

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Turn your thinks into dollars.

The run-down horse is a poor horse to own.

The best time to set hens is in the evening after dark.

Thumps in pigs is caused by excessive fat and lack of exercise.

Soap suds is good for old trees, and young ones, too, for that matter.

In corn judging, why not include the stalk as a factor in grading the corn?

For the stubs of pruned trees there is nothing better than pure white lead and oil.

In selecting sheep take those that combine growth of wool with growth of mutton.

Look to the horses' feet, have the shoes reset, and thus prevent corns and other ills.

Take a little better care of the calves this year than last. You will be well rewarded.

"The farmer feeds the world and boards himself." Yes, and he has money in the bank to boot.

Have an eye out for the crows. They like the young chicks and will get at them unless you provide protection.

Everything looked over about the wagons and harness? Many a break can be anticipated and prevented by care.

Hot mashes dosed with red pepper may stimulate laying, but the hens thus forced will not continue long in the laying business.

Hogs often suffer from lack of drink. If you have not enough milk, put in some other kind of liquid; water is better than nothing.

When curb develops on the horse it should be painted with tincture of iodine every three or four days and the horse given rest until it disappears.

Plan for a supply of green food for the cows when the pasturage runs short this summer. You remember how you wished you had done so last year.

If you don't want to dehorn your cattle suppose you put brass knobs on the ends of their horns. This will stop injuries from sharp horns, and make unruly cattle tractable.

Turpentine is good for horses troubled with worms. Two ounces in a quart of raw linseed oil given in the morning before feeding for three or four days will clean the worms out.

The best thing on the farm is common sense, the next to that systematic faithful work. With these two qualifications and lots of book knowledge to fall back on the farmer is bound to succeed.

Keep the hogs free from lice. Kerosene and lard warmed together and dripped along the spines of the feeders at the trough will do quick riddance. Do not let the swine suffer and stop growing because they need this little attention.

Don't try to regulate the weather, or let yourself get out of sorts if the weather you wanted for a certain piece of work does not come. Have the faculty of adjusting yourself to the weather, and life will run smoother, and when the season is over you will find that matters have worked out better than they would had you held the weather strings in your hands.

Many a farmer whose acreage is small does not feel warranted in buying a manure spreader, or other labor saving machinery, would do well to interest several of his neighbors in the joint ownership of such implements. Where the arrangements for the care and use of such implements are carefully worked out and clearly stated there is no need of friction or conflict of interests.

Sow a little extra lettuce for the chicks.

Never put ewes with lambs with the rest of the flock.

Give the horses frequent rests when harrowing. It's hard work.

Keeping the pigs too long on a hard floor may result in crooked legs.

Be a good poultryman. He is the only one who makes the business pay.

Wheat bran wet up and fed as a mash is good for the horse, occasionally.

Charcoal will keep the chickens in good condition. It is good for the hogs, too.

Lay out the garden in as long lines as possible. You can then cultivate with the horse.

It's the man behind the hoe, not the man behind the gun which the nation needs most.

Because the farmer has to go low to get seed into the soil is no reason why he cannot aim high.

You always know where you can get a dollar of ready money when you have a busy flock of hens on the farm.

The supply of "hothouse" lambs never seems to be equal to the demands of the large cities for such meat.

A good way to mix horse and cow manure is to place the former in the drop behind the cows and let it take up the liquid manure.

A deep hole in an out-of-the-way spot is a good place to bury old tin cans and rubbish, and every farm should have such a place.

Sunflower seeds are fine for the poultry, especially in the fall, as they put the fowls through moulting in fine shape. Plant some this spring.

Put the bull in a treadmill for exercise and let him churn your butter and pump your water. Better for the bull and certainly an economical arrangement.

Keep the small flock well, rather than neglect the large flock. The chickens you can well handle will return a profit, while too large a number will not.

Be sure you are getting a fair profit from the small flock you possess before you let yourself get carried away with the idea that you can make a small fortune in the chicken business.

One way of making breachy cattle is to turn them into fields where the fence is weak. Once they learn that a fence can be gone through and they will always be looking for the chance to break out.

