

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

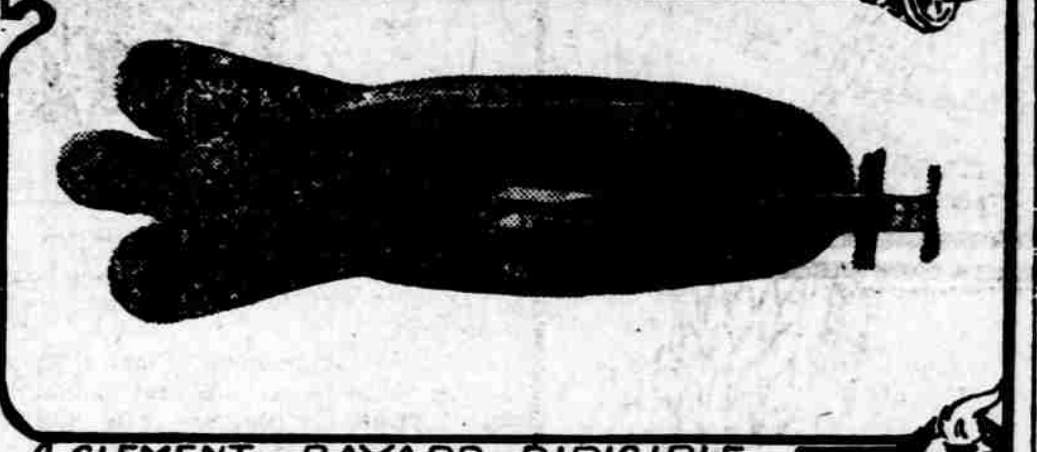


By William Pitt

Clover is a good orchard crop. Cut out the old cane from the raspberry bushes and burn. Lambs need plenty of clean cool water. See that they get it. The fence corners often tell what kind of a farmer is running the farm. Well-bred and well-kept are two important considerations when considering a horse. Treat the surplus runners on the strawberry vines as weeds. Don't forget to cultivate. Good tillage not only increases the available supply of food of the soil, but it conserves the moisture. Look after the young trees you set out this spring. Keep them growing right. Care now will prevent troubles later. Pasture the cows at night and keep in the barn during the heat of the day. Needless to say the barn should be screened. The profitable orchard must be the well-kept orchard, for nothing is apt to prove profitable on the farm if it is not properly managed. The garden is now yielding its daily offering to the table and how good things taste! My, aren't you glad you took the time to get it started? Feed the young chickens well. Almost impossible to overfeed. However, do not waste the feed by giving more than they will eat up clean. Sheep return more fertility to the soil than any other animal, and when you consider that they distribute the fertilizer without additional cost you can give the sheep an extra credit mark. Make it a point to leave the farm machines under cover after finishing the day's work. A storm may come up and a few days of exposure to bad weather cuts short their days of usefulness. If you want to keep the boy on the farm make it a point to enlist his interest. Ask his advice, talk things over and make him feel that he is an active factor in the responsibilities of the farm and a sharer in the profits and benefits. When we were at the state fair last year an auto did the lively stunt of dragging the race course before every race. This suggests the idea of setting the autos to work on the country roads and letting them pull the log drags. They can do the work quicker and better than a team. Might be a good idea to penalize some of these speeders by making them drag a stretch of road instead of paying a fine. In feeding the calves cleanliness is essential to thrifty growth. Together with a proper supply of skim milk and a little grain the growing calf should have access to a good grass plot, one that provides in plenty a variety of grasses and clovers if possible. If two or more pastures can be used, so much the better, for then the growing grass can be kept in the thrickest and most palatable condition for the youngster. Shade of some kind should always be handy for the calf. He will not do well if obliged to endure the tortures of the sun. Bodily comfort has much to do with thrift in any animal. It requires care and attention to details to properly grow a calf by hand. But when properly done, hand feeding will keep him in a thrifty growing condition and at the end of the year he will not compare unfavorably with his brethren that ran with their dams. Corn root worms are a pest in some sections, and about the only effective remedy is rotation of crops. The beetles of the corn root worms usually deposit their eggs in the old infested fields and by changing the corn from such a field to another, which was not in corn, the preceding year these eggs will be left behind. There are two kinds of the worms: the northern and the southern. The northern form of the root worm in its adult stage is a plain, grass-green beetle, about one-fifth of an inch long. In the fall these small green beetles are common objects on the silk of the corn and the flowers of the golden rod. The spotted beetle of the southern corn root-worm is frequently found along with the plain green beetle. The beetles deposit their tiny eggs in the soil near the stalks of corn. The next year these eggs hatch out young root-worms which begin to attack the corn almost as soon as it is out of the ground. Throughout the summer these northern corn root-worms are at work on the roots, until the worms become full grown in the late summer. When they become mature they transform to the pupa, or resting stage, in which stage they spend a short time. Finally the plain green beetle emerges from this pupa. The beetles then deposit their eggs for another crop of root-worms for the next year. As far as is known, there is but one breed of this form in a season.

