

MODERN BUILDING FOR DAIRY HERD

Proper Housing of Animals Necessary for Full Production.

BARN WELL CONSTRUCTED

Has Thirty Steel Stalls for Cows and Large Open Feeding Room—Modern Labor-Saving Devices Are Employed.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, 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 inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

There was a time not so long back when the only crops raised in the states south of the Mason and Dixon line were cotton and tobacco. If these failed or the weevil got in its deadly work the farmer was out of luck. Moreover this constant repetition of the same crop used up the fertility of the soil and within a few years it was abandoned.

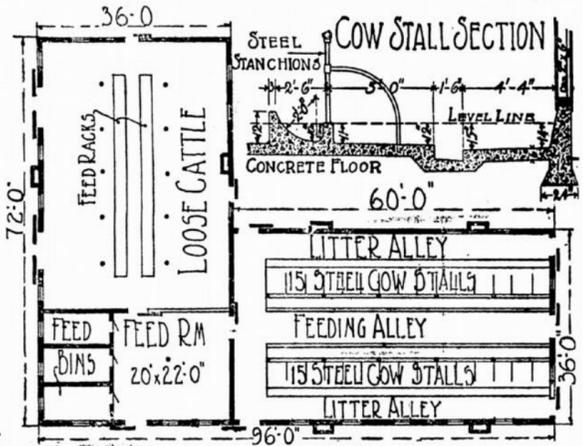
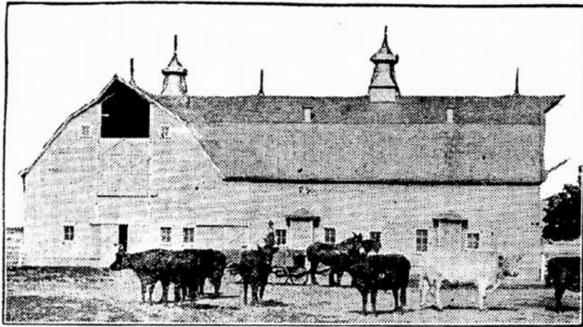
Similarly in the great country be-

leading the herd to a neighboring trough.

These two rows of cow stalls face a central feeding alley over which runs a carrier track. The feed can be carried on carriers from the feedroom and given to the stock in their stalls without any back-breaking efforts on the part of the hired men. At the rear of each row of stalls is a litter alley also equipped with carrier tracks. Aside from the advantages which this modern stall equipment offers the cows, it is important from the standpoint of the help. It reduces immeasurably the drudgery around stock barns and helps in large measure to keep the boys contented. They have been leaving farms because of the unnecessary heavy work. Proper barn equipment will help to stem this exodus to the cities.

The floor is concrete while the stalls are wood block or cork brick. The animals cannot rest easily and comfortably on the solid floor, requiring a more resilient material. Lately asphalt mastic has been used for this purpose.

In the wing which extends across one end of the barn the various feed-rooms and racks are located. An unusual feature of this barn is the large open feedroom with racks where loose cattle may roam and feed at will. These racks are set out in the middle of the floor and cattle can eat from either side. At the rear end of the wing are the regular feed bins and feedroom, 20 by 22 feet, where the various rations are prepared and hauled by carrier to the racks or stalls. Plenty of windows around the barn provide an abundance of sunlight and air. The barn doors are all hung on



found the Mississippi wheat was the one and only crop. As in the case of the Southern farmers, these people suffered in case the crop failed.

But a change has been wrought in farming in both of these sections. Farmers by bitter experience have learned that it is not safe nor profitable to depend upon a single crop and consequently are going in for the diversified farming. And most important of all they are all taking up dairy work. They have bought herds to start with and are gradually building up a real dairy business.

For they know that a good herd will not fall them, year in and year out. The dairy department of the modern farm is the most important because it is a source of all year-round revenue.

To make the herd as productive and as efficient as possible and increase this revenue, the farmer cannot direct his energy and thought in any better direction than that of building a real barn that will house these animals in comfortable fashion. For contented cows will give plenty of good milk.