Try a year or two of clover on that land that has failed to give a good yield of grain. The clover makes the finest kind of a forage crop for the hogs, and when the land is put into grain again it will more than repay you for the rotation.

Except in rare cases, the farmer is not horseman enough to successfully raise and train carriage, saddle or racing horses. While they bring fancier prices than the drafters, there is not as much chance of raising a good horse of the former type as there is of raising the horse of the draft breed.

"Fix up, John, and look your best," is the slogan which marks a movement among farmer's wives to get their husbands to spruce up a bit. This is a commendable reform, but why should it not extend to the men folks who might raise the cry of away with the mother hubbard and the dusting cap. But then we mistrust that the women would gladly wear better togs if John would put up the price.

Halter-break the colt from very infancy. The halter in all cases should be very strong, strong enough to doubly support the weight of the animal wearing it. The halter need not be on the colt at all times, for that would interfere with its freedom and exercise, which is one of the great essentials during the growing period of a horse, but it should be haltered, led and tied at regular and frequent intervals during the training period.

That there is occasional danger in silage is evident from the report of E. E. Woodruff, superintendent of the Southern Training School farm at Graysville, Tenn., who lost six young mules, a mare and three ponies in the space of four days from encephalitis, or ensilage poisoning. According to the veterinarian a lint which grows on corn on low ground harbors a bacterium which hatches and propagates in the heat of the silo, and proves deadly to horses, though harmless to cattle.

Round the Capital

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Congress Likely to Linger Until June 1



WASHINGTON.—In spite of the fact that the speaker a few weeks ago selected May 16 as the probable closing day of this session, Republican leaders in the senate and house express the fear that adjournment cannot be reached before June 1. It is possible that "Uncle Joe" will bring to bear the pressure he knows so well how to use and clear the docket by the time of the original schedule. However the outlook for an early ending is not now promising.

The status of the annual appropriation bills is discouraging. Of the 14 big money bills, five remain to be reported to the house, while the others are in the various stages of the journey through the house and senate and conference.

The urgent deficiency bill, which

was reported January 22, is the only one that has become a law, having been approved February 15. The Indian appropriation bill, which was reported January 27 in the house committee on Indian affairs, passed the house February 12 and passed the senate February 28 and was sent to conference March 4. The pensions appropriation bill was reported February 4 and passed the house March 17. It is now in the senate. The executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported February 11, passed the house February 17 and the senate March 21, and is now in conference.

The army bill passed the house February 29 and the postoffice bill March 13. The agricultural appropriation bill was approved by the house April 1, while the fortifications measure passed that body March 21. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported the other day, but will not be taken up for a couple of weeks. The diplomatic and consular bill, general deficiency, military academy, naval and sundry civil appropriation bills are in various stages of preparation previous to being reported.

Uncle Sam to Aid in Hunting Wolves



NEGOTIATIONS are being conducted by the Michigan and federal authorities for a scientific campaign of wolf killing in the upper peninsula. It is quite probable that within a month Vernon R. Bailey, the wolf expert in the biological survey, will go into the upper peninsula and will inaugurate the campaign. With Mr. Bailey and the officials of the biological survey, Game Warden Pierce has been in correspondence. The plan which has been considered contemplates co-operation between state and national authorities. Mr. Bailey will spend about a month on the ground, and during that time he will instruct agents of the state in the best method of catching wolf pups in dens and of trapping the old ones.

Mr. Pierce is the first of the state game wardens to seriously take up a

thorough and scientific project for ridding the upper peninsula of the pests will kill almost as many deer as, perhaps more than, all the hunters. The plans which have been formulated call for systematic work extending over approximately two years. The expectation is that the state will employ two or three men, who will become, under Mr. Bailey's instructions, expert in wolf killing. During three months of the spring they will hunt the young in dens, and during the summer they will trap the older wolves. They will be kept busy about six months of the year.

