

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Even the seed enjoy a downy, soft bed.

The cockerels should be separated from the pullets at this time.

Filthy hen houses are sure to prove disastrous during the hot weather.

Fasting a fowl 24 hours before killing improves the flavor immensely. Try it.

Droppings from tuberculosis cows will give the disease to the hogs that eat them.

Hogs and pigs that are pastured give far better returns than those that are shut in a pen.

It is not always the hog that is heaviest on the squeal that pulls down the scales the hardest.

Pine tar generously applied to the noses of the sheep at shearing time will prevent grub in the head.

Always an important question for the farmer to consider—The improvement and maintenance of soil fertility.

If you put the feet of your road horse in a pail of water every day, you will find they will keep sound and healthy.

A few fresh leaves put in the crown of the hat when working in the hot sun will keep the head cool. Drink little and you will feel better.

Fly time always cuts down the profits of the dairy. During the most trying time it will pay to pasture at night. You of course have already screened your barn.

It is nothing short of cruelty these hot nights to keep the work horse shut in his stall. Provide a good clean yard into which he can be turned after he has been fed and thoroughly cleaned.

Bloody milk in cows can be remedied by giving a pound of Glauber salts and after the physic has thoroughly worked giving an ounce of nitro daily for three days. Bathing the udder in cold water after each milking will also help.

Why don't more men go to goose farming? Thousands of acres of land in many of the states which are not now profitable might be made so by raising geese, for they can be kept at lower cost with less trouble than any other domestic fowl. There is always a good market for geese.

Farmers make a mistake when they sell unquestioningly at the market quotations, for they often sell below the cost of production. The world must be fed, and if farmers as a class would adopt an independent attitude toward the commission man, the elevator, the creamery, or whatever source they look to for cash, the world would soon come to their doors and say: "What will you take?"

It is safer and better for the average farmer to start improving his stock with pure-bred sires and grading up than to invest much money in fancy breeding animals. The improved breeds of live stock have all been brought to their high state of perfection by selection, liberal feeding and good care, and unless the farmer is prepared to continue this treatment he had better keep along with the common herds and flocks that have become more or less accustomed to hardships and neglect.

While ophthalmia, or eye disease in young colts may not be permanently cured, the trouble can be materially lessened by the following treatment: Keep the colt in a dark stable and three times a day bathe the eyes for ten to 20 minutes at a time with cold water and apply the following: Acetate of lead, 10 grains; tincture of opium, 10 drops; water, 1½ ounces. Apply this to the eyes after bathing them as above directed. In addition to this treatment of the eyes it is a good plan to give one drachm of iodide of potassium twice a day for four days, giving this in a bran mash.

Now is the time to get a line on some fall feeders.

Cleanliness is essential in hog raising as it is in the dairy.

When the sows are suckling their young they should be fed some grain.

Raising mules ought to be profitable when a young team will sell from \$300 to \$600.

Feed all the corn and oats to the lambs you would force to marketable condition.

The successful farmer must be jack of all trades and complete master of the art of farming.

Be not weary in fighting the lice, for in due season they will get your fowls if you do not get them.

The good reputation is not gained by pretense, but by being and doing what you desire to appear to be.

Paint the ringworm spots on the cattle with tincture of iodine, or smear with sulphur and lard, or other good oil.

The horse that has worked hard all day has earned a good feed, a good currying and a good bed. See that he gets them.

Is it right? Is the only correct basis of settling every question. Will it pay? should only be asked after the first is answered squarely.

If you let the cows shorten up on their milk yield during the hot months because of short feed, they will not regain their maximum yield until after they come fresh again.

Let your mistakes become stepping stones to better things. Experience is a dear teacher, sometimes, but a lesson thoroughly learned under his discipline often proves a life-long blessing.

Questions you cannot ask yourself too often: Do things look tidy about the premises? Is there a place for everything and is everything in its place? Do I realize the value of the manure and am I getting it out of the land as fast as possible?

Here is a hint for the housewife: Mildew in white clothes may be removed by soaking for a short time in a pail of water to which has been added a heaping tablespoonful of chloride of lime and then hanging out in the sun to bleach. Repeat the process if the mildew does not all disappear.

Good alfalfa seed should be yellow, with a faint tinge of green; the seeds are mostly pointed at one end, although many are kidney-bean shaped and a few are nearly round. The latter are difficult to tell from seeds of sweet clover or trefoil. But clover seeds are much larger than alfalfa seeds, although of the same shape.

