WASHINGTON CITY SMALL HOUSE AT SIDEMONTS שבבותוחותות

Farmer's Wife Asked Uncle Sam for Only \$1,000

TASHINGTON.—Confiding one's needs to Uncle Sam has been a popula pastime with many citizens, and the benevolent old gentleman has had many requests for aid, ranging from weird to pathetic. It remained, however, for an Oklahoma farmer's wife to put

over the last word of trust in national

Not long ago newspapers and press associations spread to the world word that the treasury department had received a \$10,000 contribution to the "conscience" fund, the largest on record. A few days later Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo received a letter from the Oklahoma farmer's wife ask ing that she be given \$1,000 of this fund. She explained that with this

share she could purchase two cows, a much-needed set of false teeth, and one obile. She confided that she needed the money a great deal more than Uncle Sam does and expressed the earnest conviction that it could not be put to better use than where it is needed on the farm. Therefore she asked that the thousand be sent by return mail.

Secretary McAdoo has received several letters suggesting useful pur-ses to which the conscience fund might be applied, but none so confidingly trustful as this one

Government May Move to Conserve the Lobster

A LARMED at the decrease in the source of supply of lobsters that has followed increasing demand for this sea food, and the consequent careless methods of fishermen bent only on easy exploitation, leaders among those engaged in the lobster industry in the

SAY LOBSTERS

NEED PROTECTION

United States have recently informed the bureau of fisheries of the commerce department that one of the chief hopes of the industry's future lies in the byreau's hands. These representatives of the lobster industry have at the same time begun a campaign for adequate appropriations by congress to enable the bureau to carry on special work to-

ward lobster conservation.

Because oysters have been so well known as a sea food, there has already

been placed on the statute books of the nation and the states legislation that proves a great protection to the industry, but there has been little legislation of this character to protect lobsters. If the lobster men have their way the two industries will be placed on much the same legislative footing. Some of the principal steps that need to be taken for the protection of

some of the principal steps that need to be taken for the protection of the lobster industry, in the opinion of its leaders, are the granting of greater appropriations by congress to the bureau of fisheries and the provision for state regulation of methods of capture and possession and federal regulation of interstate shipments. In order that the industry may be built up on a proper basis, the lobster men say, there should be regulation of fishing practice. tices to bring about greater annual natural production of lobster eggs, the rearing of an increased number of young from the eggs and protection of adults above and below market size. Suitable places should be set aside, it is also suggested, for breeding purposes, and the fishing in such areas should be strictly regulated. The spokesmen for lobster protection also advocate the licensing of all lobster fishermen, the enforcement of specific rules for measuring the crustaceans and the enactment of legislation prescribing sanitary methods of handling and shipping lobster meat. Unless steps toward lobster conservation are taken quickly, dealers in this sea food say, the industry will be irreparably injured.

Great Guns Will Protect the Nation's Capital

THIS country's most modern fortifications, with 16-inch, 45-caliber guns sweeping the entrance waters of Chesapeake bay, are to be erected at Cape Henry, Virginia, to protect Washington, Baltimore, and contiguous territory from possible attack by a hostile

The initial appropriation for the Cape Henry fortifications will be considered at the forthcoming session of congress. The expected allowance at this session is \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, indications being that eventually nearly \$8,000,000 will be spent at Cape Henry. Experts of the war department are now at work on plans for the for tifications, these plans consisting of a revision of schemes suggested several

The government already has acquired title to the necessary land at Cape Henry at a cost of \$181,000. The fortifying of Cape Henry, which carries with it protection against

the invasion of Washington in the event of war, has been under considera-tion for a number of years. In 1906 the so-called Taft board of army experts nded an outlay of \$6,102,871 for the fortifications.

Two years ago the subcommittee on fortifications of the house appropria-tions committee authorized the purchase of the fortifications site at Cape Henry. This appropriation was fathered by Congressman Swager Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the subcommittee.
"No army of Europe has gone up against such fortifications as will be

found there," says Mr. Sherley. "The Cape Henry fortifications will be the final word in coast defenses. They will constitute an adequate defense of the Chesapeake bay and the national capital, and I am not afraid they will be overcome by any fleet."

