

**The ONLOOKER**  
by WILBUR D. NESEBIT

# His House



"I shall build my house some day, Large and fair," he used to say; "Broad of roof and high of wall, Wide of door and deep of hall, So that it may serve my ends And have space for all my friends." Listening, we gently smiled As at the dreamings of a child.

For a dreamer was he, too, With a dreamer's spacious view, With a dreamer's deathless hope That one day he need not cope With the trials that he bore. "I shall open wide my door To my friends," he used to say— And we smiled and turned away.

"When I build my house," he said, "You shall find the table spread, You shall find the incenseok Always fair with chair and book; And wide rooms in which to rest Shall await those I love best." How he dreamed his house! It seemed He was building as he dreamed!

Joy and peace and grief and strife Intermingled in his life; Nothing grew that he might touch; Want forever kept its clutch On his arm, yet he would say: "I shall build my house some day, Wide of door and deep of hall, With a welcome for you all."

So he died—and, dying, clung To his dream. His stumbling tongue Formed the words: "Yes, I shall build— Then his voice at last was stilled.

But he built his house, indeed, Large and fair for every need; Broad of roof and high of wall, With a welcome for you all. Daily, nightly, gather we In his house of Memory.

### The Football Hero.

There are two kinds of football heroes. One appears in the magazine stories in November, the other appears on the field during practise games.

The hero in the magazine story is sent to the bench, or wherever they send hopeless prospects, during the early trials of raw material. But he is in love with a beautiful young thing who has absolute faith in him. In the story we are deftly shown how an absorbing love for a beautiful creature can put muscle on the arm and life in the nerves and enable the hero to be called from the grandstand when the best player is crippled, so that the hero may, though utterly out of training, seize the ball, carry it around the end, burst through all opposition, trample upon all the other eleven, and finally win the game. Immediately he gets up, dusts himself off, and basks in the ardent gaze of the heroine who has inspired him.

The other hero is the husky, willing youth who allows himself to be kicked and mauled and beaten to a pulp so that the members of the regular eleven may be fit to meet the big opponents.

He gets the bulletins of the game from his cot in a hospital and is never heard of afterward.

### Well Kept.



"I've kept a diary every day this year," claims the fair young thing. "Really?" asks the other. "Yes. And I've kept it in fairly good condition, except for five or six pages on which there is a little writing."

### To the Parodists.

Wait until the proper moment; Don't be going off half-cooked—Till the fr-st is on the p-m-k-n—And the f-d-d-r's in the sh-ck.

### An Argument.

"What are those two men quarreling about?" we ask, indicating what seems to be the beginning of a fight. "Oh, that's nothing much," explains our friend. "That's Braid, the hat man, claiming he doesn't have to eat oysters today, and Sheila, the oyster man, claiming he can wear his straw hat till the middle of the month."

Michael Nesbit

## MILK STOOLS ARE SANITARY

Absolute Cleanliness is Necessary to Insure Pure Milk—Utmost Care Needed.

To insure pure milk, free from impurities, the utmost care must be taken in every part of the dairy from the barnyard and stables to the bottling of the milk. Absolute cleanliness is essential.

Iron milking stools are recommended and they should be kept scrupulously clean. Of the several stools shown herewith, No. 1 is the



Sanitary Milk Stools.

easiest to keep clean, therefore the most desirable.

No. 1 is a good type of sanitary stool made of metal. The ends of the pipes used for the legs are filled with lead, and there are no corners to collect dirt.

Nos. 2 and 4 are similar to No. 1, except that caps are screwed on the ends of the legs, making them slightly more difficult to keep clean.

No. 3 serves for both pail and milk stool. The cover, hoops, bail, etc., make it more difficult to keep clean than the simpler styles.

No. 5 is devised so that one end serves as a receptacle to hold the pail while the milker sits on the other end. As in the case of No. 3, this style is more difficult to keep in a sanitary condition than the simpler forms.

No. 6 is constructed entirely of iron, galvanized after being put together. It is simply constructed, having only a single leg. The base, however, furnishes a larger surface to keep clean.

### Drying Off Cows.

Experience has shown that the best way of drying off cows is for the time to feed only dry feeds, if on feed, and to do irregular milking; then milking but once a day and during the week only alternate days. This will soon turn a cow dry entirely. Some cows require more attention than others, and one should be careful to adjust the intervals at milking to the condition of the udder, as it takes longer to dry off some cows than others.



We must study the individual needs of each cow.

The hand separator is a thoroughly practical machine.

Milk in the udder of a cow is formed entirely free from bacteria.

As much depends on care and feed as upon weeding out the poor cows.

The heifer calf should be given an abundance and a variety of feeds at all times.

The heifer that is to make a large, well-matured cow must have something on which to grow.