Mr. Bailey says that a very rough estimate of the number of timber wolves in the upper peninsula is 200. The success that has followed scientific wolf killing in other parts of the country is indicated by reports from the forest reserves. The biological survey has worked with the forest service in an effort to clear the national forests of timber wolves and coyotes, and reports received by the survey indicate that between 1,400 and 1,500 timber wolves were killed last year in and near the forests, and about 19,000 coyotes.

Glorious Triumph for Tennessee Warrior



SENTIMENT triumphed over commercialism in the house of representatives the other afternoon, and it was one glorious triumph for John Wesley Gaines, the battle-scarred legislative warrior from Tennessee.

The agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration, and Representative Burleson, of Texas, in an effort to save a few southern trees, offered an amendment providing for the removal of mistletoe from all trees in the southland on the ground that it is a parasite deadly to tree life.

Instantly there was an uproar on the floor, but Gaines emerged with a

volume of "Pickwick Papers," out of which he proceeded to read the touching chapter on the wedding party at Mr. Wardle's home, where the mistletoe permitted many an innocent liberty that might have provoked a fire-arms display or at least a rough-and-tumble fight under other circumstances.

Just at this juncture a message was received from the president, and Representative Longworth, of Cincinnati, was called upon to take the chair, the house previously having been in committee of the whole.

After the message was read and Mr. Longworth left the chair, Gaines called upon him to arise and testify to his experience under the mistletoe. "Nick" scarcely blushed as he made his way back to his seat, although the suggestion created laughter. Burleson's measure was defeated by a vote of 38 to 43.

Why Congressmen Criticised Pinchot



MEMBERS of congress have been finding fault with Gifford Pinchot because he has been making the people of the country familiar with the work of the forest-saving service. The members who have criticised Mr. Pinchot are the members who are opposed to the bills which have for their object the saving of the forests on the eastern mountains.

The forest service simply has sent out publications showing the necessity for the saving of the forests, but the result has been that members who don't want to save the forests have received letters by the hundreds from their constituents telling them that they must vote for forest reserves.

Some time ago it was hard for the departments of government to get

knowledge before the public of the work that they are doing. The trouble was that the men who prepared the reports did not know anything about the popular side of the questions discussed, and as a result the newspapers to whom the reports were sent did not use them to any great extent.

Now in several departments of the government there are trained men whose business it is to take the government reports, and while preserving scrupulously every fact contained therein to present the prepared matter so that the newspapers will use it and the people will read it. The forest service and geological survey have a press service of this kind.

The reason that congressmen are hearing from their constituents is not because the congressmen are criticised, because no line of criticism does or could appear in the matter sent out. It is a case simply of interesting the people and of inducing them through their interest to write letters in support of measures before congress.

The Ills We Are Heir To.
There are three modes of bearing the ill of life—by indifference, which is the most common; by philosophy, which is the most ostentatious, and by religion, which is the most effectual.

Female Superiority.
It isn't that women are more sympathetic than men, but that their eyes are keener, their voices sweeter and their hands softer.

Hold Stone-Throwing Contests.
In parts of Switzerland stone-throwing contests are held, handsome prizes being given to those who throw a fair-sized rock farthest.

Triumph of Youth.
A certain line of exercises is recommended to make children stronger than their parents. This looks like a blow at the woodshed ceremony.

Early Marriage in Mexico.
Marriage at an early age is frequent in Mexico. Recently a boy of 16 and a girl of 14 were married in the capital.

The Pace.
Frequently the pace that kills is the one which a man has to go for the purpose of being able to satisfy his wife's tastes.

A Man's Life.
My life—a man's life—is always, and especially to-day, a poor a thing enough, but this poor thing, consecrated to a great and holy cause, may grow with it; and when a man has made to such a cause the sacrifice of his future, I believe that he ought to shrink from none of its consequences, none of its dangers.—Comte de Montalembert.

Alarming.
Marjorie had never been in close touch with a dog and when the family moved to the suburbs in the spring she found Fido a source of profound study. In a short time they were boon companions, but on the first warm day Fido gave Marjorie a fright that almost deprived her of speech. "O, mother," she gasped, running into the house. "Come quick. Fido's tongue is falling out!"

Lincoln Directory



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