Presidents No Longer Use Lincoln's Summer House

ONE of the most interesting buildings in the Soldiers' Home grounds U Washington is the picturesque cottage adjoining the main building that is known to visitors as the Anderson house, often mentioned as suitable for

summer White House. In former years it served as a summer White House and Presidents Lincoln, Buchanan, Arthur and Hayes passed the heated days of their terms at the quiet re-

In fact, the custom of the country's rulers to have a special home for the summer months at a mountain or seaside resort is a comparatively new one. At the time when the Anderson house was used for this purpose the various methods of alleviating the heat

of the capital's season were not as perfect as they are now. The manage ment of the Soldiers' home, which is an institution of the regular army, thought it fitting for the president, by reason of his office as commander in chief of the army, to accept the hospitality of this delightful place, and it was in many instances accepted and appreciated.

The building is particularly associated with Lincoln, for it was under its protecting shade that he spent the trying days of his administration and worked with endless patience for the preservation of the Union. In the corner room with the big gray gable he prepared his famous proclamation

The Anderson cottage was known as the president's cottage and the Mansion house until 1888, when it was given its present title in honor of Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, who, during his life, worked zealously in behalf of the home's establishment.

WORTH KNOWING

A new electric flash light pistol of French invention for scaring criminals not only displays a bright light when the trigger is pulled but also makes a noise like a real weapon as

To utilize some of the power exert-Minnesota man has invented a spring motor that is wound by ratchet mech-

You Know Him, Too, Don't You? A pathetic figure that comes to mind is that of the old-fashioned lage horseman who struggled so long and bravely to accumulate a fortune from a racer that was fast enough to beat the scrubs and to always lose to the professionals. To the day that he was found uead back of the livery stable he entertained unswerving 'aith in his worthless horse and the belief that the judges or circumstances or the weather always beat him out of his rights.—Kaneas City Star.

REASONABLE COST

Cottage That Has Every Requisite for Health and Comfort of Inmates.

PLANNED IN BUNGALOW STYLE

Living Room, Dining Room and Kitchen All on the Sunny Side of the House — Interesting Features That Will Appeal to the Housewife.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answequestions and give advice FREE OF-COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

In the East the word cottage generally means a one-story house with a hip roof of rather low pitch.

It is a popular way to build a small house at reasonable cost, and at the same time to incorporate sufficient tone to command respect.

The accompanying perspective and floor plan shows this type of house built for a rather narrow lot, so that the dimensions are somewhat different from the eastern type.

This design shows a very pleasing approach from the street. The broad concrete walk and front steps leading to the wide front door all combine to present a liberal invitation to friends and acquaintances with the suggestion that a sociable latch string hangs out. Instead of building a veranda clear across the front of the house, as fornerly, the fashion now leans in favor of sun parlors. The idea seems to be that a porch or veranda is com-fortable and useful in summertime only, and then comfort is frequently to the pantry.

ets and winfow trim are the only out side features that require attention from the rainter.

The rough brick supporting piers and chir neys are left in their natural rough and ready coat of brown, which hermonizes with the general color scheme in a very satisfactory manner. The plan of this artistic cottage is

similar to a regular five-room bungalow, which places the living room, dining rorm and kitchen on the sunny side of the house. The two bedrooms, with bathroom, occupy the side to the north or east, according to the tion in which the house faces.

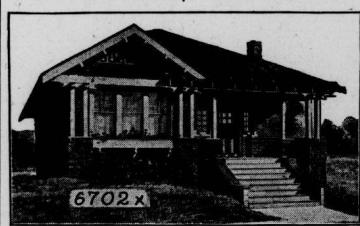
This plan shows rather a large dining room, which is really part of the living room, being connected by a wide archway which practically makes the two rooms into one splendid room 26 feet in length with abundance of

A very interesting feature, and one that especially interests the women, is the manner in which the kitchen is built. It occupies a bright, sunny corner and is so arranged that it makes a real house workshop, with all the necessary attachments near at hand. The kitchen itself is compare tively small, but it is in close contact with the pantry, the stairway leading down to the cellar and the other stairway leading up to the attic. Then the rear porch is almost part of the kitchen.

to a large window, and the stove is directly between two windows. Both the stove and sink are convenient to the pantry and to the cellarway, where supplies are stored. The making of a home kitchen is considered in a different light since hot and cold water, gas for cooking, and other so-called modern conveniences have come into

The modern idea of a practical kitchen is compactness rather than size. A little modern kitchen like this saves miles of walking. Cooking and m serving can be done so much quick when the tools are all kept within ea

reach of the one doing the work. Ti pantry is placed between the kitche and dining room, but it is not neces sary to go through the pantry in pass ing from one room to the other. The entrance to the cellar has the same convenience of access as the entrance



interfered with by numbers of agressive evening visitors, commonly called pesky mosquitoes.

