

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

The separator cannot be kept too clean.

If you are in the chicken business be alive and progressive.

When cream is not ripe for churning you will lose much of the butter fat.

To realize the best profit from dairy cows all the feed should be grown on the farm.

Dairy show at Chicago, December 2 to 10. Remember the date and plan to attend.

Be sure the rungs on the ladder are safe before trusting yourself on them at any great height.

Cold fall rains will prove a sure robber of the sheep profits, if the animals are given no shelter.

If the wearing parts of the harness are kept clean it will last longer, as the dirt is gritty and hastens the wear upon the harness, besides making it dry and liable to crack.

A look over the pigsty fence of a neighboring farmer showed me that his bunch of half-grown pigs were almost too busy scratching for lice to feed properly. That kind of hog raising don't pay.

Do you know the size of your various fields, or do you merely guess at it? You ought to know exactly, not only that you may accurately estimate fertilizer needed for the land, but that you may know the crop yields.

Not a single apple should go to waste. What cannot be marketed, or used by the family should be gathered and fed to the stock. Rotting fruit left on the ground not only is a dead loss, but it insures a good insect pest crop for next season.

Keep the musty hay out of the dairy barn both as feed and as bedding, as the mustiness represents the existence of millions of minute spores of fungous growth. The spores get into the milk by way of the air and often cause bitter and other flavors. Sometimes also they produce growths in the milk that cause stringiness or thickening of the milk.

Rhubarb can be transplanted in the fall, although the best time to do this work is in the spring. Plow the ground thoroughly, then plow deep furrows four feet apart, and put manure in the furrows, placing the cuttings from the old roots upon the manure about 30 inches apart. A one-horse plow can be used in filling the trench and riding over. Rhubarb thus planted will be ready for cutting a year from the following spring.

The matter of short or long period of milking of cows is a matter of habit. For this reason if during her first period of lactation she is milked regularly to within a few weeks of dropping her second calf, she accepts this as her destiny. On the contrary, if the milking period with first calf is limited to four months, it will be a difficult matter to overcome the inclination here as elsewhere, to follow in the old path. The only remedy is persistent milking even when but very little milk can be obtained.

Open sores or cuts upon horses should be washed regularly with some good antiseptic wash which can be made up with water and creolin or some of the coal tar products. Carbolic acid is also good, but many make the mistake of using it too strong and set up an irritation instead of keeping things normal. A good antiseptic wash kills the germs which form pus, keeps the files off and allows Nature to heal the wound. A healthy horse will get over a bad cut in a surprisingly short time if the wound is merely kept clean and sanitary.

The automobile is finding its way upon the farm more and more, and one of the important features of every state fair is the automobile section. Here is what a western farmer says concerning the horseless carriage. He has one: "We have owned and used an automobile since last November, and find it very useful and satisfactory in our business. It is a great saver in time, as well as the cheapest way to get about. The principal use to which we put the machine is as a runabout. But it could be used advantageously for several other purposes in farm work, and we conscientiously recommend one to any farmer who farms on a large scale."

Dr. B. T. Galloway of the department of agriculture pronounces the variety of wheat known as "Alaska" not a new variety, but one which has been known for many years in this country and Europe, and one which has been tried at several state experiment stations in the western United States during the past 15 years. But nowhere, he declares, have the yields been high enough to merit attention. The wheat has been grown to a very limited extent on certain heavy undrained soils in France for many years. In such locations it is said to yield rather better than ordinary wheat, but as it is one of the poorest wheats known for making flour, it is never grown where the ordinary varieties of wheat will thrive.

Don't try to put in alfalfa seed when the ground is wet.

Careful cultivation brings the farmer crops, coin and resultant contentment.

Don't hang up the brush scythe until you have made a circuit of the fence corners.

Whitewash the stable, and if the horse gnaws the stalls paint the wood with tar.

Sore shoulders on horses are as often caused by rough and dirty collars as by those which are ill-fitting.

Bad neighbors are often the product of bad fences. Mend up and quit your fussing.

Cement floors in the hog pen are good if covered with plenty of good bedding.

The horse is made or marred by his first year. Start him right, and keep him going right if you would make horse raising pay.

One acre of turnips will provide feed for 25 to 30 sheep for three months. Did you grow any? A mistake if you did not.

The hired man has rights. Try to give him a square deal and he will appreciate it and generally do the square thing by you.