There are several important features in the construction of a dairy barn that should be considered before the barn is built. In fact they should be uppermost in mind when the plans are being drawn up. Of these ventilation and stall arrangement are very vital. Without plenty of fresh air a herd cannot do justice. They need the air just as much as human beings.

In the barn shown here with floor plans these two salient features have not been overlooked. This is easily seen by the ventilators on the roof and the air intakes along the sides of the barn. This handsome and complete structure is 96 feet long and 36 feet wide with a wing 72 by 36 feet.

It is built of frame on a stout concrete foundation. The roof is gambrel shaped insuring plenty of room for a hay loft. In the main section of the barn are the cow stalls, 30 in number. These stalls are of the most modern design, the stanchions being steel and so made as to be sanitary and humane, yet strong. In front of each stall is an individual drinking cup providing a steady supply of fresh water for the cows. Like air, water is essential to good and plentiful milk production. The cup not only provides this but eliminates much of the heavy work entailed by the old system of

easy-cleaning hangers of the latest design.

This is the type of barn that should be built by the farmer who hopes to make the most from his herd of cattle. It is folly to build a makeshift structure. Build a real barn large enough to anticipate and handle your future needs, strong enough to last, and so designed as to insure your cattle plenty of life-giving sunshine and fresh air and equipped so as to keep the animals comfortable. Then you can rest assured that the animals will do their share.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE TUB

Laundresses Have Legends, Which in Many Countries Are Taken With Great Seriousness.

Universally washerwomen agree that anyone who washes a sheet on Friday is washing her winding sheet, and death will come within one year. Some say that to wash on Friday is to wish your husband's death. The superstitions that are connected with washing on Good Friday have naturally a religious origin, and washing on that day is well-nigh impossible. But it can be made safe by tying two clothes pins together in the form of a cross and letting them float in the tub.

If a laundress drops her soap on the left side she will be asked to a wedding. If one splashes water on her apron she will marry a drunkard. If a man's shirt is put in the tub upside down—accidentally, of course—it means the coming death to the owner. There is good fortune in store for any one who meets a washerwoman carrying a basket of freshly laundered clothes, but bad luck will overtake the one who passes a basket filled with the unwashed.

No Real Cause for Alarm.
Einstein's theory that space may not be of infinite extent seems to have obtained indorsement by many eminent physicists. Nevertheless, it would not appear that if this idea be accepted, the cosmos is to be regarded as alarmingly shrunk. For Einstein's own opinion is that a ray of light traveling 156,000 miles a second would require a billion years to make a complete circuit of its outer limits.



"ALL in the blue, unclouded weather" of autumn we shall see such handsome examples of the tailored dress, as that one pictured here, usurping the place of the costume suit. When the air is keen a scarf or small wrap, or a mere choker of fur, will provide that note of warmth that may be needed.

Fashion, having determined upon simple lines in day-time dresses, decrees that their decorations shall make them interesting. The most is made of opportunity for embroidery, or other embellishments on them, and sashes or girdles have become important. In the dress pictured the sash is of very wide, brocaded ribbon, finished with a deep fringe, and the embroidery on the bodice and skirt is ingeniously placed to make a setting for it.

The length of this dress, its sleeve and general outlines may be taken as

a criterion of the mode in tailored frocks. The embroidery is simple and used with a refreshing reserve, in a season that presents many examples of over-decoration. Any of the usual wool suitings may be used for it, with the revers on the bodice and the sleeve facing made of satin or of ribbon like that in the sash.

In considering a new day-time frock, it is worth while to take note of all the important style points that distinguish this season; the prominence given to new departures in the shapes of sleeves, narrow fringes of monkey fur and silk fringes, new neck lines, girdles of metal, beads and composition.

Julia Bottomley
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INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE CITIES

Woman Claims She Can Cure the Dying



CANTON, OHIO.—"Believe in God. Then I can cure any kind of disease!" This is the first statement made to all prospective patients by Mrs. Lila Taylor, bonnie Scots-woman, who declares she is a divine healer. Her reputation for these powers was attested by the long waiting list of maimed and halt-sufferers from almost all the ills to which the human flesh is heir—that crowded her little home in this city.