The sun parlor presents a series of

ing screens to exclude undesirable insects while the windows are open in the summertime to admit the cool air of evening. In winter the sashes are closed and this comfortable little sun parlor is bright and cheerfu when the sun shines and it is made lights and a steam or hot water radia

-REAR POR-- DED RM-·DINING RM BED RM. ·LIVING RM· ·VEST / Com -SUN POR-·PORCH-

tor to warm up the temperature wh

the sun fails. It makes a sort of combination b tween a den, smoking room, lounging room and a place where the good housewife can entertain her deares enemy while they talk over the mos

interesting gossip of the neighborhood.

This description does not encompass
the full value of this delightful annex to the living room. When the window flower box is tastefully groomed with flowering plants it adds appearance of the house. Also the projection offers an excuse to plan roof to relieve the monotony of the

is weathered shingles, a kind of siding that has become decidedly popular for the outside covering of one-story houses. The economical upkeep of shingle siding appeals to a great - any owners because of the saving in paint.
To keep a wooden house looking respectable it is necessary to give it a good coat of paint about once in two or three years, which generally includes every square inch of surface below the shingles. Sometimes the

, in this design the color of the shingies never changes, so that paint is unnecessary except for the trim. The columns, bands, fascia boards, brack-

greatest wear on the floors is between the stove, the sink, the pantry and the cellarway. Starting with these data architects have labored to reduce these lines of travel to the st possible dimensions and at the sam

veniences into this restricted space.

The finish of a modern kitchen is designed and carried out as carefully as the finish of any other part of the use. Modern kitchens are made as light and attractive as possible. Very often the woodwork is finished in white enamel and the walls are made white and washable. Wall paper has no place in a modern kitchen. The wall must have a hard, glossy, sanitary large enough to admit little red ants or insects of any other dimer

Not only the comfort of the house wife, but the health of the family, depends on kitchen sanitation. The first law of sanitation is light and sunshine, although cleanliness really is a part of this first rule. When a kitchen is made light, the walls and ceiling hard and washable with a well-laid hard-wood floor, then cleanliness follows

The laundry in this plan is unde cellarway for convenience on wash days. Every housekeeper is particu-lar to have the clothes hung outdoors when weather will permit. The outside cellarway, in combination with a good outside clothesline, means great deal in helping to produce snow

"Start a bedside library." says Doctor Osler to young physicians, "and spend the last half-hour of the day in communion with the saints of humanity." The advice might be taken with good results by many others. Instead of thinking over the cares and trouble of the dying day, let the tired wood of balmy sleep read a page or two of his "bedside library" and lie down to oleasant dreams.

Balm for the Preacher's Son. "I do not support the proverbia theory that all ministers' sons ar good for nothing," says Mrs. Freds Kupple, the short grass widow. "My and I was able to put up with him year and eight months, whereas my cond mate, the son of a railroad con ductor, received his passports after a residence of 14 months."—Kansas City

Cotton Waste Has Value. in Lancashire. England, the cotton waste has an annual value of \$75 000,000. This vast sum is repres

by fag-ends and sweepings and pick-ings and combings. Thousands of women are employed to divide this stuff into good, middling, and bad, and it is sold at various prices for differ ent purposes—papermaking, matting surgical wadding, and, most of all, the making of shoddy.

"I hope you never talk about you neighbors," said the exacting friend "I never do," replied the frivoio woman. "They're an awfully uninter

COST OF LIVE STOCK RATION IMPORTANT



Anwick Arthur, Shire Stallion Foaled 1908.

for the farmer who must depend on the profits from his stock for his income, is the cost of the ration. In securing a ration which provides the nutrients called for by the standards and meets the other conditions pre viously discussed, lies a great oppor tunity for exercising foresight and business judgment on every farm where animals are fed. The wise farmer-feeder will consider the nutri-ent requirements of his animals in planning his crop rotations. Through the use of grain from corn or the sorghums, legume hay and such cheap succuience as silage from corn or the sorghums, it is possible in most sec tions of the country to go far toward

solving the problem of providing a well-balanced, economical ration. The feeds selected for any animal should be such that they will not injure its health or the quality of the product yielded. Feeds which are gnited to one class of farm animals may not be adapted to others. Again, a given feed may give satisfactory re sults when combined with certain other feeds, yet in other co tions it may prove unsatisfactory. A few examples of such conditions are furnished in the following: Cotton-seed meal in moderate amount is an excellent feed for cattle, sheep, and horses, yet it is so frequently poison-ous to pigs that feeding the meal, as at present prepared, to these animals cannot be advised. While there is always danger from using feeds dam-

(Br. W. A. HENRY and F. B. MORRI-SON, University of Wisconsin.)