Orchard trees don't like wet feet. Careful that you do not overfeed the young pigs. The rats like a toothsome chick. Watch out for them. Give the livestock relief from the fly pest by the use of some kind of spray. Half-starved hens show a poor idea of economy. Better overfed than underfed. A small grain ration to pigs on pasture will more than pay by extra rapid growth. If the chickens are confined to a run, be sure that grits and lime are provided for them. Prof. Bailey says the trinity of orthodox apple growing is cultivation, fertilization and spraying. During the threatening time gather up the chaff and keep for the chickens to scratch in next winter. The sow pigs should be gone over and selections made for future breeders. Pick only the biggest and the most thrifty looking. At the Wisconsin experiment station lambs of fed pea silage made large profits during an experiment last winter. Worth a trial by farmers. Begin to cull out the old stock. Don't wait too long. If you do there will be little sale for them. For the young stock will command the market. The drinking water for the fowls should be kept in the shade and should be so arranged as to prevent the chickens from fouling it in any way. Alfalfa and clover are not only especially rich in protein but have a good proportion of lime so that they are not only muscle builders but bone builders as well. It is said that an old horse collar buckled snugly around the neck of the cow that sucks herself will prove an effective check to the pernicious practice. The well-fed horse ought to be sleek if properly brushed. A little linseed meal fed occasionally helps to smooth the coat. Wipe with a damp cloth after brushing. Now do keep the hen house clean. It may make the lice and mites uncomfortable, but not so the hens. They will return you good pay in increased egg yield. It is a good plan to water the horses as soon as they come in from the field, if not too warm, then let them eat hay for half an hour or so and then give the grain feed. A good cultivation during the dry spell is as good as a rain storm, for it puts a mulch upon the top which keeps the moisture in the soil from evaporating and makes it more available for the plants. Barn manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be used with good results, particularly when rejuvenating old orchards. Rape sown in the cornfield at its last cultivation, using about four pounds of seed per acre, will provide an immense amount of good sheep forage in a normal season and until November or later. Provide a shelter for the sheep where they can take refuge from the rain, or bring them to the barn and feed them there. In this way you will prevent colds which cause diarrhoea and consumption, and cause loss to the farmer. In cleaning milk dishes try the following method: First wash them with warm water, containing a good washing powder. A brush should be used. Then they should be scalded with boiling water and turned upside down to dry. Wiping the dish with the ordinary dish-towel should be condemned, as it undoes the effects of the boiling water, and the heat of the dishes immersed in hot water is sufficient to dry them. The rays of the sun will also dry the dishes and destroy any bacteria. Leghorns are good foragers because they are light birds and get about quickly. They roam much farther afield than some of the heavier breeds. They are thus cheaper to keep on a farm than some of the breeds that show an inclination to hang about the barns and sheds and wait for feeding time. Besides, they are more useful from the standpoint of insect destroyers. This is a matter of considerable importance in some years when the grasshoppers are very numerous. The forgers get a better quality food than the birds that depend on getting grain feed, for the reason that insects are very rich in nitrogen. For the general farm, it is doubtful if any breeds excel the Leghorns, so far as looking out for themselves is concerned. Frequently you will see cows standing in a pool of stagnant, dirty water, and they will cover their sides, flanks and udders with germ-laden water, which finds its way into the milk in the shape of fine dust, unless the attendant is extremely careful in milking. It should not be too much trouble to wipe with a damp cloth the udder and flank of the cow before she is milked, for the old saying, "What was crooked the Lord made straight," does not apply to milk. If you get bacteria into the milk by unsanitary methods you cannot remove them. You know the consuming public has the right to object to milk containing fertilizing material, rich in phosphoric acid and ammonia, and that they have the right to demand milk rich in butter fat and other milk solids.

