

EXCELLENT STRUCTURE FOR ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK

By Proper Construction of His Barn and Other Outbuildings Farmer Is Enabled to Save Services of One Man—Arrangement as Designed by Missouri Man Is Illustrated.

Good barns cost money, but when the farmer once knows that by the proper construction of his barn, and other outbuildings, he can often save the work of a man, it will readily become clear to him that the investment will pay big interest in the long run.

The barn shown herewith was designed by a Missouri man.

The building will accommodate 14 cows, 12 horses, has box-stalls for



Exterior View.

both the cows and horses, and also a large calf-pen.

Manure and hay-carriers can easily be installed, and these are great labor-savers.

The arrangement of the feed room and silo is excellent. The four-foot chute extends the entire length of the silo, it has small windows for light, a tight door below, separating the same from the feed room, and keeping out dust and odors.

The silage is dropped down this chute, and from there shoveled to the mixing boxes—one for the cows, and one for the horses. There are two bins in the feed room, and two more may be located on the floor above, and connected by a small spout for drawing off the grain. These spouts may be located directly over the mixing boxes.

All hay is supposed to be fed from above, one hay chute being provided for each two stalls.

The milk room is so located that the milk may be taken to it at once, and it contains plenty of clean water, running water, if possible. Here, of course, should be located the separator.

The work shop is one of the necessities of the farm, as with a few tools, many bills for repairs can be saved here.

The harness room is located in the center of the horse barn, and the two box stalls provide room for both male and female animals, as well as sick ones.

The hay-bay is open to the roof, but this can be arranged differently. The partition separating the cows from the center section is boarded or plastered up tight, except the calf

pen, to keep out any odors, dust or dirt.

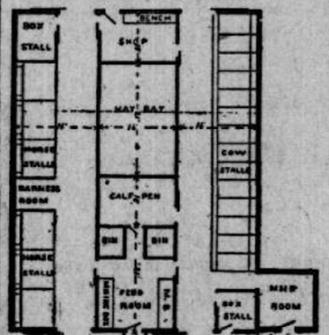
The box stalls in both the cow and horse barn are so constructed that the inmates can have a good view of the other animals. They like company and will do better if they can see their neighbors.

The floors of the cow stable, the milk room, feed room and silo, are of cement, the gutter being formed in the floor, with a four-inch drain at the rear, leading to the manure pit.

The stalls are made to fit both long and short cows. The first stall, in front, is four feet wide and five feet long. The rear stall is three feet six inches wide, and four feet eight inches long. The stalls slope from the front to the rear, each stall being slightly shorter than the one next to it.

The floor of the horse stable may be made of cement or clay; but the writer prefers clay for horses, and we quite agree with him, for horses confined on cement floors are apt to injure the joints of their legs by continual stamping; besides, we do not believe that any animal should be allowed to lie on a cement floor that is not covered with boards.

The barn, as shown in the illustrations, is 50x60 feet, 12 feet to the



Floor Plan of Barn.

eaves, 38 feet to the peak. The silo is 28 feet high.

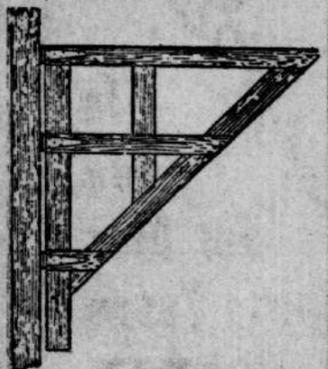
The construction of the foundation may vary, according to the material, and can be more easily and cheaply secured, but the man who builds any barn, on a poor foundation, is making a bad investment. The foundation should be made to stand for all time.

GOOD SUPPORT FOR WAGON BOX

Particular Advantage of One Illustrated Is That It Folds Back Out of Way When Not in Use.

The accompanying illustration and this short description will explain how a writer in Michigan Farmer made a wagon box hanger, or support. The particular advantage of this hanger over others is that it folds back out of the way when not in use.

Two-inch by six-inch timbers were used to make the hangers, two of them being used as shown, placed



A Wagon Box Hanger.

eight feet apart, they were fastened to the side wall of the wagon shed, with three large hinges for each hanger.