Ticks leave sheep after they are sheared and go to the lambs on account of the better protection offered them by the long lamb's wool. It is a good plan to dip the lambs, using a good commercial or tobacco dip. To make sure they are free from ticks they should be dipped twice, as a new lot is apt to come on. The second dipping should be given about two weeks after the first.

American farmers will be interested in the international competition for motor machinery for viticulture to be held at Palermo, Italy, the coming autumn. A royal decree sets forth that the machine adjudged the best will be awarded the diploma and about \$2,000, and that the minister of agriculture will purchase two of this class. The second prize consists of a gold medal and about \$600. Application for admission must be sent to the minister of agriculture at Rome not later than August 15, and the machines or apparatus must reach Palermo by the 16th of October.

An agricultural banking system is suggested by some who would aim to serve the interests of farming communities and prevent the money of the farmers getting into the control of the banks of the large cities of the country. The originator of the scheme would have the agricultural banks under federal control, and prohibited from disposing of their reserves in national or state banks, the aim being to keep the money in the country. He would also have them prohibited from loaning money on stocks, bonds and industrial securities, but instead permitted to loan on farms, home-steads and live stock, produce and the mortgages on the same. The term agricultural banking system may sound good to the farmer, and the scheme may look attractive, but we don't think it would work, neither do we think that a banking system can ever be devised to serve exclusively one set of interests. What we need is the present banking system under closer supervision and control.

WASHINGTON'S PREMIER TWIRLER



TOM HUGHES

Hughes' return to form was one of the joys of Washington's fans recently. The big fellow claims he is still in his prime as a pitcher.

COLLEGE SPRINT IS BIG BASEBALL ASSET

Money Spent for That Feature Is Well Invested—Makes Men Keep in Training.

The time will come when the men behind the baseball money bags will realize that one of the wisest investments they can make will be the price of a high-class player spent for a trainer, whose control over the players will be absolute, not only during the training season, but throughout the championship race.

It is no attempt to curb personal liberty to insist that players follow rigid training rules during the time they are getting into condition or playing for a pennant. Rather it is recognized by the brightest stars in the game that such a course will not only mean better and faster baseball, but will reduce the number of accidents and lessen the danger of serious injury.

It is probable that when first tried this plan would meet with opposition. But the opposition would come, not from the earnest, conscientious player of good habits, who is willing to give a dollar's worth of endeavor for every 90 cents he is paid, but from the careless, mayhap brilliant player like Rube Waddell, whose natural ability keeps him in the game when his habits ought to bar him.

The spring trips of the major league clubs are not real training trips. They no more resemble the training of a college team than the English idea of fair play resembles the simon pure article.

Under the absolute control of a trainer like Mike Murphy or Keene Fitzpatrick, armed with authority, some actual benefit might be returned for the expenditure of the \$5,000 or \$8,000 spent now in the southern tour.

A little college spirit in baseball would be a good thing. College spirit means among other things a willingness to stick to training rules, no matter how painful it may be, and to cut out minor dissipation, such as 99 out of every 100 men in everyday life indulge in, but which do an athlete no good.

It was college spirit that, years ago, gave Yale teams the reputation of never quitting, even when defeated, and many a great victory has been snatched from almost certain defeat by the sons of Eli, through bulldog determination to win in the face of all odds.

The life of a man in training is not one of ease. It means abstaining from much that is pleasant. It means early hours and careful dieting. It means that the no-smoke and no-drink signs hang out all of the time.

It also means a clean and healthy body; a clear eye and quick wit; more speed on the bases and in the field; a careful supervision of physical conditioning and the minimizing of accidents such as have weakened teams in the present race.

Physicians attending John Freeman of the Minneapolis American association team, who was injured in an Indianapolis game while sliding to the home plate, informed him that one of the bones in his right shoulder was broken and he was compelled to retire from baseball this year.

The three-cornered race in the National league was surely an interesting one between Pittsburgh, New York and Chicago, with Cincinnati and Philadelphia looking on.

STAR BATTER FANS ON NON-BREAKING CURVE

Mordecai Brown Tells How to Find the Man at the Plate—Gives Examples.

BY MORDECAI BROWN.

Faint the batsmen into expecting a certain ball, then give him something else, is the simple explanation for success in the pitcher's box. That is my advice to youngsters breaking into the game who aspire to be successful twirlers.

Almost every young pitcher that breaks into the big leagues possesses everything in the way of speed, curves, change of pace and other styles of delivery that the old-timers have, but the man with the greatest speed and the best breaking curves often gets an awful thumping. Those are invaluable assets, of course, but the whole plan must be to outguess the opposing batter. If you do he hasn't a chance; if you don't, then you have not.