FRENCH AVIATION GRANDE SEMAINE AERONAUTIQUE DE LA CHAMPAGNE



A CLEMENT-BAYARD DIRIGIBLE



THE BLERIOT MONOPLANE

Will the Grande Semaine Aeronautique de la Champagne fixed for August 22 to 29 be a success or a fiasco? That question is being hotly debated in England and other countries by all who take an interest in aerial locomotion. It is evident that the success of the great event must depend very largely on the condition of the atmosphere. Unless another marked improvement is made in flying-machines within the next two months, enabling them to live in a much stronger breeze than they can face at the present moment, a windy week would prove disastrous to the enterprise. Every prudent aviator would keep his aeroplane boxed up in its shed rather than run the risk of having it wrecked. No doubt the prizes are tempting. For the Grand Prix de la Champagne et de la Ville de Rheims (the long-distance competition) there are six, of which the first is \$10,000, the second, \$5,000; the third, \$2,000, and the three others \$1,000 each, but to make it worth while to attempt to gain any one of them by remaining in the air one, two, three or four hours, the atmosphere must be calm. For this contest the organizing committee has left the competitors the choice, in the order established by the drawing of lots, of the moment for their start during the three days—Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, August 22, 25 and 27, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. But it depends on the decision of the controlling committee of the Aero club of France whether more than one aeroplane will be permitted in the air over the ten-kilometer (six and one-fourth miles) circuit at the same time. It is all the more important that, if they are numerous, several competitors should be permitted to make their trial together, because, though normally extended over three whole days, the time is in reality short. To start on this enterprise with a reasonable chance of success the weather must not be blustery and the wind not blowing with a velocity exceeding 25 kilometers (15 1/2 miles) an hour; and there is not more than one chance in three that such a propitious condition of the atmosphere will prevail during the whole or even half of any one of the three days indicated in the program for the competition, or, at any rate, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. That stipulation, made with the object of enabling the paying public to return to Paris, Rheims, Chalons, etc., in good time for dinner, must militate against the chances of the aviators to distinguish themselves. The same remarks apply with greater force to the regulations of the Prix de Vitesse (the speed contest) over 30 kilometers (19 miles), for which the time has to be made either between 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. on Monday, August 23, or between 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. on Sunday, August 29. It is just between those hours of the day that there is the least chance of the atmosphere being calm. I over, the higher the speed of the aeroplane the less effect the wind has on it. The competition for the special record of the circuit (ten kilometers, or six and one-fourth miles) is nominally open during the whole week, the competitors being free to make their trials at any and every moment between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. when the circuit is not otherwise occupied. It is probable that it will generally, if not always, be otherwise occupied when the atmosphere is calm. But the aviators are granted the advantage of their time in covering the ten kilometers in other competitors being counted for this prize. As for the three other events on the program, they are down for fixed days and hours. The passenger-carrying competition is to come off on Monday, August 23, between 4 p. m. and 6 p. m., the altitude contest is fixed for 3 p. m. on Sunday, August 29, and the Gordon Bennett Aviation cup, an international speed competition over 20 kilometers (12 1/2 miles), is to remain open the whole of Saturday, August 28, till 5 p. m. After what has been already said, it is needless to insist on the possibility, if not the probability, of the condition of the atmosphere interfering with the success of these competitions. There are in the regulations a few other stipulations which are open to criticism. For instance, in the passenger-carrying trials each passenger must weigh at least 63 kilograms (143 pounds), which is not excessive, but the pilot is not to be permitted to substitute ballast for living freight. It seems unnecessary to impose on the aviator the necessity of risking any other life than his own, especially as very few of the existing aeroplanes are built to accommodate passengers, though capable of carrying considerable weight if properly distributed over the machine so as not to interfere with its stability. Then to fix the altitude competition at exactly 3 p. m. on Sunday, August 29, is almost equivalent to cancelling it altogether. There are at least ten chances to one that the state of the atmosphere at that particular moment will not be propitious for the difficult and perhaps dangerous enterprise. There is another regulation which if not modified may militate against the success of the great aviation week. Contrary to custom at most sporting meetings, if only one competitor starts to seek to win the prize he will get none, and if two start it is only the first who will be rewarded, even if there are half a dozen prizes attached to the event, as is the case in the long-distance competition. In no case will the last man receive a prize, even if being alone he is first with a "fly over," or second, or third, etc. And it may happen that the pilot on starting will imagine he will be followed by a dozen others. He may achieve a great feat by remaining in the air a very long time, beating all records of time, distance and altitude, yet if a strong breeze should then spring up and prevent the other aviators from starting he would get nothing. It is, however, true that the controlling committee is empowered by the regulations to permit, if it thinks fit, the simultaneous flight of two or several machines. Then there is the Gordon Bennett cup, which is the great international event of the week, though all the other competitions are open to aviators of every country without exception. In this case there is no restriction concerning the payment of the money prize of \$5,000 to the successful pilot, even if he should have a "fly over," or concerning the awarding of the cup to his club; but the chances of all the competitors being equally favored by the state of the atmosphere are very small. The champions of the various nations, and there are three English, three French, three Italian, one American and one Austrian, are to start one after the other in the order of their lots. In the case of all the 11 champions presenting themselves, and of only one being permitted in the air at a time, the competition would last at least five and one-half hours, because it is not excessive to allow half an hour for the start and the flight of 12 1/2 miles. It is therefore probable that several champions will be permitted to be in the air at the same time, especially as it is extremely rare that there are five and one-half hours in a day, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., during which the atmosphere is sufficiently calm to permit of successful aeroplane flights.

