

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Begin the education of the colt at an early age.

The half broken horse is a menace to himself and those who would drive him.

It has often been said there is more guess work in dairying than in any other department of farm work.

Don't fondle and pet the young colt. Treat him kindly but firmly, and have him come to look for some little tit-bit when you call him.

The farm without a good orchard is lacking in one of the most important conditions for the comfort of the family and the profit of the farmer.

A stubborn man is apt to make a stubborn horse. No man ever ought to try to break a colt who is not master of himself. It requires patience to do the trick, but it pays in the end.

Keep the poultry yard clean.

Mow and cultivate the orchard soil. It needs as good care as that of the balance of the farm.

The free distribution of seeds by the government is one of the special objects of the National Grange.

In training the feet of the colt it is not a good practice to use the knife. Rather use the rasp. Be sure that the feet are always leveled up.

Keep the poultry in vigorous condition. They will so much better be able to stand adverse conditions which are more apt to arise during the winter months.

Let the young stock out each day during the winter when it is not stormy or too blustering and cold. The fresh air and exercise promotes growth and strength of frame and vital organs, and that is what must be given the young animal so that the mature animal will be available.

Successful fruit growing depends upon securing good stock and keeping it in a healthy, thrifty growing condition. Trees and bushes are susceptible to the attacks of fungus diseases and the ravages of insects. Sprays and washes are essential for keeping them clean and healthy. The one who uses these is on the right road to success.

Pickled tongue is fine if the pickling is done right. Try this method: Make a brine of one gallon of water, three pounds of salt, four ounces of sugar and two ounces of saltpeter, boil and keep it under brine. The weight to keep them under brine. When wanted to use, soak overnight in cold water, boil until tender, skin and remove the skins.

When the woven wire fencing gets to sagging in the middle and needs restretching go to the middle of the fence, attach the stretcher with two clamps and loosen the wire from all posts except those at the corners. Cut the wire between the clamps and take up the slack by working the stretcher. When slack enough cut the wire between the clamps and splice, taking up the slack. Staple to the posts and the work is complete.

A dairy house makes a fine equipment for the farm where many cows are kept. It need not be over 10x14 unless there is a gasoline engine for power. In this case, a small room may be partitioned off in a large building, with bell door to allow power to be obtained from the engine in another room. In this other room may be placed the feed grinder, sheller and other machines run by the gasoline engine. Of course this is picturing how one may utilize the same power handily, if he has all the machines.

To measure your land, try this method: Take three pieces of board, 1 1/2 inches. With these make a letter A, having the distance between the two boards at the bottom of the letter 5 1/2 feet. In using simply turn the letter, keeping one of its feet on the ground all the time. Three turns make a rod. If the field is 150 turns long and 63 wide it is 32 1/2 rods. There are 160 square rods in an acre. The rest is easy. With this device a man can measure land as fast as he can walk and do it much more exactly than by pacing it off.

The care which the cream receives determines what kind of butter it will make. It is not enough, as some farmers do not seem to realize, to skim or separate the milk and expect the cream to take care of itself. The advent of the hand separator has not helped matters in this direction. On the contrary, it has worked the other way. There are some farmers who seem to consider that if they run their milk through the machine and deliver the cream to the creamery once or twice a week they have done all they are supposed to. This is a sad mistake, as many creamery men are finding out. The ability of the butter maker is a very important matter, but it cannot be the only consideration. No butter maker can make a prime product "out of" improperly handled cream.

Systematize the chore work. You can save lots of time by making one task dovetail into another. We heard a farmer remark the other day that the feeding and other chores took up the greater part of his time in winter. I told him his methods were not good or he did too much tinkering. If he would reduce his choring to a system—make every step count—he could do the work in much less time. He thought not, but a week afterward he had studied the matter over some and had worked the problem so as to reduce the time about one-fourth and he felt satisfied that he could reduce it still more. He said it never had occurred to him that feeding and choring could be so systematized as to make them almost machine work. He said he used to do one thing without reference to another but he found he could do one chore while on his way to another and thus save many steps.

He arranged his managers, feed racks and troughs so that one filling quarters should be frequently cleaned, as the dust there causes them to cough and no doubt harbors germs of disease.

Thin fruit on trees is an excellent practice. It is a well-known fact that the fruit tree will set more fruit than it is capable of supporting and bringing to perfection. To aid nature in its work, growers should take away the extra fruit. The vitality of the tree is used up by the number of seeds it is permitted to ripen, not by the size of the fruit. It is readily seen that by removing some of the fruit we conserve the fertility of the land, as well as aid the tree to properly mature the remaining fruit. A tree that has thus been thinned will bring forth more fruit per bushel than other trees, and beside this, the fruit from thinned trees is superior in color, size and quality. Such thinning should not be done, however, until the natural drop of the fruit is over.