Don't worry over the thing you can't help and don't kill yourself trying to do what you have not time and strength to accomplish.

The reason a woman makes a success of poultry raising is a rule in because she is careful, watchful and mindful of all the small details.

Clean up the garden plot and burn up all the rubbish. This will make the place look more tidy and will destroy a host of insect pests and weed seeds.

Pluck off the smut balls from the corn and burn them. Corn smut spreads rapidly if the smut-balls are thrown on the manure pile and the manure spread on corn-fields. Never throw a smut-ball on the manure pile!

Dairy note from Life: "In the hot days of fly-time there are the usual kicks of the milk," and by way of illustration the cow is depicted kicking over the pail and incidentally the milker himself.

Experiment seems to prove that chicks grow faster upon soft mash than upon dry grains. There seems to be least danger from bowel looseness when the dry grains only are fed, and it is very essential that the mash be dry enough to crumble in order to avoid that difficulty. Young chicks like the moist mash better than though it was not moistened and will eat more of it. There is no danger from the free use of the properly made mash twice a day, and being already ground the young birds can eat and digest more of it than when the food is all coarse.

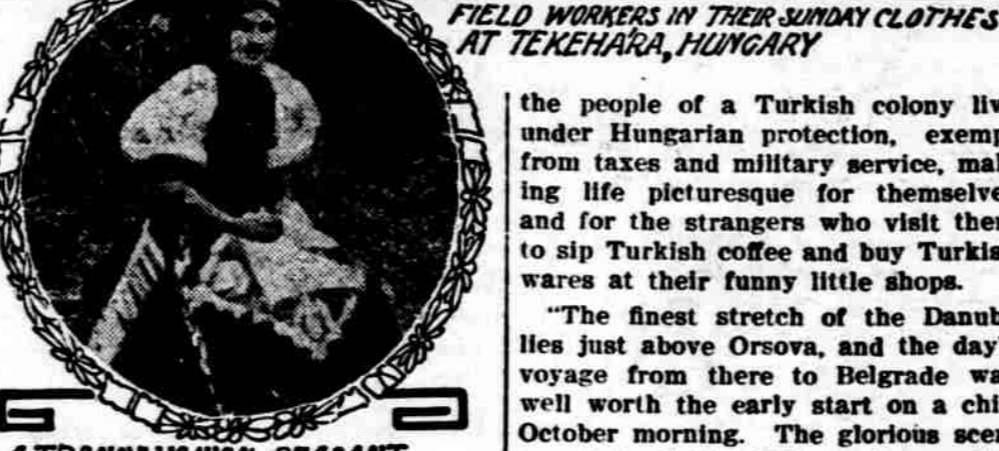
Do you know how much it costs you to raise your calves? It would prove interesting and profitable for you to keep a record. Prof. Shaw of Michigan did so, and found that the Holstein calf used in the experiment the first year of its life 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 1,262 pounds of silage, 219 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain, 147 pounds of roots, 14 pounds of alfalfa meal and 50 pounds of green corn. The grain ration consisted of three parts each of corn and oats and one part of bran and oil meal. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 pounds at a cost of \$28.55 for feed.

By the old pan process of raising cream in the summer time much of the butter fat is lost, as it falls to rise. The milk is soured by the time little more than half the cream contained in the milk has risen to the surface, and that which has already risen is soured beyond the point where it makes good butter. In the summer a hand separator is needed to get all the cream. In the winter one is needed to get the cream separated from the milk as quickly as possible that the milk may go to the calves or pigs with the animal heat still there. There is no season of the year when the hand separator is not just the machine to have on the dairy farm.

Bloody milk may be caused by a variety of conditions. Dr. Schroeder declares that some claim that the cow fighting flies, kicking and throwing the body to and fro, will tend to rupture the small blood vessels and thus cause the trouble. Others hold that the steady diet of green, succulent food and perhaps the derangement of the blood caused by certain weeds, bring on this trouble. The latter opinion the doctor is inclined to believe for it has been his observation that many cases can be cured by changing the pasture or changing the feed. "We have cured cases of bloody milk," he goes on to say, "by giving sulphur and saltpeter mixed—half and half in the feed. Whether or not this is a sure cure I can not say, but it might be worth trying."