Milk the cow absolutely clean. It requires a little longer each time to do this, yet it pays in the end.

Severe attacks of garget may usually be prevented by milking the cow several days before calving.

Under the hand separator plan the farmer realizes a handsome profit from the utilization of his skim milk.

The great value of pumpkins as feed is in their water and green nature, giving bulk to the ration and aiding digestion.

The good milker will always be kind and gentle to his cow, striving to make her feel at ease and win her confidence.

Nothing can be better than cement for walks, gutter and mangers, but it is too cold a proposition for the animals to lie upon.

If the cow is not milked very clean each time she will gradually decrease in milk flow and go dry much sooner than she otherwise would.

Each year the demand for good cows grows stronger, and the demand can be met only by keeping and raising all of the good helpers.

Often carelessness in stripping the cow will cause her udder to spoil and damage her to such an extent that she can no longer be kept at a profit.

The value of a feeding stuff as a source of protein to the animal body evidently depends in the first place on the amount of protein which it contains.

Barns and yards should be constructed upon the driest land available, and yards or corrals should be made much larger than we usually find them.

## THE DAIRY

### FOR HEALTH AND VITALITY

Dairymen Are Feeding Too Narrow Rations for Good of Cows—Good Methods Are Needed.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)  
I believe it is time that we dairymen took a more rational view of our business and feed our cows in a manner that would promote their health and vitality instead of forcing them to their very limits, as is the practise in many sections where dairying is the exclusive branch of agriculture. We are feeding too narrow rations for the good of our cows.

Cows that are raised and developed on clover hay, ensilage, wheat, bran and oats, with good luxuriant pasture grass during the summer will make better cows than those that are overfed on a ration ill adapted to their needs. I will stake my reputation on this fact. We may not make as much milk, but we will have better producing cows and calves, and what milk we do make will be made cheaper and our herd will gradually be getting better.

I do not care whether a ration is 1 to 4 or 1 to 7 as long as it does the business and is beneficial to the health of the cattle. Then, again, the average dairymen does not employ methods best calculated to give the best results in breeding. Some dairymen will raise every heifer calf born on his farm, while another dairymen will not raise any. I wish we could induce dairymen to make some exchange of calves whereby only the best calves from high-producing cows would be raised.

In this way dairymen who had the facilities for raising and developing the heifers could go out and get the very best calves and raise them and sell them for a good price instead of growing the weedy, inferior calves that were born on his farm.

This would do more than any one thing to improve the quality of our dairy herds, and growers could realize greatly increased profits upon the cows that they raised.

### MAKING BUTTER IN PERSIA

Churn Consists of Skin of Goat or Sheep Into Which Sour Cream Is Poured.

A missionary who has spent several years in Persia gives a most interesting account of how butter is made in that country. The churn consists of the skin of a goat or sheep sewed up in the form of a bag.

Into this bag the sour cream is poured and it is then agitated by the



Dairying in Persia.

bag being swung on a rude frame hung on sticks, as in the illustration. It is said that this is the origin of the American swing churn.

Dairying, and all farm work in Persia, is now carried on just as it was centuries ago, and only in a very few places have any improvements been made.

### Freshening Cows.

On a successful dairy farm, where a large number of cows are kept and milked, special attention is given to the freshening and drying cows. Three weeks before a cow freshens, if this occurs during the winter feeding period, the owner begins feeding about two pounds of wheat bran a day. No shorts are fed until after calving. This feed is gradually increased until at calving time the cow is receiving about four pounds of bran daily.

After freshening the cows, grain ration is gradually increased by adding shorts until the amount fed reaches a maximum of eight pounds for the best cows in the herd.

### Dry Cows.

An effort is made to have each cow dry from six to eight weeks each year. The cows are milked regularly twice a day up to a week of the time they are to be turned dry. They are then milked once a day for three or four days, a small quantity of milk being left in the udder each time. After this they are turned out to pasture and are not milked again until the next period of lactation begins.

### Handling the Separator.

If careless handling of the separator results in the loss of only one-half pound of butter fat per day, the accumulated loss for a year is a considerable item.

### Butter Fat in Milk.

Milk low in butter fat is also low in total solids. The less the butter fat the more water there is in the milk.

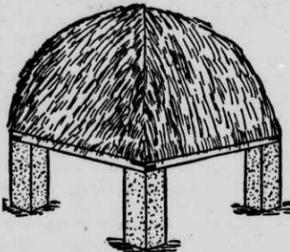
## ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

### SHELTER IN THE FARM YARD

Excellent Manner of Stacking Hay is Illustrated—Also Protects the Animals.