Extra care is needed at the time the pigs are weaned. Before taking away from the mother they should be taught to eat a variety of feeds and be supplied with them daily, so that their digestive organs will be in a position to utilize feeds independent of the sow. Where skins milk is to be had this should be fed three or four weeks before weaning, and for that length of time after weaning. In the absence of milk, warm slops of wheat middlings will make a fair substitute. At all seasons give the young weaned pigs plenty of green stuff and charcoal. In winter and all inclement weather the young weaned pigs must not only have good shelter from rain and snow, but also the very cleanest and driest of bedding and an abundance of it. Wheat or oat straw free of dust or mold is good, and enough of it should be supplied so that the little animals can literally cover up in it. Wet bedding must not be tolerated under any circumstances in cold weather. Pigs will cover themselves with it, come out into the cold of mornings and contract colds and lung trouble, resulting in check of growth and death. Their sleeping quarters should be frequently cleaned, as the dust there causes them to cough and no doubt harbors germs of disease.

At small evening affairs where slightly low gowns are worn, these has

come about a pretty fashion of wearing a band of colored velvet ribbon around the neck.

This is tied in a small flat bow directly under the chin. Girls who have good features and well-shaped faces should wear it, but it is rather trying to those who have not.

It is directly copied from the old Boucher pictures and was adopted by the women of that day. It is prettier when worn with a gown that is not very low, and it goes well with a slightly square neck.

It must be tied at the very top of the neck. If put at the base it destroys the lines from ear to shoulder.

Windfall in Bible.

While reading a Bible which he had bought in a second-hand shop, a Herne Hill (London) gardener named Wallace, recently thrown out of work, came upon two £5 (\$25) notes and the following inscription: "I gathered this money with very great difficulty, but, having no relative who is in 'absolute' need, I make thee, who-soever shall read this Bible, to be my heir."

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SLEEP RIGHT

One of the First Requisites for Health and Beauty.

A certain well-known society girl who is noted for the freshness of her complexion and the general air of restfulness and well being that seems to emanate from her was recently asked to tell the secret of how she managed to keep so well. The answer was nonchalantly:

"I just sleep—and I sleep right." Naturally her words aroused some curiosity, and a discussion followed as to just what was meant by the words "sleeping right." After listening for some time to the conjectures and questions of the group of girls with whom she was conversing, the girl whose careless words had set the ball of conversation rolling condensed to explain.

"In the first place," she said, "I sleep with the windows open. Nothing is worse for one's health and good looks than sleeping in a room where the windows are closed and the air is impure. Then I sleep on a bed that is hard rather than soft. Too soft a bed is enervating."

"Then I sleep on a pillow that is hard and covered, but I have the coverings light and pliable. It is better to have lighter covers and more of them than two or three heavy horse blankets that tire the body merely by resting on it."

"No matter how late I get home, I always follow out a regular program before I am settled for the night. I first, of all, take a warm bath. Then I rub down well with Turkish towels. When I am all aglow I slip on gown and bathrobe, put my feet into warm slippers, and then drink a cup of hot milk and eat a cracker or two."

"Next I massage my face for about five minutes with cold cream. I put another five minutes into the work of brushing my hair vigorously. Then I am ready for bed, clean, warm, and well fed."

"I know that sometimes one feels too tired to get ready to sleep right. One comes home fatigued out, and the one thought in the mind is to get into bed as quickly as is possible. This is all wrong. I have done this and have found that after I was once under the covers I was incapable of sleeping. I was cold, nervous, and had a wretched feeling that my face was dirty and my hair tousled. After a few of these nights I made up my mind that, no matter how late the hour or how tired I felt, I would get ready for bed in a proper manner and sleep right."

"As a rule, I sleep about nine hours, and I find that I do not feel right unless I get fully this much rest. Sleep is not only the power that keeps me well and full of energy, it is my medicine. No matter how poorly I am feeling, a good, sound sleep will usually set me right."

"This girl has, in reality, solved the problem of right living. Physicians agree that sleep does more for the human body than any other one thing. Therefore, if a woman would be beautiful, and well, and a pleasant person to have about, she must sleep—and sleep right."

Gowns Made with Shawls.

Since the coming in of the tulle fashion it is surprising how many gowns are made of shawls. Those of white Chinese crepe, embroidered or plain, are the ones used. The long fringe is left intact.