When not in use they may be held in position by means of two large hooks, and when not in use, they fold back against the wall and occupy only about three inches of wall space. The manner of making same is plainly illustrated.

Protecting Roses in Winter.

After a mild summer and fall, a severe winter is very hard on both utility and ornamental vegetation, as the growth is very green and unripe.

Amongst the first to suffer would be varieties of roses, and their protection should be attended to before the slightest frost occurs.

Take a wood rammer and ram the soil as hard as a road all around each plant; then place a forkful or two of stable or cow manure round the stem.

Let this come up a little way under the branches, but not far, as it is the neck or collar that wants wrapping, and if this is protected, there is little danger of the plants being injured.

KILLING INSECTS DURING WINTER

Nothing Is Quite So Effective as Digging Out Heart of Ant Mound and Flooding With Water.

(By G. H. GLITZKE.)

The common red ants do a great bit of damage to the alfalfa fields in some sections of the country. The spots where they kill the alfalfa are usually only about a square yard or two where they build their mounds, but a great many of these in the field count for quite a large patch where no alfalfa grows.

Some people try to destroy them by sinking bottles into their mounds so that the ants fall into them.

This system is not always effective as it is hard to trap them all and as long as a few remain the trouble will continue.

There is nothing quite as effective as the winter killing which consists in digging out the heart of the mounds in the winter and then pouring water into the excavation thus made so it soaks into the ground and freezes those that may still be living.

This method usually proves very satisfactory. Out of a large field where they were killed in this way during the last winter only a very few of the many ant hills had any ants remaining in them by spring and it is quite evident that if the work had been done more carefully every one of them would have been killed.

The work should be done very thoroughly. It does not take much digging at each mound, but it should be done in the winter time so there is no chance for them to rebuild and the weather is so cold that they must freeze.

Where other methods have failed this has done the work.

Big Yield of Wheat.

A wheat field owned by a Russian farmer comprising 70 acres at Cherokee, Okla., yielded 3,291 bushels, an average of 47 bushels of 62 pounds. The farmer sold this wheat for \$1.02 per bushel, the crop bringing \$3,335, exactly \$335 more than the entire quarter section comprising his farm cost five years ago.

Care of Farrowing Sow.

During the farrowing hour, the sow should be kept quiet and should seldom be approached by any person. She will not need the attention of man and as she is extremely nervous and irritable at this time, all causes of excitement should be removed as far as possible.

CARE OF DAIRY HERD

Eliminate Animals That Run Dairyman Into Debt.

Cows Must Have Best of Care and Comfortable Quarters If They Are to Give Best Results—Sunlight Is One Essential.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

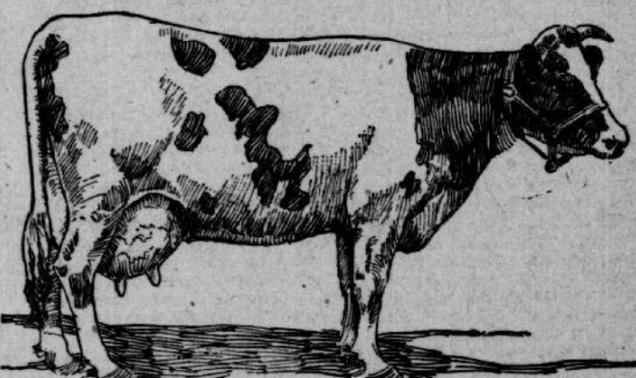
To increase the profits from our herds or decrease the profits of production we must eliminate the cows which individually run us into debt.

In the second place we must feed our cows more intelligently. The feeding of a dairy herd to produce profits more economically is a hard proposition to put to a man at the present time. Under the present conditions the only way to produce butter fat at less cost than we did last year is by increasing the efficiency of our home-grown dairy foods.

The feeding value of our home-grown foods will depend largely upon their palatability. By feeding a variety of feeds we make our rations more appetizing and palatable than a few foods.

Ensilage and roots are more palatable than dry fodders. Cows that are fed these appetizing feeds with clover hay will eat more hay than when confined to clover alone.

Early cut hay is more suited to the ration than late cut hay and the cows



Profitable Milk Type.

will consume larger quantities of it in feeding home-grown feeds we must feed such foods in a practical way, as will induce the cows to eat more.

