation is to be strengthened.

THE OLD MAN GOES FISHING

And His Good Wife Always Knows What Bait He Used.

"The ol' man's been a fishin' right frequent since prohibition," said the ol' woman, "an' I kin tell by his actions arter he gets home what sorter bait he fished with. When he cusses out the whole fishin' business as no good, an' says the river might's well be as dry as the state, I know by that that he hain't had nary a dram; but when he swears ter ketchin' a fish as long as the ole he's tellin', I well knows that his train come in!"

"Last night he come from the river lookin' like a drowned rat, an' 'lowed that a sturgeon—ten foot long of he wuz a inch—had pulled him in the river, an' ef it hain't been fer a friendly alligator, he'd a-drownded shore enough. The alligator, havin' jest woke up from his long winter sleep, wuz makin' fer the shore to swallow a lighted-knot fer his breakfast, an' he got staddled on him, an' come clear 'er the water. Now, that didn't mean

but one thing, an' that wuz that his train come in, an' he'd drammed so much that him an' the jug felled in the river!"

"An' what gits me is, when he's a-lyin' like that he full believes it's as true as what the preacher says 'bout what he's goin' to 'fore he knows jest! An' kaze I don't say nuthin'—only jest look an' listen—he thinks it's all Bible to me! But I'll say this: I wuz fooled once—when I married him—but he hain't never fooled me sense!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Sustenance from the Tamarind. Tamarind seeds are to be reckoned among the fairly nutritious plant products that have been reported to provide food during periods of famine in India, says Nature. The pulp of the fruit is an esteemed ingredient of certain condiments. The kernels of the seeds when freed from the skin and roasted furnish a not unwholesome flour suitable for mixing with cereals to make small cakes.

Round the Capital

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Attorney General Is a Stay-at-Home

WASHINGTON.—Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte is an American who never has passed out of the dominion of Uncle Sam and who has registered a vow never to do so. When Mr. Bonaparte accepted a position in President Roosevelt's cabinet he made known this limitation on his usefulness and took the place only on condition that his official duties should never oblige him to leave the United States. Just why the attorney general has determined never to visit an alien land no one can say positively, though it is easily surmised that he makes this protest against the way in which his maternal grandmother was treated by the great Corsican. During the lifetime of the elder brother, Col. Jerome Bonaparte, Charles Bonaparte frequently was invited to Paris by the head of the family, then in his prime, Napoleon III, but he always disdainfully refused the invitation to join a family circle which frowned on American affiliations.

Mrs. Bonaparte has been a sufferer from a peculiar digestive trouble for many years, and she frequently has been ordered to the German spas for treatment. Mr. Bonaparte has urged her to go, but has refused to be persuaded into accompanying her. As she is a devoted wife of the old-fashioned type who would not appreciate a sojourn in Europe without her husband, Mrs. Bonaparte has been compelled to get what aid she could at American springs.

All the world knows how keenly disappointed the indomitable Elizabeth Patterson was when her only son decided to marry an American, Miss Williams of Baltimore, when she had chosen his princely cousin Charlotte Bonaparte for his consort. Rumor has it that Miss Williams, afterward mother of the present attorney-general of the United States, had reason to know of her august mother-in-law's sentiments regarding her. Charles Bonaparte emphasizes the fact that he at least of the American branch of the great Corsican's family is proud of being the only American, and he is so deeply-dyed in his love of his native country that he will not leave her soil even for a brief visit.

Senator's Neck Broken 35 Years Ago



SENATOR MONEY of Mississippi has lived 35 years with a broken neck and did not know it until the other day. Not until he went to a physician for treatment for neuralgia, from which he suffered for years, did he learn of his real condition.

At the first battle of Franklin, in April, 1863, Mr. Money was a cavalryman in the confederate service. While riding through the streets he was struck by a bullet that circled around his ribs, doing no other injury. The shock was such that Mr. Money was thrown from his horse and struck on his head. Being helpless he was captured and taken with him to the federal lines. He did not ask for hospital treatment, was exchanged later, rejoined his troop and fought until the war closed.

Years passed and Mr. Money entered the senate. Neuralgia had taken a firm hold of him and his eyesight had grown so bad as to approximate blindness. He was advised to try osteopathy. He went to New York, accompanied by his son. Almost the doctor's first remark was:

"Why, senator, you have had your neck broken. I would say you were thrown from a horse and sustained the broken neck."

"That is just exactly what did happen," replied Senator Money, recalling the injury at Franklin.

"I can cure your neck," said the physician; "it will require but a moment's time."

The osteopath laid the senator on a table, took hold of the misplaced vertebra with both hands and put it into proper position.

The physician told Senator Money that he must take precautions until the weakened muscles regained their normal strength. He was cautioned not to turn his head in looking at anything, but to move his entire body. These instructions were observed and the neck apparently became as strong as it was 35 years before the operation.

LaFollette's Wife a Real Help to Him

Mr. LaFollette's great gift was that of oratory. He tried for all the prizes in sight, and had the air of a man who thought he could win. Miss Case had some oratorical talents of her own, and began to cultivate them early and late. She won in the end, for the special prize for oratory at graduation came to her and not to the man who later became her husband.

