

# ADMIRABLE SALES BARN AND STABLE

Of Great Value to Breeders of High-Grade Animals.

## BOUND TO IMPRESS BUYERS

Possession of Such a Building as is Described Here Means a Bigger Bank Balance at the End of the Year.

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. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

One of the important buildings on a large farm, especially on one where breeding of high-grade animals is a specialty, is a suitable salesroom or barn and stable to house the animals while waiting until the time comes to appear in the show ring. An attractive show place will do much toward increasing the selling price of the animals, because they are furnished with a better setting. The effect on the prospective purchaser is apparent. They are bound to be impressed.

The building shown here is an admirable type of combination sales barn and stable. Built substantially of frame set on a concrete foundation it is unusually large and roomy and well arranged. As you will notice, it is protected against lightning by a complete rod installation and is well ventilated. In fact, the latest equipment needed to make this barn an efficient

In the large wing to the side is the housing section, containing twelve stalls, three box stalls, a feed room and a wash room. The animals can be kept here, fed and cleaned before going out into the sales room. This is important to farmers and breeders who come from a distance. They have the advantage of a comfortable and safe place to house their stock.

Leading up to this sales barn is an attractive roadway with parking space on each side for automobiles and other vehicles.

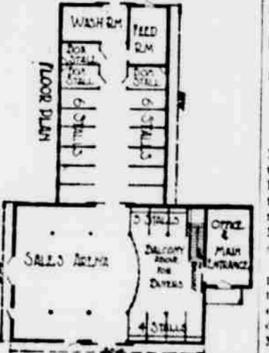
While this kind of building is more pretentious than is usually found in many localities, it is gaining in popularity and is being recognized as a very necessary link in successful farm communities. Heretofore the disposal of stock has always been more or less of a problem to the farmer because he could not find a satisfactory place to keep his stock while waiting for the sale. This building provides a double convenience, adequate housing space as well as an attractive salesroom. Co-operative organizations have recognized its value and many are being built.

This building also emphasizes the value of building modern structures on the farm. More than one farmer has found a modern barn eliminates much of the troubles in the way of getting increased production and keeping contented help. Just as steel stanchions, drinking cups, clean stalls and cork brick floors make contented cows and increase their milk production, so do litter and feed carriers and other labor-saving machinery help to make contented help. Hired men will not have the same inclination to leave the farm for higher-paying jobs in the city nor will the farmer's sons be so anxious to leave the farm which their father intended for them. Good buildings are the most effective weapon farmers can use in this important campaign to keep the boy on the farm. By making work a pleasure and not an endless drudge he will accomplish much in making the farm a better place for all. The effect on pro-



duct will come along without saying. The construction of such buildings as the one shown here is only an illustration of how this idea is catching hold and it promises well for the times to come. The whole world depends upon the ability of the farmer to produce, and the greater the production the more satisfaction. Better farm buildings are one of the means by which this result can be brought about.

The roof is of the popular gambrel type. Many of the farmers' and deal-



ers' co-operative societies are building this kind of building in which they intend to hold their sales. The main part of the structure is 50 by 36 feet and contains a large sales and show room. On one side of this arena is a balcony where the buyers can sit and get a good view of the animals on display. Below this balcony on either side are stalls, seven in all, where the animals can be held pending their turn in the ring. The small wing to the rear of this section contains the office and also the main entrance.

## EGYPTIAN BEADS MOVE BED

Remarkable Manifestations Said to Have Been Made by Ancient Necklaces in Edinburgh.

Some remarkable manifestations, dates the Scotsman, have occurred in Edinburgh in association with an ancient Egyptian necklace. The present owner of the necklace, who lives in the west end of Edinburgh, received it from Cairo at the end of 1913. Recently she decided to get rid of it and threw it into a waste paper basket. That night when near the basket she was startled by the distinct feeling of a hand clutching at her wrist. She afterward heard sounds from the basket as a mouse moving. Examination revealed only waste paper and the glass beads.

She gave the beads to her brother, who on going to bed placed them on the pillow near his head. The necklaces seemed to be moved on the pillow during the night by some unseen agency. A night or two later he again put the beads on his bed. He was roused from his sleep by the bed

## NEW ENGLAND MEN HONORED

Four Vice Presidents of the United States Have Come From That Section of the Country.

If Calvin Coolidge is successful in November it will be the fifth time in the history of the country that a New Englander has been elected to the office of vice president. Three times the honor has fallen on men from Massachusetts, and once the country's second to command came from Maine. The first of these New England vice presidents, John Adams, became the nation's second president. Two others, Elbridge Gerry and Henry Wilson, died in office. The vice president from Maine, Hannibal Hamlin, held various offices after completing his term, including that of the collector of the port of Boston and minister to Spain. All four of the New England vice presidents served during critical periods, and two of them won the distinction of serving as second to the greatest of American leaders, Washington and Lincoln. Adams was vice president during both of Washington's terms. Gerry held that post during the first two years of the war of 1812. Hamlin was Lincoln's second during the Civil war, and Wilson served with Grant.

## BIRD BEATS THE SAILOR

The old-time sailor was a master workman in making knots, splicing rope, etc., but even he would probably take off his hat to a Baltimore oriole whose nest was recently secured from a single poplar in Ann Arbor, Mich. This nest, it is believed, was made from a single kite string, which the bird artisan manipulated into a pouch 5 1/4 by 3 1/2 inches in size. It is described by some firmly and compactly built together and securely attached to its supporting branches. The patience and ingenuity of such a nest might be appreciated by anyone who should try to make a similar pouch with a single piece of cord several hundred feet long.—From the Outlook.