The more easily digested the ration the larger the milk flow. A certain amount of energy is required to prepare these foods for assimilation. In feeding coarse foods we find this is a large per cent.

Tender pasture grass is more easily digested than dry fodder. Again we see that succulent foods are more easily digested than dry fodders; that early cut hay is more easily digested than late cut hay and that grain and concentrates are more easily digested than hay and coarse fodders.

We can make a balanced ration from corn ensilage and alfalfa hay, but such a ration contains an excess of coarse fiber and requires too great an expenditure of energy to digest and assimilate it.

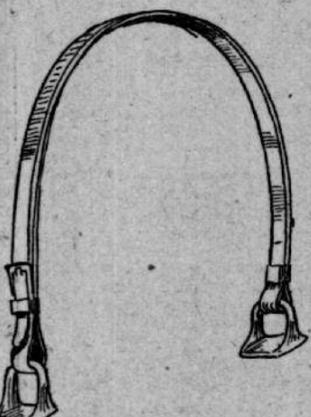
Such a ration may be greatly improved by the addition of a few pounds of concentrates.

Cows that are giving milk must have an abundance of protein. The more protein we feed up to a certain point the larger the milk flow. It is the amount of food over and above that required to maintain the body that goes to stimulate the milk production.

STIRRUP-SADDLE IS USEFUL

One of the Most Convenient Things to Have About Farm—Handy in Case of Emergency.

The stirrup-saddle is one of the most convenient things to have about the farm, as it comes in mighty handy



A Simple Saddle.

where there is no other saddle left in the barn in a time of emergency.

It is simply a pair of stirrups buckled to a strap. Put a blanket on the horse, throw the strap with the stirrups over this, and get into the saddle. It's a good sight better than riding bareback. Try it and see.

Production of Rice.

A few years ago the rice produced in the United States was less than 100,000,000 pounds per annum. In recent years it has reached 600,000,000 pounds. Like bread, rice is the staff of life—the more of it the better.

The German standard of feeding calls for one and one-quarter pounds of protein to every ten or twelve pounds of milk.

Another principle is that feeding mineral matter increases the value of the manure and much of the profits from high feeding must be made through the fertility brought onto the farm by the increased value of the manure fertility.

But, high feeding is not always the most profitable. This is a matter that must be worked out by the man himself according to his farm and conditions. Conditions are not the same on two farms. The difference in cows, the kinds and amount of available home-grown foods, the market prices of dairy products and dairy foods, compel each man to work out the problem as it applies to his own particular farm, always watching the milk flow, increasing the foods and protein until a point is reached that yields the most profit.

Cows must have good care and comfortable surroundings if they are to respond to intelligent feeding. The great problem in connection with the stable is to keep it warm and well ventilated at the same time. Pure air is just as necessary to the cow as food. Sunlight is another essential. Dark stables where sunshine never reaches breed disease. Sunlight is a tonic, a stimulator and invigorator to all animals.

There seems to be a wide diversity of opinion among dairymen as to how much exercise the dairy cow should have, and I wish to say that I am not a member of the class who believe

NEVER COUNTED THE GIRLS

Prince's Answer to Question Typical of Life in the Countries of the Orient.

The big punkah fopped and flagged between the columns, as we sat and talked. Mem-Sahib, who was born in the Caucasus amid Georgian and Circassian dignitaries, and so had a happy way with Oriental princes, took us all aback by suddenly asking the good gray prince how many brothers he had. His highness looked at her with a queer little smile, half tolerant, half amused, and began, with great show of seriousness, to count them on his fingers, first of the right hand, then of the left; after going once or twice round, he halted, started again, then stopped and said:

"I am afraid I must ask my secretary!"

The secretary replied, with dignity: "Your highness had a hundred and nineteen brothers!"

Mem-Sahib, not a whit abashed, then asked this good Oriental nobleman concerning his sisters.

He smiled very charmingly, saying: "I am afraid I do not know; we never counted them!"—Charles Johnston in the Atlantic Monthly.

THE RUB.



Judge—Don't you know that you should try and make your married life pleasant, like our first parents? Adam never quarreled with Eve.