It was not long, however, before the would-be winner of the prize won the winner, and they were married shortly after their graduation from the university in 1879.

Mrs. LaFollette is very domestic, and the social life at Washington has little or no attraction for her. She spends much of her time in works of charity and education.

When her husband was elected to congress Mrs. LaFollette spent her first winter in Washington taking a course in the law school of the George Washington university. Should it ever happen to be the part of this Wisconsin woman's duty to aid her husband in his campaign for the presidency, it is said he will have at his command assistance he will in no wise neglect.

Famous Battle of Manila Bay Recalled

Capt. N. M. Dyer, the Raleigh, Capt. J. B. Coghlan, the Boston, Capt. F. Wilder, the small cruiser Concord, Commander A. Walker, the gunboat Petrel, Commander E. F. Woody, and the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch.

THE WHISKER IN PARIS.

Frenchmen Employ Every Means, Except Greenhouses, to Get Growth.

It is in Paris that the whisker reaches its highest state of cultivation and development, says Everybody's. The luxuriant verdure on the faces of some of the Parisians who strut along the boulevard every day can be compared to nothing but the riot of vegetation in the tropics. Every Parisian has whiskers, much whiskers if he can, but some whiskers, at any rate. He supplants nature's efforts with the best aids of the barber and trains and nurses his hairs into permanent and anxious care.

The Parisians spend hours on their beards and educate them into formal gardens, set pieces, shrubbery, terraces and vista effects. They lay out hair-scapes with them, arrange them in undulating meadows and twine them in pergolas. There is the long, spade concection much sought by men with black beards, which consists of about a foot of hair cut square across the bottom, and adds much glory to the wearer, for the whiskers always shine and glisten in the sun. There are side whiskers and pointed ones, the heart-shaped and the curved, the waved and the plain. A man who can train his whiskers to grow in a new way is as much of a celebrity as a man who writes a good poem or paints a good picture.

Reward of Worthiness. To live in hearts we love is not to die.—Campbell.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Only Long Sleeve Now. Mistress—Here is a nice dress for you, Martha.

Maid—Thank ye, ma'am; but I can't take it, really.

Mistress—You foolish girl, of course you can take it. I insist.

Maid—No, really, I can't, ma'am. It's got them old-fashioned short sleeves.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cherney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly reliable in all business transactions and thoroughly able to carry out any obligations he may incur.

WALLACE, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials and references will be furnished on application. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Too Strong. "The traveler in Ireland will do well," recently remarked an attaché to our embassy at London, "when he engages a jaunting car to make sure of the step to which, in mounting, he must trust his weight. The carman does not help him to mount."

"I am afraid that step is loose," an American once said to the driver he had engaged.

"The man took hold of the step and shook it. 'Ah! sure,' said he, 'it's too strong, it is. What are ye afraid of?'"

"As he was talking, the thing came off in his hand.

"This mishap did not, however, embarrass the Irishman, for, with the sunniest of smiles, he turned to his fare saying:

"Sure, now, I've saved yer honor from a broken leg!"—Harper's Weekly.

Wheels. He was a great inventor.

"The thing I am working at now, he began, stroking his thin beard with a thinner hand, "will be a boon to every family and will startle the whole world. In fact, it will put the alarm clock trust out of business. The idea is simply specially prepared tablets that help you get up in the morning. For instance, if you want to arise at five you take five tablets; if you want to get up at six take six tablets; and so on."

"But how will it affect the alarm clock trust?"

"Why, these tablets will cause a ringing in the ears at exactly the hour desired."

But the little crowd could wait to hear no more and hurriedly disbanded.—Harper's Weekly.

MARK TWAIN ON MONEY.

Humorist Points Out What He Considers Some Wrong Conceptions.

Mark Twain said that the financial panic has caused a wrong idea of the use and value of money.

"The spendthrift says that money, being round, was made to roll. The miser says that, being flat, it was made to stack up. Both are wrong."

"Strangely, wrong, too, in their ideas about money are the veteran Australian gold diggers. These simple old fellows, though worth perhaps a half million or more, live in the simple dug-outs and shanties of their lean early days."

"Once, lecturing, I landed at an Australian port. There was no porter in sight to carry my luggage. Seeing a rough-looking old fellow leaning against a post with his hands in his pockets, I beckoned to him and said:

"See here, if you carry these bags up to the hotel I'll give you half a crown."

"The man scowled at me. He took three or four gold sovereigns from his pocket, threw them into the sea, scowled at me again, and walked away without a word."

FIT THE GROCER

Wife Made the Suggestion.

A grocer has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. A Cleveland grocer has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

He says, regarding his own experience: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee, and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves."

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast, and did not feel like attending to my store duties."

"One day my wife suggested that inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum there must be some merit in it and suggested that we try it. I took home a package and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared, and today I am all right. I would advise everyone afflicted in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles, to leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pigs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.