One day I struck out one of the best batsmen in the club. He told his manager he fanned on a curve that didn't break.

There was a degree of truth in that remark. Every slab artist must know his opposing batsman. They differ greatly, and to cross them is the whole purpose in life of the pitcher. So vary the degree of your curves. That is what I did to that batter who struck out on a curve ball that didn't break. I shot him one of those big benders, and a little later handed him another curve only this time the break was very small. He looked for a wide curve, and it wasn't there, so he missed it.

I don't know when I have ever enjoyed striking out a man more than I did Ty Cobb in that last game in Detroit last fall. I got him twice in that game, in the fourth and in the ninth inning. It was the first time I fanned him that gave me the greatest pleasure. Sam Crawford had opened the fourth with a two-base hit. Then came Cobb and everyone looked for the great Ty to do something.

The first ball I pitched was a fast curve with a sharp hook, close in to him. Ty tried to hook it, but missed. Back I came with another right in the same place; short, sharp and fast. Ty wasn't looking for just the same thing, and had to hustle to even swing on it. He hooked again and missed just as far. That nettled the champion batsman; two strikes and no balls and both swung on.

I waited a few seconds, looking at him and let him stand there watching. Then I shot a straight, fast one right at him, neck high. Cobb had to duck it, but the ball was straight over the plate, and only breast high when he was standing up naturally. He knew it and swung desperately, missing the ball more than either of the others. Then he walked to the bench, took his drink of water and sat down.

NOTES OF THE DIAMOND

The slump of the New York Highlanders practically killed the attendance at the games in that city.

The Cincinnati Reds bought Marty O'Toole, pitcher, of the New England league. He had been playing with Brockton.

Manager Armour of Toledo returned from a scouting trip of the western league. He could find no good material there. He set out after Swacina and Wilson of Pittsburgh.

THE COME AND SEE SIGN



This sign is permanently attached to the front of the main building of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

What Does This Sign Mean?
It means that public inspection of the Laboratory and methods of doing business is honestly desired. It means that there is nothing about the business which is not "open and above-board."

It means that a permanent invitation is extended to anyone to come and verify any and all statements made in the advertisements of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Is it a purely vegetable compound made from roots and herbs—without drugs?

Come and See.
Do the women of America continually use as much of it as we are told?

Come and See.
Was there ever such a person as Lydia E. Pinkham, and is there any Mrs. Pinkham now to whom sick woman are asked to write?

Come and See.
Is the vast private correspondence with sick women conducted by women only, and are the letters kept strictly confidential?

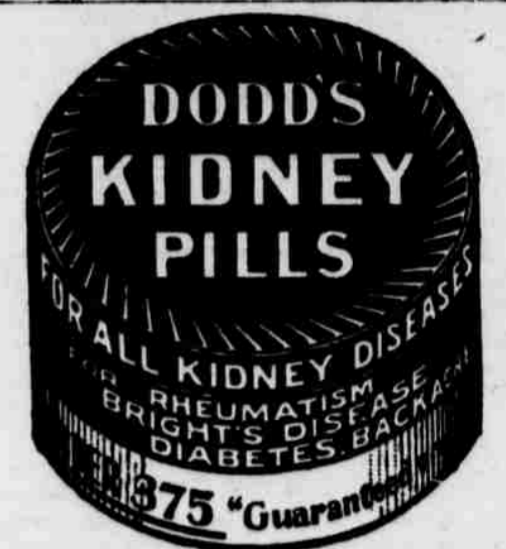
Come and See.
Have they really got letters from over one million, one hundred thousand women correspondents?

Come and See.
Have they proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands of these women?

Come and See.
This advertisement is only for doubters. The great army of women who know from their own personal experience that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female ills will still go on using and being benefited by it; but the poor doubting, suffering woman must, for her own sake, be taught confidence, for she also might just as well regain her health.

Astonished Great Pianist.
A collection of anecdotes of musical celebrities just published at Leipzig contains this one under the head of Anton Rubinstein. When the great pianist was making his tour of the United States he sat one day in a railroad train looking out upon the scenery. Suddenly a man sitting across the aisle spat over Rubinstein's head out of the open window. The master drew back and gazed in astonishment and anger at the vulgar American, who smiled and said, soothingly: "Don't worry; I know my distance."

Proof.
"Do you know that your chickens come over into my garden?"
"I thought they must be doing that."
"Why did you think so?"
"Because they never come back."



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