The proper temperature for churning is the lowest temperature which can be used and produce proper granules within a reasonable time. A reasonable time is from thirty to forty-five minutes, and fifty minutes or an hour is not too long. The colder the temperature, the better the granules and the less fat lost. The real churning temperature is the temperature at which the butter breaks. This is from two to four degrees higher than the starting temperature, from the friction of the machine. If the granules form in less than 25 minutes you may be certain that the temperature was higher than it should have been. If the butter comes in 15 minutes or less, a large amount of fat is lost in the buttermilk and the butter will be soft and greasy in texture. Ordinarily from 56 degrees to 60 degrees is about the right temperature.

AN OUTING IN HUNGARY



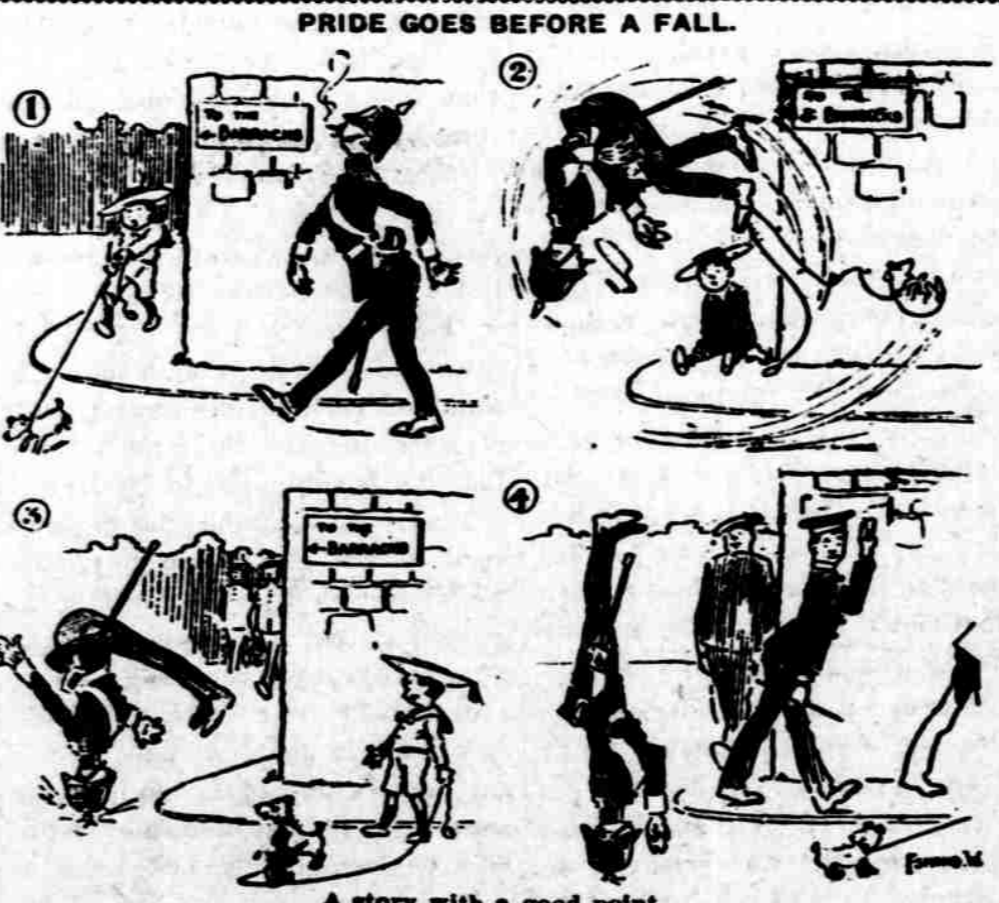
A TRANSYLVANIAN PEASANT

For those contemplating a tour to Europe, Hungary offers an embarrassing choice of beauty spots. The following is Miss Alice Stronach's interesting story of her visit to the country of the Magyars:

"Late spring and early autumn are the best times for a visit to Hungary. True, there are winter spots in the Tatra to attract the enthusiast for these, and in summer's best delicious cool may be found at the many lovely mountain spas, whose marvels of scenery and of healing springs are far too little known to English victims of gout and rheumatism and other ailments. But the extremes of cold and heat make traveling on the great plain of Hungary well-nigh intolerable in the depth of winter or the height of summer. Autumn, when a glory of crimson and gold begins to sweep over forest and mountain, and the Alfold, or lowland, teems with mellow fruitfulness, is a delightful time for a tour in Hungary; and, moreover, the traveler who times his visit then can count on seeing something of the Hungarian vintage, a festival peculiarly fascinating in the land of the carads, the home of picturesque costume and gypsy music.