The illustration shows an excellent manner of stacking the straw, hay or corn fodder that it may be fed from the yard; this not only prevents the cattle from pulling it down and wasting same, but provides an excellent shelter for them from the weather, says the Farm Press.

The uprights or posts are made of concrete and so have greater durability than if constructed of wood; these are easily molded by building a box form of the right height and about 15



Shelter for the Farm Yard.

inches square on the inside if only four posts are to be used; the concrete is stamped inside same and when cured the frame may be erected upon them to form the foundation for the stack. When desired the number of posts may be increased and the size of same decreased; thus, if six posts are used they will be amply strong if made 12 inches square; if eight posts are used they can be made ten inches square. The advantage of this shelter is very apparent to every farmer, as it saves a large portion of the straw, etc., that would be wasted by the cattle trampling it into the yard. A manhole can be built through the center of stack and the straw thrown down through it in feeding, thus giving the cattle a sheltered place to feed away from snow and rain. If well made, it is not the least unsightly.

### ORGANIC MATTER OF SOILS

Necessary Element Is Secured by Crop Rotation by Plowing Under Green Crops and Manuring.

(By D. W. FREAR, Colorado Agricultural College.)  
All cultivated soils and most virgin soils contain plant and animals' remains, called organic matter.

When in the last stages of decay, organic matter is called humus. Humus is dark in color and imparts that color to soil when present in sufficient quantities.

Organic matter is very light in weight. When partially decayed, and especially in the form of humus, it has the power to absorb and hold larger quantities of water than even the finest clays.

Humus is more plastic (sticky) than sand, and less plastic than clay. Consequently it is very valuable in binding together sandy soils and loosening up clayey soils.

When organic matter decays, substances called organic acids are produced which act on the soil mineral matter and help to make it soluble, so that it is available to other plants. The food material which the organic matter contained is also broken down to its original form, and much of it is again built up into plant tissue.

Organic matter is gotten into the soil by crop rotation, by plowing under green crops, by manuring and by raising crops with extensive root systems. When added to soils in arid regions it should be well rotted. It is one of the most important soil constituents. The lack of it in soil is largely the cause of the decreased yields under the single, continuous cropping system.

### PUTTING IN DRAINAGE TILES

Many Acres of Land Could Be Made Most Productive if System of Underdraining Put In.

(By S. M. MILLER.)

During the last few months there has been much discussion in the agricultural press concerning the best investments for farmers. In my opinion there is no better and safer investment for the average farmer than tile drainage on such parts of the farm as fail to produce maximum crops during wet seasons. There are many acres of naturally fertile soil that are not paying the owner the cost of working that could be made the most productive portion of the farm if a good system of underdraining was put in.

In many cases the first crop will pay the entire cost of drainage. Of course many farmers are so situated that they cannot afford to put in the complete drainage system at one time.

My advice to such men is to have their plans made at one time and do a little every year. In this way their work shall not be haphazard, disconnected efforts, but shall fit into a previously worked-out system and form a permanent part of it.

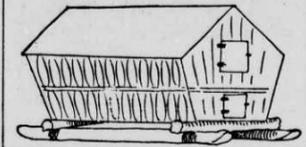
## CHEAP MOVABLE CORN CRIB

Dries Grain Out Quickly and Permits It to Remain So All the Year Around.

(By J. G. STEIN.)

The walls of this corn crib are built of barrel staves; the roof may be of lap-siding or any kind of roofing you want.

For the side walls, use two lengths of staves and run a pole on the middle, as shown in the cut to nail the staves on, and run the two rods through the middle of the crib, one through poles and one through plates.



A Movable Corn Crib.

The size of the crib is according to the amount of corn raised.

The walls must slant out a little, as shown in the cut, as this will keep out the rain better. The floor is tight.

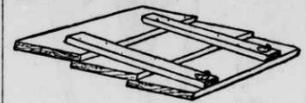
This kind of a crib is quite cheap and may be built of small poles nailed close together if no barrel staves are at hand.

Such a crib keeps the corn in good condition. It dries quickly and keeps dry all the year around, which is not possible for corn kept in a tight granary where it molds and spoils at once.

### EASILY-BUILT CLOD CRUSHER

Found Extremely Useful on Soils With Many Lumps—May Also Be Used as Roller.

Upon heavy soils where there are many lumps or clods, this will be found of use, as it is more effective than the usual roller which presses the clod into the ground, but does not crush it, while the drag or boat shown in the illustration will work wonders in a field where there are many clay



Clod Crusher.

lumps or clods. Heavy planks are nailed together in the manner shown in drawing with the edges lapped over each other, and to the top of these two strips are bolted to hold it rigidly together. At the end of these strips two hooks are placed to which a chain can be attached for hitching the team to. The top is further weighted with rocks if needed. This also does very effective work as a substitute for a roller upon any soil.