For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

A House Party.
Invitations to this party were sent out on postcards on which there was a snap-shot of the hostess' new home. It was a delightful affair, with unique touches that a clever entertainer always contrives to give her little parties, no matter how informal. After the dozen chosen friends had arrived and duly admired the cozy porch with its furnishings of green, the maid appeared with cold beverages, which the hostess poured; then she told them she wanted their very best ideas regarding house building; that for the two best plans there were prizes. Paper and pencils were passed and a half hour allotted for the architects to turn in their creations. The result was delightful. Each one was allowed five minutes to explain the merits of her plan. Some remarkably clever ideas were developed and much unsuspected talent revealed. The prizes were subscriptions to well-known magazines devoted to household affairs, and the favors were tiny wooden Japanese houses filled with bonbons. For refreshments there were canteloupes filled with New York ice cream, leaved tea and dainty English biscuits. In a week or two this same hostess will entertain the same people, and they will "furnish" the houses planned at this party. It may be readily seen how delightful this exchange of ideas is and how it keeps one in observing the best arrangement of all rooms. The making of a real home should be the highest aim of every woman. By that, I mean a home where the needs of each individual are looked out for with the best effect possible.

A New Bonnet Party.
A hostess sent invitations to 20 of her friends asking them to see an exhibition of imported French millinery at her home on the date specified. On the top of the invitation was a tiny figure in a perfectly enormous hat. Every one wondered what they were to find and awaited the day with keen curiosity. They were not disappointed, for the large living room was arranged like a millinery shop; a pretty maid in cap with a long ribbon bow and a beruffled apron fluttered about speaking broken English with a charming French accent, and the hostess was in a trailing gown of unmistakable French manufacture. Around the room on hat forms were indescribable head coverings, made from waste-paper baskets, chopping bowls, colanders, bread pans, etc. The trimming consisted of lemons, ears of corn, sunflowers, cauliflower, hollyhocks, combined with gay feather dusters, turkey quills, and even birds' nests had been pressed into service. The guests went into gales of laughter as they tried on the burlesque creations. The maid exclaimed "Si charmante, madame," in the most approved manner. The dearest little hats made of crepe tissue paper held salted ants when refreshments were served by maids in French costumes. The hostess said paste, glue, nails, huge pins and linen thread were used in constructing the display of headgear, and really the joke hats looked about as well as the monstrosities shown in the shops and actually worn by women who consider themselves lost to the world if not adorned with the very latest head covering regardless of the fact that it may be most unbecoming.

A Basket Shower.
Did you ever happen to think how many varieties of baskets there are? I never did until my attention was called to the fact by a novel basket shower given for a September bride-to-be. The hostess asked each guest to bring a basket of some description. As the 24 guests were all intimate friends they consulted among themselves, so the selections made did not include duplicates. There was a stunning brown Wistaria waste basket; one of same weave to hold fruit; a market basket made by a Dutch peasant; a clothes basket; tiny covered basket to hold a thimble. This was in a round work basket, that also had a scissors shield woven to match. There was a clothes hamper, and a cunning covered basket with a handle, just large enough to hold a lunch for two. To go with these baskets there was a tea or coffee rest woven of sweet grass to use when serving on the porch, and quaint wall holders in which a tumbler could be inserted to hold wild flowers. The honored guest was perfectly delighted with this shower, for it turned out that baskets were one of her hobbies. By the way, lately I have found so many people basket crazy, some of the younger women actually taking lessons of the Indians who come to summer resorts selling the pretty creations they have made during the long winter months on the reservations. MADAME MERRI.