"The Hungarians are not yet infected with the strenuousness of their British and American visitors, and we found life in our little mountain spa of Trensen-Teplitz, on our arrival there, a restful and pleasant change from the bustle of a London season. We sampled the baths, whose strong sulphur waters attracted visitors from Vienna, Germany and all parts of Hungary; listened to the music of the gypsy band, that played in the morning in a lime-tree allee, in the evening in the casino; had picnic teas in the woods on the spurs of the Little Carpathians, and dined in the garden of a little inn, where we first experienced the joy of eating kukurusk (heads of maize), and drinking a delicious wine that our host called tokay, possibly a distant cousin of that imperial wine. And always there was the sensation of living in a fairy tale, where every peasant girl might be a princess and every swineherd a prince in disguise. The shops with their quaint, naive signs—a crusty loaf to denote the baker's, a realistic ham at the butcher's, a beaker foaming at the brim, or a cup frothing over with cream, to tell where beer or coffee might be had—deepened the sense of fairy tale or pantomime.

"Our later wanderings took us to others of the wonderful medicinal spas which, well known to the Austrians, Hungarians, and Poles are too little known in England. "On leaving Trensen we traveled down the Danube, when an hour's journey brought us to Orsova, a quaint oriental town on the Rumanian border just above the Iron Gates. A Turk specimen of the unspeakable Turk rowed us across to the island of Adrakaleh, midway in the Danube, where



PRIDE GOES BEFORE A FALL

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Clerks Declare That Uncle Sam Is Stingy

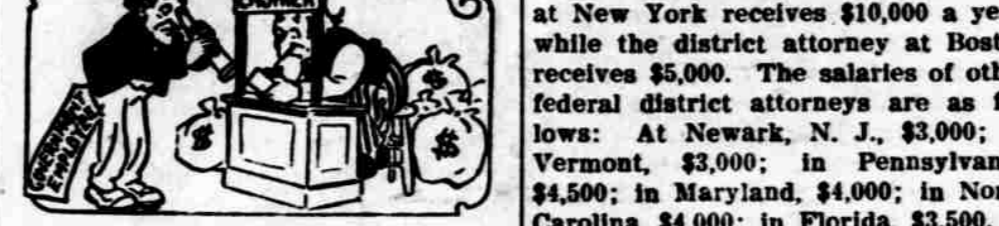


WASHINGTON.—Is Uncle Sam parsimonious in the allotment of salaries? This question is constantly being asked by clerks and others in the employ of the government. It is recalled that at the last congress the salaries of the cabinet officers were increased from \$8,000 to \$12,000 per annum. The government clerks contend that their salaries are too small, and that, as the cost of living has advanced, they should be accorded the same consideration given cabinet officials and congressmen.

The clerks are not the only ones who are grumbling at the apparent disinclination on the part of the government to increase salaries. Their superiors also are said to be in favor of increases. Many government officials who refrain from giving publicity to their utterances for obvious reasons, contend that the salary paid the president is a disgrace to a country of this size and importance. They aver that foreign nations, of less size, pay their monarchs and rulers a much larger sum than is given Mr. Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt's salary per annum is \$50,000. It is conceded that this amount alone is expended each year in necessary entertainments. Vice-President Fairbanks receives only \$12,000, the same amount paid Speaker Cannon of the house of representatives and the members of the cabinet. This amount, it is said by those in a position to know is spent by the recipients in about two or three months in entertainments, theater parties and sundry functions necessary to maintain their position in social circles. Senators and representatives receive \$7,500 a year. Before congress voted them an increase they received only \$5,000 per annum. The ambassadors to Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia and Turkey receive \$17,500 per annum, while those occupying diplomatic positions in the smaller and less important countries receive a salary in proportion to the significance of the post to which they are assigned.

Salary of Consuls General and Others

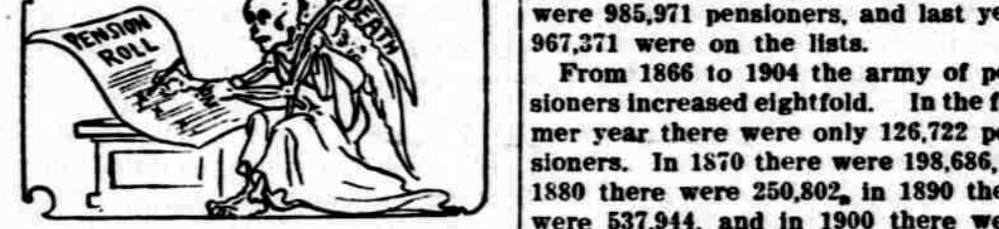


The United States district attorney at New York receives \$10,000 a year, while the district attorney at Boston receives \$5,000. The salaries of other federal district attorneys are as follows: At Newark, N. J., \$3,000; in Vermont, \$3,000; in Pennsylvania, \$4,500; in Maryland, \$4,000; in North Carolina, \$4,000; in Florida, \$3,500.