It is not much trouble to make these gowns because so much of the drapery is now in the shawl fashion. The top part is run on a bias line after the Greek method, with a large buckle or jeweled ornament at the right shoulder, and the fringe is left as an edge.

The fringe has fringe on it also, and under this is a long simple skirt of white crepe de chine, without trimming. The top part is of sequined net or plain tulle.

Harmless Rouge.

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IN VOQUE

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Bodices are absolutely flat and close-fitting. Skirts are long, narrow and high-waisted.

The vest is an important feature this winter. Hairpins with the open arched tops are most stylish.

Lines are for the most part long, and flat, and straight. Children's white fur hats sound a wide range of style.

The slipper is colored to match or contrast with the gown. White fur of every sort and kind will be much worn the coming winter.

Plaids seem to be the favorite wear for schoolgirls, both large and small. Women's calling cards have changed slightly in shape and are now almost square.

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LAMP SHADES

Slant Has Been Abandoned for a Straight Line Effect.

Fancy lamp shades have assumed an almost straight side line instead of the slant which once characterized these dainty trifles of silk, brocade and flowers. Among the newest French shades is one resembling a section of a cylinder having the outside covered with Milan lace, in a rich yellow tint, with a lining of rose-colored silk. Tiny rose satin flowers border the top, which is finished with an edge of gold lace with fringe added to the bottom. Each quarter of the shade has a vertical row of tiny silk roses reaching its entire height. These are placed in double rows in rather a conventional style without giving a stiff look to the useful ornament.

For a dinner table shade there is nothing more attractive and pleasing than one of rose-colored silk fringed over the frame and with a narrow gilt galloon at the upper and lower edges. Then over the shirred silk goes a lattice of narrow gold ribbon with gold sequins holding the intersections of the ribbons together.

Gold passermeterie imparts a dainty touch to a dinner candle shade which has the frame covered with gold-colored silk shirred on rather full and the top and bottom edges finished with gilt lace. Festoons of tiny gilt roses add a rich touch to this ornament. The flowers are draped in shallow curves, with long dangling fringes or ropes of roses trailing down the frame, where the festoons are caught up to the top of the shade.

Flowered silk ribbon or material by the yard can be converted into most delightful lamp shades by shirring a width or length of it over a firm wire frame and lining the shade with a thin plain-colored silk. Before sewing on the passermeterie a short silk fringe can be fastened around the bottom and then an inch-wide silk or gilt galloon be sewed over this, with passermeterie ornaments decorating the upper part at intervals.

For a more elaborate and less substantial shade they are using tulle shirred very full over silk with fringes for the bottom and passermeterie trimming the top in a deep band. The center of the shade is decorated with handsome passermeterie in an arbor effect, and the whole shade is then lined with rose or gold silk. There are few colors suitable for this purpose; rich yellows, rose pinks and cream color produce very good effects.

Another interesting Washington romance is disclosed in the announcement of the engagement of Preston Gibson, millionaire clubman, athlete, author and playwright, to Miss Grace McMillan Jarvis, a niece of Lady Harrington and one of last season's most attractive and charming debutantes.

The engagement was announced by Miss Jarvis' grandmother, Mrs. James McMillan, wife of the late senator from Michigan, who was one of the wealthiest men in the Wolverine state.

Mr. Gibson is a son of the late Senator Randall Lee Gibson of Louisiana and a nephew of Associate Justice Edward D. White of the United States supreme court. He is also closely related to Mrs. William F. Draper, whose husband was former ambassador to Italy, both of whom are now prominent in Washington society.

To Embark Again on Matrimonial Sea

This is Mr. Gibson's second venture on the sea of matrimony. In 1909 he married Miss Minna Field, daughter of Henry Field of Chicago and niece of Marshall Field, the merchant dry goods prince. Their wedding eight years ago was the result of a romance dating from their meeting in school, but the marriage turned out unhappily and two years ago Gibson and his first wife were divorced.

Shortly afterward she married Algonon Burnaby, a member of the British "smart set," and they are living in Lincestershire.

After his divorce Preston Gibson took up his residence permanently in Washington and at once became popular in the set which comprises some of the best known beaux and belles of the capital. Besides being a well-known author of Kentucky stories, Gibson has dramatic talents, and took a prominent part in social theatricals. But it was as an athlete and lover of open air sports that Miss Jarvis came to know him, and their love of athletics soon ripened into the romance which was announced recently.

The debut of Miss Jarvis last winter was regarded as one of the smartest events of the season.

Amusing Stories on Tariff Revisers

from Brussels, and that the woodwork of the imposing "throne" upon which the committee sat at hearings, was brought over from Italy.