Prisoner—Dat's berry true, jedge, but yo' see Adam didn't have no moth-er-in-law.

Beware Cheap Bills.

An examination of paper currency by Warren H. Hilditch of Yale showed an average of one hundred and forty-two thousand bacteria on the bill. Twenty-one bills were examined, and while some were relatively clean, carrying only a trifle of fourteen thousand living things, others swarmed to the figure of five hundred and eighty-six thousand. And, strange to say, the bacteria did not seem to swarm to the \$1,000 bills in preference to the \$1 bills.

This shows that it is far healthier to carry \$1,000 bills about than it is to tote \$1 bills. Here's a valuable financial hint.

Justly Punished.

"Why have you discharged Richards? Do you think because he has reached the age of forty-five that he is no longer useful?"

"No, that isn't it. When I was coming into the city on my car the other morning he got in front of it at a crossing and was so slow that in order to avoid running him down I had to lose nearly half a minute."

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM
Take the Old Standard GHO'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It's "no what you are taking. The formula is plain, printed on every bottle. It is simply "chills" and iron in a tasteless form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children, 50 cents.

New Work for the Audubons.
"Some birds are plucked alive to get the feathers for women's hats."
"So are some husbands."

Red Cross Ball Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer.

The miserablest day we live there's many a better thing to do than dying.—Darley.

Some Free Bulletins.

The following list of free bulletins on fruit culture may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

- No. 113. The Apple and How to Grow It.
- No. 118. Grape Growing in the South.
- No. 154. The Home Fruit Garden: Preparation and Care.
- No. 156. The Home Vineyard.
- No. 181. Pruning.
- No. 198. Strawberries.
- No. 213. Raspberries.
- No. 238. Citrus Fruit Growing in the Gulf States.
- No. 243. Fungicides and Their Use in Preventing Disease of Fruits.
- No. 283. Spraying for Apple Diseases and the Codling Moth in the Ozarks.
- No. 284. Insect and Fungous Enemies of the Grape.
- No. 291. Evaporation of Apples.
- No. 332. Nuts and Their Uses as Food.
- No. 440. Spraying Peaches for the Control of Brown-Rot, Scab, and Curculio.

Horses in Winter.

The horses will get through the winter in better shape if given a little exercise on the manure spreader occasionally.

Profit in Camphor.

The department of agriculture, after suitable experiments, decides that the production of camphor may be made profitable in Florida.

Different Feeds.

Corn makes fat and heat. Oats, wheat, bran and middlings make eggs

MADE IN DIXIE BY DIXIE PEOPLE

For the AILMENTS of DIXIE and good anywhere. For Headaches, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Biliousness try ONE Bond's Liver Pill. Keep your Liver and Bowels right and you keep well. ONE little PILL at bedtime will usually relieve nine-tenths of all ailments. You wake up well. All druggists, 25 cents. Insist on BOND'S PILLS. No other "just as good."

His Suspicion.

"Well, whaddy you want?"
"I am the man who was married in the cage of wildcats."
"I asted ye whaddy you want?"
"I thought I would like to look into the cage again. I fear I left my wife there and took one of the wildcats."

The Exception.

"Take my advice and mind your own affairs. No man ever got rich fighting other people's battles."
"I don't know. How about a lawyer?"

A mouse is afraid of a man, a man is afraid of a woman, a woman is afraid of a mouse—and there you are.



DOCTORS know that Oxidine is a most dependable system-cleansing tonic.

Most useful in stirring up lazy livers, sluggish bowels and kidneys, weak stomachs. Its effects are quick, safe, sure and permanent.

OXIDINE

—a bottle proves.

The specific for Malaria, Chills and Fever and all diseases due to disorders of liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys.

50c. At Your Druggists

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Splendid Crops in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

300 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloyd-minister farm in the season of 1912. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada. This excellent showing calls for advance. Land values should double in two years' time. Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160-acre pre-emption at \$5.00 per acre with in certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement. Climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup' of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS

125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please write to the agent nearest you

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature

W. H. Rogers

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

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The strong, steady light.

Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil they burn. Do not flicker. Will not blow or jar out. Simple, reliable and durable—and sold at a price that will surprise you. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write to any agency of

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