The United States marshals receive from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per annum. The marshals in New York receive \$5,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,000; Maryland, \$3,500. The salaries of other important positions are: Public printer, \$2,500; secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, \$4,000; civil service commissioner, \$4,000 each; interstate commerce commissioners, \$10,000 each; isthmian canal commissioners, \$14,000 each; district commissioners, \$5,000 each; director of the international bureau of American republics, \$5,000; William Loeb, Jr., receives \$6,000 for his services as secretary to the president, while the assistant cabinet officers receive only \$4,000 and \$4,500 per annum. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate gets \$5,000.

The first assistant postmaster general receives \$5,000 per annum, the second, third and fourth assistants, \$4,500 each. The chief inspector of the post office department receives \$4,000; the superintendent of division, \$4,000; the general superintendent, \$4,000.

Grim Reaper Decreasing Pension Roll



NOT since 1893 has the total United States pensioners been so low as it is at present. This fact is made known in a report by the commissioner of pensions, recently issued, and the report shows that a steady decline has set in, death cutting heavily into the ranks in the last year. The 1908 total is 951,687, and it was said that in all probability this will shrink to 900,000 within another year.

Four years ago the high water mark in pensions was reached. For a few days in August, 1904, there were more than 1,000,000 persons on the rolls. These figures, however, do not appear in the official reports, as the official record of 1904 gives an average of only 994,702. There were 998,441 pensioners on the average in 1905, and then started the downward movement, which it is expected will become more rapid from year to year. In 1906 there were 985,971 pensioners, and last year 967,371 were on the lists.

From 1866 to 1904 the army of pensioners increased eightfold. In the former year there were only 126,722 pensioners. In 1870 there were 198,636, in 1880 there were 250,802, in 1890 there were 537,944, and in 1900 there were 992,529. The average was practically at a standstill from 1900 until two years ago, when there was a loss of 13,000.

Since 1866 Uncle Sam has paid out in pensions \$8,600,000,000. This is almost four times the amount of the interest-bearing debt. Within recent years the total pension payments have been about \$140,000,000, more than the annual expense bill of the navy, and enough to build a battleship fleet of 15 Dreadnoughts.

Only two persons are on the rolls as pensioners of the revolutionary war. They are Sarah C. Hurlbutt, 90 years old, daughter of Elijah Weeks, who served with the Massachusetts troops under Washington, and Phoebe M. Pelmetter, 87 years old, daughter of Jonathan Wooley, who fought with the New Hampshire colonials.

Members of Atlantic Fleet to Lose Vote



on all ships to have a ballot box where the men vote, but this is only to satisfy the curiosity of the men themselves. It has no effect on the result.

Whether a soldier may vote depends on the laws of the state in which he is stationed. Some of the states allow the men to acquire residence, while others do not. The war department says that it has been the experience of years that the soldiers seldom avail themselves of the privilege even when it is open.

No Use. "Gievra," pleaded the young man, in deep, impassioned tones, "I must speak! The voice of my heart can be stifled no longer! Every impulse of my nature, every fiber of my being, every surging emotion of my soul clamors for utterance! Sensible as I am of my own unworthiness, realizing to the full the presumption of which I am guilty in daring to aspire to your hand, I have no excuse, no palliation, save that with the deathless, inexhaustible devotion of a heart never before touched by the sacred fire, I love."

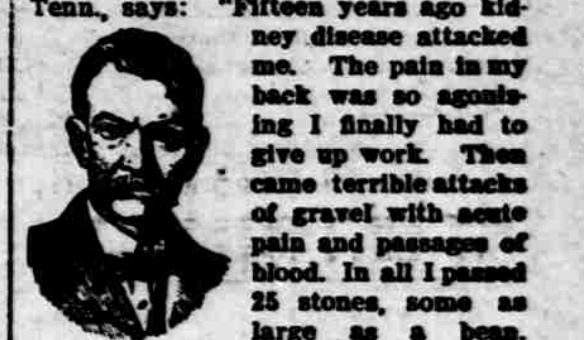
"O, Arthur," yawned the beautiful maiden, "why will you persist in making those utterly useless noises?"—Chicago Tribune.