"I have raised dying men and women from their beds and made them well again," she said. "My power I cannot explain. My grandfather had it to even a greater degree than I have. He was able to cure man by speaking to him. When I reach thirty, which will be in a few months, I hope

to have the power which he long had." Mrs. Taylor was born in Scotland. She says she began curing people when she was eight years old. She has lived in the United States for eight years, but only five months at Canton. In that time the number of ailing who have visited her has reached into the hundreds.

"They come to me so fast I cannot take care of them," she said. "They come when I am in bed and when I am eating. I cannot refuse to help any of them, or my power would leave me. I never take money from those who have little, but if the rich want to help me, that is all right."

This is her standard formula for treatment of tuberculosis. "Take a live pigeon, split open its back, take out its palpitating heart and bind it on your chest; then take a linen band, dip it in the warm blood of the pigeon and bind it around the chest. All the while repeat prayers and incantations in Indian."

There are many here who assert that the treatment, fantastic, ignorant and absurd as it sounds, works the benefit claimed.

Trade Between United States and Latin America Passing Through Crisis.

By JOHN BARRETT, Pan-American Union.

Trade between the United States and Latin America is passing through the most severe crisis it ever has faced. The foundation of the trouble is the exchange situation, which is most unfavorable to Latin America and reacts correspondingly on the United States. Today there are over \$50,000,000 worth of American exports undelivered in the ports of several South American cities, and these must be disposed of before there can be any improvement.

Naturally, Germany, Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium and Japan are taking advantage of this situation to the disadvantage of the United States.

The present crisis is due almost entirely to after war speculation in the export and import trade, such as has characterized the entire world, and it should not be held in any way against the real value to the United States of Pan-American commerce, in which the total exports and imports of the United States have grown in the last two decades from about \$300,000,000 per annum to the immense total of \$3,000,000,000.

STRONG RED CROSS PROGRAM IN NO. DAKOTA

Great Community Endeavor in Public Health Nursing, and for Ex-Soldiers Shown.

The 40,053 members of the Red Cross in North Dakota are bringing the many departments of Red Cross activity in the state to the people in the rural communities as well as the cities. Since the present program of the organization is especially well adapted to sparsely settled communities, it is meeting a constantly increasing need.

During the past year a total of 3,721 ex-service men have been served by the 53 chapters here in North Dakota. Many of these men had families whose problems of living while their breadwinners were undergoing hospital treatment or vocational training required the attention and help of a trained worker.

That a total of \$29,000 was expended by chapters in this state for work among ex-service men this year shows the extent and need for this service. In addition to this soldier work a strong nursing program has been presented in various parts of the state. Classes in Home Hygiene to the number of 115 were held by Red Cross instructors and Public Health nurses during the past year. There are 288 Red Cross nurses enrolled from the state. Within the past year 32 Public Health nurses have been employed by chapters.

One of the important phases of Red Cross work has been the aid extended drought sufferers in the sections of the state where the need has been great. Funds from national headquarters have been used in addition to those of the local chapters in carrying on this work.

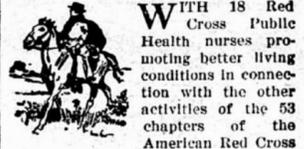
While this has been confined to the communities where drought has prevailed, the good work which the Red Cross has accomplished has been appreciated throughout the state. While crops have proved abundant in several of these localities there is still some work to be accomplished.

The strong health program of the Red Cross through its stimulation of classes in First Aid, Nutrition, Life Saving, as well as Home Nursing, is proving a valuable health guide. Prevention of illness, contagion and accidents has a place in every community. This instruction is among the many projects which the Red Cross hopes to expand in North Dakota.

To this end, the fifth annual Roll gives every person an opportunity to renew Red Cross membership for the coming year. This will enable each of the 53 chapters to discharge their community obligations and expand their service. Every membership dollar is an investment in community welfare work as well as relief activities locally and nationally.

RED CROSS HAS NURSES IN NORTH DAKOTA

Splendid Results Obtained Throughout State in Public Health Nursing.



WITH 18 Red Cross Public Health nurses promoting better living conditions in connection with the other activities of the 53 chapters of the American Red Cross here in North Dakota, the importance of this work is of unusual interest.