"In fact," said a Democrat, "the only article of domestic production around the committee room these days is the hot air supplied by the witnesses who appear before us."

All of this recalled to Democratic members of the committee a ludicrous incident that occurred during the consideration of the Dingley bill in the house, 11 years ago. Nelson W. Dingley of Maine was in charge of the tariff measure at that time. He was speaking to the chamber, "We should encourage American industries," Mr. Dingley was followed on the floor by Jerry Simpson of Kansas, whose nimble wit and comic stories are a part of the traditions of the house. Mr. Dingley wore a high hat, and invariably brought it on the chair adjoining the one he occupied.

"The gentleman should practice what he preaches," shouted Mr. Simpson, moving toward the unsuspecting Mr. Dingley. Picking up Mr. Dingley's headgear, Simpson continued: "I find a label in the gentleman's hat, reading thus: 'Made in London.'"

Katherine Elkins to Become a Nurse

have to follow, under the rules of hospital training, will include attendance at all lectures, clinics and operations. She will have to spend a certain number of hours each day in various wards observing the treatment of patients and fitting herself to take temperatures, dress wounds, apply bandages and do all which a nurse must perform for the sick.

Kaiser Obeyed the Scene Shifter.

A story is told in Berlin newspapers which places the kaiser in a somewhat curious light. Recently he visited a theater and strolling behind the curtain became liberal of advice to the managers, actors and even scene shifters, who listened in awed silence. Presently the emperor lighted a cigar, puffing as he talked. On both sides of him were filmy draperies and on the floor heaps of papers.

One of the scene shifters stepped forward and pointed politely to a printed notice: "No smoking allowed." For a moment the kaiser flushed, then smiling, he put out his cigar, remarking as he did so: "Thank you, friend. It would be bad business if your emperor taught you to disobey the law."

Forget the Bitter Past.

There had been a fire in the apartment building, with heavy loss of property and many narrow escapes.

"Were there any acts of conspicuous heroism?" queried the reporters.

"Yes," said one of the victims. "With a self-sacrificing never before witnessed in a case of this kind, sir, we all turned in and helped to carry out the piano that was on the second floor."

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HAIR ORNAMENT

Holder for Room in Cheaply-Made Contrivance.

An attractive hatpin holder which may be cheaply made, yet is quite an adornment to a girl's room, is concocted from a long spoon. These may be of any desired size, but those which hold baby ribbon are best.

The rims of the spoons are finished in gold or silver paint and the body covered with a gay bit of brocade, or a bit of silk hand-painted or embroidered. As there is no strain on the outer part of the spoon, the covering can easily be pasted.

Narrow ribbons are tied to each end to form a loop by which the holder is suspended. These are finished at the top with a small rosette. Through the heart of the spoon is thrust a core of cork or of wool, through which the hatpins are easily stuck from either end.

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Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the National Capital.

Sets New Record for Cabinet Members

Roosevelt entered the White House—Long, Morton, Moody, Bonaparte, McCall and Newberry; and five postmaster general—Smith, Payne, Wynne, Cortelyou and Meyer. There have been two secretaries of state—Hay and Root. The recent announcement that Secretary Root is to resign as soon as he is elected to the senate from New York and that Assistant Secretary of State Robert Bacon of New York and Boston will succeed him assures three secretaries of state during President Roosevelt's time. Mr. Roosevelt has also had three secretaries of the treasury, three secretaries of war, three attorneys general, three secretaries of commerce and two secretaries of the interior.

Grover Cleveland, the only other president since Grant's time who has served two terms, had 23 cabinet officers. They were in two administrations, separated by a four-year period. In each of his administrations most of the men who came into office with him remained at his cabinet table till the close of the four years for which the president had been elected. But one of the changes in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinets has been on account of death, and that was in the state department.

When Mr. Bacon becomes secretary of state three of the nine members of the last Roosevelt cabinet will be men who were favorites at tennis and have been counted as members of the tennis cabinet.

No other president has made so many changes. There have been six secretaries of the navy since Mr.

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MIX FOR RHEUMATISM

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and it followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one-half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris Compound and add one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Camden, N.J.—"It is with pleasure that I add my testimonial to your already long list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of this valuable medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered from terrible headaches, pain in my back and right side, was tired and nervous, and so weak I could hardly stand, and with Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health and made me feel like a new person, and it shall always have my praise."

Mrs. W. F. YALLEN, 962 Lincoln Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Gardiner, Me.—"I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer, but try giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backaches, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

45 to 50 Bu. of Wheat Per Acre

have been grown on farm lands in WESTERN CANADA



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