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Libby's Vienna Sausage

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HONORS WERE WITH FARMER

Mail Carrier Must Have Realized That He Picked Out Wrong Man to Have Fun With.

The new mail carrier on the rural free delivery route glanced at the name on the letter box by the roadside, stopped his horse, and spoke to the roughly attired farmer with the old slouch hat, who was resting his sun-browned arms on the gate and looking at him.

"I see," he said, "your name is Holmes."

"Yes."

"Beverly G.?"

"Yes, I'm the man that lives here." "Any relation of Sherlock Holmes?" gravely asked the carrier.

"No, sir," answered the farmer, "but I'm detective enough to know that you're not a very good judge of human nature. You took me for an ignoramus because I've got my old working duds on. I'm Sherlock Holmes enough to look at a man's face and eyes before I size him up as a—Some mail for me? Thanks."—Youth's Companion.



OH, MY!

He—A woman is peculiar in one way. She—What's that? He—She won't tear up a love letter, even after she's forgotten who wrote it.

Either Way.

Mr. Wilkins had been sitting quietly on a nail keg, perusing a paper which he had found on the counter. The date of it he had not noticed. Finally he looked up with a puzzled expression.

"What's this wireless telegraph signal, this 'C. O. D.' they're talking about?" he asked.

"I guess it's 'C. O. D.' ain't it?" suggested Holbrook, the grocer. "Anyway, it's a signal of distress," he added, moodily.

Always a Way.

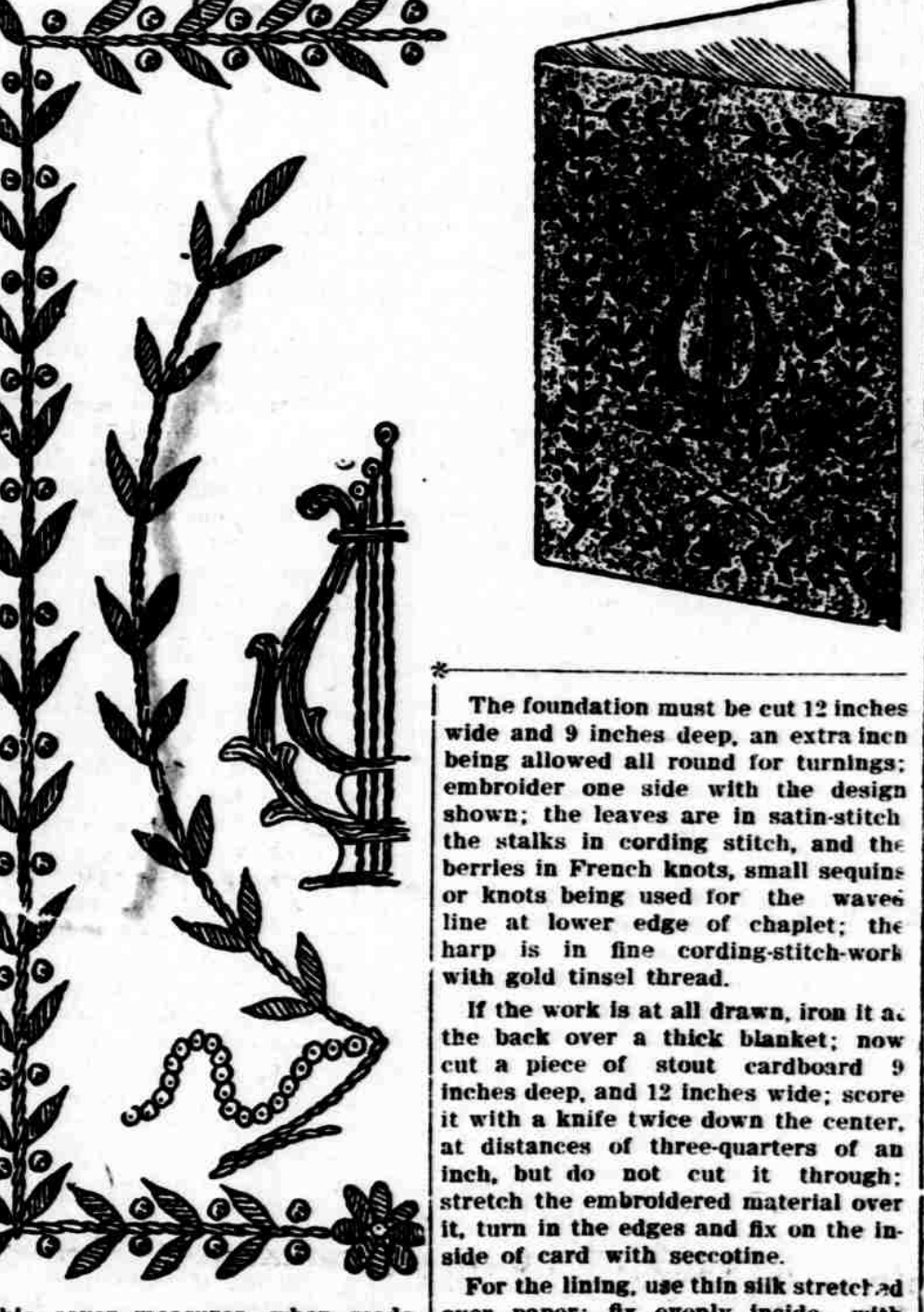
"The cook has furnished rather small portions," said the hostess. "The woman guests won't eat much, but how about the men?"