The rural program has been found well adapted to this state, and many localities have been reached by this department of activity during the past year for the first time. Physical inspection of the children in the rural schools is one of the most important phases of this work. They are inspected for defective teeth, eyesight and hearing. Weighing and measuring are a part of this health program, and frequently nutrition classes are organized to help under-nourished children reach a normal development.

Clinics are organized as a result of these examinations, and the nurse cooperates with physicians, dentists and health authorities in this work. In many counties these clinics are brought directly to the people, with the doctor and dentist visiting every town and hamlet. This is especially true in communities where there is no dentist or physician.

Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick have an important place in the public health nursing program of the American Red Cross. Traveling instructors give these lessons, teaching the women the essentials of correctly coping with minor illnesses.

Public health nurses frequently have adult classes in Home Hygiene as well as classes in the schools, thereby extending their service beyond routine of school inspection. During the year 1,714 women have passed the examinations and received certificates in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.

Professional visits are made to many homes. This is an important factor in both rural and city nursing. In some sections there is but one physician to a county, and the services of the Red Cross nurse are a vital help in various emergencies which arise.

In both city and country communities the Red Cross has a clearly defined program which may be adapted to local needs. That 17 chapters since last year have realized the need of this work, and extended their program to include this very practical activity, proves the growing appreciation for this endeavor.

On armistice day, November 11, the annual Roll Call of the Red Cross will be launched. Membership dollars will enable the Red Cross not only to carry on the valuable service it is already rendering, but expand its work to reach a wider field.

LOCAL NEEDS MET THROUGH RED CROSS

The Red Cross in North Dakota has never closed its doors since wartime. When the need to send vast numbers of supplies overseas in answer to the nation's call was no longer heard, the Red Cross commenced to function as the clearing house for community problems.

Today in many counties in every part of the state, the Red Cross headquarters and the worker are meeting and helping to solve the various community and personal problems. Under skilled supervision the problems of decency, delinquency and mental and physical defectives are being administered.

Among the counties where especially strong programs in this rural social service work have been presented by Red Cross chapters are Cass, Divide, Bottineau, Burley, Stark, Billings, Slope, Dunn and McKenzie. Especially good work along child welfare lines is also being carried on. Throughout the state this and other phases of the health program are winning much public approval as well as meeting a real need.

Trained supervision in these communities is not only helping to meet the economic conditions which have affected many of their inhabitants, but is fostering welfare work. While conditions in these counties are not different from those found in similar communities all over the country, the interest which their residents are evidencing proves the progressive spirit of the people of the state.



JUNIOR RED CROSS AIDS CITIZENSHIP IN NORTH DAKOTA.

That the boys and girls of today, who are to be the men and women of tomorrow, are learning the value of good citizenship, not only in their own communities but throughout the world, is shown by the 47,752 members enrolled in the 1,305 Junior auxiliaries of the American Red Cross in this state. Juniors have proved their value to the community in numerous ways here in North Dakota. They have been especially helpful in assisting children from families unable to provide medical care and treatment. In Dickinson, the Juniors paid the expenses of a little crippled girl in the Michael Dowling School for Crippled Children, in Minneapolis. In addition, they wrote, sent her small gifts, and helped to keep her from becoming homesick.

In Grafton an auto was provided for the school nurse from Junior funds, thus enabling her to carry on more work, and reach every part of the county. The salary of the school nurse has been met by Juniors in several other places. Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick and First Aid were financed in Lisbon.

To continue this work and increase its scope, as well as the many other vital community services which Red Cross chapters are rendering locally, is one of the objectives of the Annual Roll Call, which opens on Armistice Day, November 11, and continues until Thanksgiving.

\$1,121,858 HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN THE CARE OF EX-SERVICE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES BY THE 748 CHAPTERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HERE IN CENTRAL DIVISION. MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IS BEING SPENT ANNUALLY FOR THESE SOLDIERS THROUGHOUT THE NATION. YOUR MEMBERSHIP DOLLARS WILL HELP TO CARRY ON THIS WORK. ANNUAL ROLL CALL ARMISTICE DAY TO THANKS-GIVING (NOV. 11 TO 24). RE-MEMBER and RE-ENROLL.