The most important factor of all, poison horses or sheen. Timothy have poison horses or sheep. Timothy hay, which is the standard roughage for the horse, is unsatisfactory for the dairy cow, and may cause serious trouble with sheep on account of its constipating effect.

Feeding cows a heavy allowand of ground and soy beans produces uncocoanut meal makes the butter too hard. Peanuts and soy beans produce soft lard when forming too large a part of the ration of fattening pigs.

It is often highly beneficial to add wheat bran or linseed meal to the ration on account of their slightly laxative effect. On the other hand, such laxative feeds as silage, pasture grass, and legume hay, the use of bran or linseed meal may be unwise.

With the horse and with young-ruminants the ration must contain some roughage to distend the digestive tract properly. Furthermore, for the best results the proportion of con-centrates and roughage in the ration should be regulated according to the kind and class of animal to be fed and the results sought. Cattle, sheep and horses can be wintered satisfac and horses can be wintered satisfac-torily on roughages alone, if of suit-able quality. Even brood sows may be maintained chiefly on legume hay, when not suckling their young. In when not suckling their young. In the rations for growing and fattening animals and those at work or in milk, a considerable part of the ration should consist of concentrates.

TESTS OF COST OF

MILK PRODUCTION

Experiment Station With

834 Cows in 53 Herds.

From a study made by the Cornell (N. Y.) experiment station of the costs incident to milk production for

from cows yielding 10,000 pounds of milk a year was 51 per cent greater than from those yielding 6,000 pounds.

To Obtain Best Results Cement

Floor Should Be Provided-

Shelter for Animals.

caring for manure is the covered shed. To obtain the best results the shed should be provided with a ce-ment floor inclined at each end to

allow a spreader to be run in at one

cattle, sheep and hogs mixed to prevent, as far as possible, aerobic fermentation, and consequent loss of nitrogen. The cattle in the yard should be allowed to trample over it and it may be worked over by the hogs without much danger of loss.

out much danger of loss.

In addition to being a storehouse for manure, the shed furnishes a shel-

pact the manure so that the aerob fermentation responsible for the lo of nitrogen will be largely prevente

great quantities of milk are needed to start the youngsters on the road to

Rights of Farm Ania shine and exercise are sle rights of all farm

over the floor, and that from

One of the most popular meth-

STOCK GAINS FAVOR

COVERED SHED FOR

OUALIFICATIONS OF HENS FOR BREEDING

Foundation of Success in Poultry Study Made by Cornell (N. Y.) Keeping Is Ability to Rear Vigorous Chicks.

A most pernicious idea appears to be gaining ground in regard to the qualifications of a hen for breeding. costs incident to mile production to:

\$34 dairy cows with full year's records
in 53 dairy herds in Jefferson county.

N. Y., it was found that 7 of the 53
herds, comprising 97 cows, were kept The number of eggs she will lay is apparently the only passport to the breeding pen, regardless of development or constitution. By all means let us have the prolific hens for this purpose, but let us see to it that they are otherwise qualified. The foundation of success in poul-

at a loss of \$1,235.71.
On the basis of net cost and actual otherwise qualified.

The foundation of success in poulthe total number, caused a loss to try keeping is ability to hatch and rear strong, virile chickens, and 6,621 pounds of milk and 241 pounds of milk fat. The milk was produced at a net cost of 1.21 cents, and the milk fat at 33.3 cents per pound.