### Handling Manure.

It is too bad that a good many farmers waste energy in the handling of manure. Why throw it in piles in the field to be forked again when it could be spread as quickly from the wagon? A manure spreader will do the work quicker and better and make farm life pleasanter for the boys.



Don't leave your valuable farm machinery standing unprotected in the field.

Rabbits sometimes gnaw and damage blackberry, raspberry and other bushes.

A good implement shop with a fully equipped repair shop can be built for \$300.

The great virtue of alfalfa is its ability to increase the nitrogen content of the soil.

All plants which have the ability to add nitrogen to the soil, like alfalfa, are called legumes.

The farmer can improve his property cheaper than a person in almost any other business.

Drainage lessens evaporation simply by removing the surplus snow and rain water by filtration.

Put some manure around the gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes, if you didn't do it last month.

It is the consensus of opinion that a small farm well worked is more profitable than a large one poorly worked.

Grass roots must have protection from the winter frosts if good meadows are secured and maintained from year to year.

A two-foot piece of old steel rail from the railway track is a very convenient thing on the farm. It may be used as a cheap anvil.

Manure increases the capacity of a soil to hold water. This it does by reason of the large amount of organic matter it contains.

The fruit tree agents will soon be around. Don't give them all an order. Without doubt one of the pressing problems with which the average western farmer has to deal is that of securing reliable farm help.

The corn grower should constantly bear in mind that while growing his corn, he is preparing for future wheat and other small grain crops.

The farmer who does not pull the leak plug out of his pump before the weather becomes cold enough to freeze it up will find it full of water, may not find it worth while doing so afterw...da.

## The ONLOOKER

### No Time to Save Time



I have a filing cabinet, With cards, too, for indexing— And if their use I don't forget The system isn't vexing. I have a calendar that shows Just what I should do daily— If I'd remember, I suppose My work would go on gally.

I have an auto-lather-brush— A tank of soap's behind it; But in the morning's placid hush I hardly ever find it. I have an automatic stop, In nickel they encased it— But then I haven't time to stop To think where last I placed it.

I have a box for filing bills, For food and drink and raiment, But somehow wait until it fills Before I think of payment. I have a set of splendid books To keep down my expenses, But they are never in their nooks When any month commences.

I have electric stoves and things To cook our beef and mutton— But when I want my meal on wings They've broken off the button. I have a time-card of the trains But when I run to make one I find they've taken extra pains With: "New Time Cards Now—Take One."

I am a most methodic man, But truly it makes trouble When every economic plan I choose makes me work double. When shown time-saving projects, I'm Unable to refuse them— Oh, I might save a lot of time If I had time to use them!

### Appreciative Man.

Determined to save money, the beautiful young housewife incases herself in an old wrapper and cleans the house with the assistance of the cook. Of course, her husband praises her when the work is finished. "Now," she says, "I am going downtown and buy me a new dress. I think, after these three days of hard work, I'm entitled to something, am I not, dearie? It isn't every wife that will clean house to save money." "That's true," responds the noble husband. "Run along and get your dress."

And she vows that he is perfectly lovely.

Later in the year it is time to clean house again. Wife mentions it.

"Now, we'll just hire a good, stout woman to do that rough, hard work," says the noble husband. "She can do it in three or four days, and we'll have to pay her two dollars a day, but I'm not going to have you killing yourself."

Again she vows that he is perfectly lovely.

But he is mentally subtracting eight dollars from \$21.65.

### Profitable Publicity.

"May I inquire, Doctor Pounder," asks the parishioner, "why you preached such a strong sermon on the follies of the fashions for women this fall?"

"Why, it really is most interesting," answers the preacher. "Last week I had a letter from one of our prominent citizens, inclosing a check for \$50 for the general fund and asking me to preach that sermon. The letter was from—let me see—the gentleman's name was Trimmings."

"Huh! Trimmings owns the biggest millinery store in town, and your sermon started all the women to looking at the new hats."

### As Recited by Freddie Jones.

Wen free dumfrummer moun tonight Unfulder stander toothy air Sheet ore the asherobe of nye Tan set the starsuh glory there Sheem ingie dwith its gorge us dice Them liky bad rick of the skies Sand stripe dita pureey leathul wite With stree kings wite the morning light Then trummis manshun nin the sun She calder icric bare er down Nan gavin t 2 his my tyhand The cymbals over chose an land.

### Iglued for Life.

"And we will always stick together," sighs the happy Eskimo bride.

"Forever!" rapturously exclaims the happy Eskimo bridegroom. "Forever we shall live, side by side, in our own igloo."

A man will sit up un til 2 a. m. to finish a story, and then, when he meets the author, will tell him how he might have improved the tale.

Michael Nesbit