"I'll circulate around and nominate each of 'em to make an after-dinner speech," responded the host. "That will effectually kill off their appetites."

Half Done.

"Your husband has merely fainted." "Dear, dear, those men always do things by halves."—Meggendortler Blaetter.

Neat Book Cover



The foundation must be cut 12 inches wide and 9 inches deep, an extra inch being allowed all round for turnings; embroider one side with the design shown; the leaves are in satin-stitch the stalks in cording stitch, and the berries in French knots, small sequins or knots being used for the wave line at lower edge of chapter; the harp is in fine cording-stitch-work with gold tinsel thread.

If the work is at all drawn, iron it a. the back over a thick blanket; now cut a piece of stout cardboard 9 inches deep, and 12 inches wide; score it with a knife twice down the center, at distances of three-quarters of an inch, but do not cut it through; stretch the embroidered material over it, turn in the edges and fix on the inside of card with secotine.

For the lining, use thin silk stretched over paper; fix evenly inside with secotine. This cover may either be fixed to the back of an old book, or it may be used for a magazine, the covers of which may be slipped under bands of elastic fixed on the lining each side of the embroidered cover.

IN VOGUE

Hosiery novelties include stockings of shaded silk. Overshirts of soft material are modish and are here to stay. Valenciennes lace, real and imitation, is in demand once more. Cluny lace is as great a favorite as it was a season or two ago. Folds and fuchsia over the shoulders are quite a feature of the summer evening dresses. All of the new outing hats, as well as the finer straws, show a decided roll at the brim. The scarf which matches the gown is becoming one of the familiar features for the light wrap. Foulard facing for the smart revers sounds a new note in tailoring and dress combinations. Linen and pleated outing hats,

THE LAW OF STANDING BY

Its Enactment Would Do Much to Stop Cowardly Practice of Some Chauffeurs.

Newspapers have reported in the last few months many instances where an automobile struck a pedestrian or a vehicle, inflicting serious or fatal personal injuries, and instantly sped onward so that the machine or its driver was not identified. Legislators can do something to discourage that practice by enacting a statute similar to the act of congress of September 4, 1900, chapter 875, 2 Federal Stat. Annot., page 202, which requires that the master or person in charge of a vessel in collision with another shall, "so far as he can do so without serious danger," etc., "stay by the other vessel, render assistance if needed, give the name of his vessel and her port of registry," etc., and provides that "if he fails to do so, and no reasonable cause for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect or default." Even without such a statute, however, the conduct thus denounced would probably be treated by a judge or jury as a prima facie confession of dereliction. But the act of congress also imposes "a penalty of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years" for violation of the provisions above quoted.—From Law Notes.

The councilors of the American Geographical society have accepted Mrs. Collis P. Huntington's gift of a \$250,000 site for a new building at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-third street, New York city, overlooking the Hudson river. Archer M. Huntington, the president of the society, has given \$50,000 toward the building fund, which will be increased by further subscriptions and the proceeds of the sale of the old building, which should be about \$350,000.

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