The average selling price of the milk was 1.52 cents per pound, and the net profit per cow was \$30.39. The net cost per cow was \$30.24 and the receipts were \$100.63. The average cost of feed per cow was \$51.57 and the labor cost \$22.12. The average cost of delivering 100 pounds of milk 2.14 miles was 11.7 cents. The profit from cows yielding 10,000 pounds of milk a year was 51 per cent greater strong, 6,621 pounds of milk and 241 po well-developed and well-cared-for par-ents. This also applies to the subse-quent egg production. Therefore it follows that if a hen is weedy and run down she is not a fit subject for breeding, no matter how many eggs she has laid. But it does not follow that a good layer should be discard-ed as a breeder. That would be go-ing to the other extreme, but what should be insisted upon is bodily de-velopment of sufficient proportions and strength to indicate a breeder of

INTERESTING HINTS ON CALF BREEDING

Heavier Calves Produced From Cows in Their Prime, According to English Test.

From careful records taken of 19 Shorthorn cows it was found by an English agricultural society that the average gestation periods of cows bearing bull calves was 288.91 days; of cows bearing heifer calves 283,75 days. The longest period in the former was 297 days, and the shortend and out at the other; the sides should be sufficiently high to contain all the manure to be stored. The manure should be placed evenly est period 280 days; in the latter 293 and 274. The average weight of the bull calves was 89.45 pounds; that of the heifer 82.5 pounds. It was found that the longer the period the heavier

It was noted that the heavier calve are produced from cows in their prime; that is, ranging from five to seven years of age; after that age the calves appear to become smaller at average of 285 days as the period of gestation and 84 pounds as the average weight of a Shorthorn calf at birth.

Excellent Addition to Ration Tankage, the material made by the

Unprofitable Hog Practice.

Most of the hogs in this country are raised by the "by guess and by gosh method"—that is, the breeding sows are allowed to run with the herd, fed any old thing that comes handy, at any old time, without regard to their condition at farrowing time, or when condition at farrowing time, or when the guest quantifies of milk are needed to big packing houses, is an excellent addition to the hog ration. Fed in the proportion of one part to five parts corn, it will bring the fattening hogs along in fine shape.

Cull Out Debilitated Hens.

If any of your hens seem to have lost most of their feathers during the moiting period and show large, bare spots, it is evidence that they are not vigorous and it would be hardly worth while to keep them over winter.

of the windows, where that hinged, writes T. L. Bailey of G Fork, Ind., in Missouri Valley F Then the curtains may be raised SYTEM FOR FEEDING FO

Grain, Green Food, Grube, Grit Shell Are Necessary in Chicia Diet—Dry Mash Best

IMPROVED HENHO

Anyone using

ise, who

the light shut

straight strips

an egg every day, or one in two dit is impossible to get the riem nourishment fast enough unless taken into the body already gry. The best system of feeding, the recognized the construction of the construct recognized the country over, is grain as a means of exercise is, fed in a deep litter so the will have to work for it. Then variety of ground foods to suppnourishment, heat and energy bird.

The four "g's" give what is necessary in the cograin, green food, grub-shell. Whole grain gives is suits when two or more mixed and fed twice daily litter. Three parts wheat, the cracked corn and one part equal parts wheat and cra kafir, makes a good combi-pint to ten fowls is abo

Ground food may be fed the dry or wet form, but for breaking the feet of the dry form may be tening poultry it is better to mash. The dry form may be to in self-feeding hoppers. A shorture would be:

Seven pounds mill run, seven cornmeal, three pounds heef two pounds alfalfa leaves, or pound charcoal.

KEEP RECORD OF EGGS

In describing a trap nest, by A. G. R. Keller of Alams Scientific American says: This invention relates to tr This invention relates utilised for trapping he



object of the invention is to go a construction for accomplished purpose, of such a nature that it will be minimum danger of falls ing the birds either as they caler nest or are trapped therein.

Food Charcool Every Boy, Once a week, or offenser, it has well to add to the hea's ratios a ply of granulated charcool. In winter it is always advisable to as early in the morning as con-ient, and give the evening most an hour before dark.
Shake up the litter with a lord, that the grain will work down into which will compel the fewis to he for their rations.

Value of Well-Fed Hen. One well-fed hen is better th half-starved ones.

Next Butter Prints.

The most attractive package butter is the pound print, which be wrapped in a parchment pe and the whole inclosed in a per board carton. This kind of a pack is convenient to handle and the ering keeps out dust, dirt and eign odors. Some customers, bever, prefer the butter packed in gown jars or crocks. Printed he should be worth one or two more per pound.

The choice of a breed for duction of winter eggs is largely by the peculiar record the market in which the to be sold, and also by the stable poultry, which is in an important side line.

Plant a !
Select the place
wainut or hickory
plant a nut there
determine whether