No Social Standing. "What do you think, Maria," exclaimed the steel magnate. "Our son Reginald writes that he is on his wedding trip and his wife is a paragon."

"A Paragon?" echoed his wife. "Dear me! I can't recall the name of Paragon in the social register. You must look her up at once, John, and see if Reginald has disgraced himself by marrying into an inferior family."—Chicago Daily News.

AWFUL GRAVEL ATTACKS

Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills After Years of Suffering.



F. A. Rippey, Depot Ave., Gallatin, Tenn., says: "Fifteen years ago kidney disease attacked me. The pain in my back was so agonizing I finally had to give up work. Then came terrible attacks of gravel with acute pain and passages of blood. In all I passed 25 stones, some as large as a bean. Nine years of this ran me down to a state of continual weakness and I thought I never would be better until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The improvement was rapid, and since using four boxes I am cured and have never had any return of the trouble." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NO BATHTUB FOR HER.

"New-Fangled Contrivances" Emphatically Failed to Win Approval.

The French abhorrence of the bath is a nature is shared by many people, particularly one old woman up in an east Tennessee town. The town had just had a water system installed and the natives were "pining with pride" at their bathrooms and equipment, where once they performed his ablutions at will without waiting and longing for Saturday night.

This old woman was an exception to the rule. She made her home with her son, and his wife, according to the mother-in-law, was "allus a-hankerin' after somepin' newfangled."

A neighbor, who had been in to inspect the improvements in the house, remarked to the old woman:

"Well, Mrs. X—, this will be a pleasure for you—both any time, night or day. You will certainly enjoy it."

"That I won't," said the old woman, tartly. "I been a member of the church 50 years and always lived bestest 'n' upright. Git inter one er them tubs? Me? Why, Sary Ellen, them things ain't decent!"

PRESCRIBED CUTICURA

After Other Treatment Failed—Raw Eczema on Baby's Face Had Lasted Three Months—At Last Doctor Found Cure.

"Our baby boy broke out with eczema on his face when one month old. One place on the side of his face the size of a nickel was raw like beefsteak for three months, and he would cry out when I bathed the parts that were sore and broken out. I gave him three months' treatment from a good doctor, but at the end of that time the child was no better. Then my doctor recommended Cuticura. After using a cake of Cuticura Soap, a third of a box of Cuticura Ointment, and half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent he was well and his face was as smooth as any baby's. He is now two years and a half old and no eczema has reappeared. Mrs. M. L. Harris, Altam, Kan., May 14 and June 12, 1907."

A REASONABLE REQUEST.



Small Urchin (to major, who has been thrown from horse into pond)—Hi, mister, as you 'appens to be in the water, would you mind looking for Willie's whistle?

Too Rough for the Cow. Mrs. Rover, of cook-book fame, tells of seeing a maid drop and break a beautiful platter at a dinner recently, says Everybody's Magazine. The host did not permit a trifle like this to ruffle him in the least.

"These little accidents happen 'most every day," he said, apologetically. "You see, she isn't a trained waitress. She was dairymaid originally, but she had to abandon that occupation on account of her inability to handle the cows without breaking their horns."

Good English.

A French lady living in America engaged a carpenter to do some work for her at a stipulated price. She was surprised later to find that he charged more than the price agreed upon. When she attempted to remonstrate with him, however, her English failed her and she said: "You are a carpenter, me now then when we were first engaged."—Success.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

London's Bridges.

Few perhaps are aware of the extent to which the city of London is bridged over. In all, it seems, there are no fewer than 75 bridges. Of these 19 are railway bridges, three are bridges over roads (such as Holborn viaduct) and 53 bridges which connect private premises.

BUD DOBLE

The greatest of all horsemen, says "In my 40 years' experience with horses I have found SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE the most successful of all remedies for the horse. It is the greatest blood purifier." Bottle 50c and \$1.00. Druggists can supply you, or manufacturers, agents wanted. Send for Free Book, Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Often a woman stands in front of a mirror and makes a bluff at adjusting her hat when in reality she is making sure that her front hair is placed on properly.