# Magazine Department

Interesting Features for Home Reading



## LESSON FOR MR. MOUSE

ONE day Mrs. Mouse, who had three small babies, found an old shoe which she dragged with a great deal of trouble to where she lived in the attic.

"This will be the very thing for my babies to sleep in when I am away hunting for food," she said to herself.

Poor little Mrs. Mouse, she had a hard time of it, for her husband, Mr. Mouse, was a lazy fellow, never bringing home a thing, but always eating

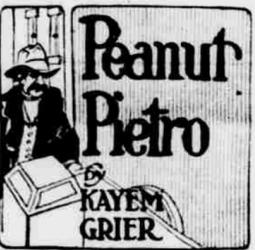
everything he found in the house and never thinking of his wife and children.

One day Mrs. Mouse tucked her three babies snugly in the shoe and told them to sleep until she returned. Mr. Mouse was asleep behind a box nearby, and when he awoke he sniffed, for he smelt the leather shoe.

He ran to the shoe and sniffed. "Not much taste," he said, "but it will save my running out for my breakfast," and so he went on nibbling.

Nibble, nibble, nibble, went Mr. Mouse, and the first thing he knew he pulled out the tail of one of his own children from the toe of the shoe.

"Now what is that?" he said, looking



## Peanut Pietro

KAYEM GRIER

SENSE da prohibish starna work steady job everyting losa da keek now. I tink een bouta seexa mont even da choris giri losa da keek, too. Lasa week I was een one place work. Lasa prohibish longa time. I see one frien I gotta een dat place and he aska me weeth whespeer eef I lika leetle shot.

Now I no feel a ver good een dat place so I say, "alla right, jusa one leetle shot." So he getta bottle from da bootaleg and I tink was frien, seexa mule een one drink. My frien say was only one leetle shot, but was jusa lika machine gun—keepsa right on shoot.

I aska my frien eef alla bootaleg ees stronga lika dat one and he say no. He tella me when was made lassa night ees pretty stronga today, but when was made lassa week ees pretty gooda stuff een dry town. I tink eef we ever have one more war we senda tree, four bootaleg out for da enemy and he go dead pretty quick.

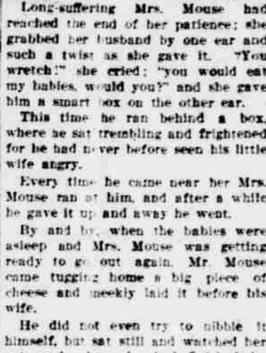
My brudda Sylvest ees stronga man alla right. He makea wrestle for da leeving and I betta you seexa bit one little dreenk bootaleg weexy putta heem down. Dat stuff my frien seexa we would make T. N. T. looka seexa. Weeth gooda stuff before prohibish we could somatime hava leetle blow-out. But weeth da bootaleg dreenk weat we gotta now een stronga for blowup and no goods for blowout. Wat you tink?



WEAR A RANE BOW ON YIR FOR HEAD

## DOBBY DALTON

This charming "movie" star was born in Chicago September 22, 1902. Following her graduation from Sacred Heart academy her father wished her to study law, but she persuaded him to let her try a dramatic career. After a brief experience on the stage she turned to pictures. Miss Dalton is an ardent aviatrix and never misses an opportunity to fly.



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## BEAUTY CHATS

by Edna Kent Forbes

BREATHING EXERCISE EVERY woman should study up a little on the subject of health and beauty. She need not spend much time over it—only a few moments a day, until she is familiar with the few principles that form the foundation of buoyant health and good looks. For even the most intelligent women are badly informed on such matters.

Then, knowing more about this subject of appearance and health the woman will know what sort of methods she needs to improve herself and will not waste time using tonics that



## Off Again, On Again

STOCKLAND & GILLILAN

Hay is what we are told to make while the sun shines. Hay is divided into many kinds. We used to help divide it, so that it would cure enough to be stacked or put into a mow.

It is a Good Idea for Every Woman to Study Up on Physical Development. will do no good, or cold creams when she needs a diet, or forcing pills into herself when she should eat different kinds of food.

What the Sphinx Says By Newton Newkirk. "When you bury the hatchet, don't chase to the nearest hardware store and buy an ax."

## PLAN TO AVOID CALF AILMENTS

Improper Feeding or Insanitary Conditions Are Said to Cause Most Trouble.

### PREVENTIVES ARE OUTLINED

Calf intended for Hard Bull or for Foundation Breeding Cow Must Be Given Careful Attention—First Aid Treatment.

Most calf ailments are due to improper feeding or insanitary conditions, or both. Particularly if you are raising a calf for a herd bull or for a foundation breeding cow, keep the animal out of cold rains in winter as much as possible, and provide a dry, well-bedded stall at night. Provide pure air, abundance of fresh water, and a variety of feeds, and there will be little need for medical attention. It is not for the purpose of curing diseases that these suggestions are offered, but to prevent their occurrence.

Observe the calf closely at all times. If it should appear droopy, feverish, stiff, or sluggish, act quickly. Redwood feed at once and the disorder may be in a large measure prevented. Keep salt before the calf at all times. An abundant supply of fresh water should be available always. Some of the common ailments only are briefly discussed here, with a few suggestions for first-aid treatment. In case of epidemic illness consult a competent veterinarian at once. Do not delay.

Occasionally when the new-born calf fails to get the colostrum or first milk from the cow its bowels remain inactive, and the meconium (first dropping) are retained, which causes constipation. An enema or injection of one quart of warm water in which one teaspoonful of common baking soda or one-half teaspoonful of common salt has been dissolved will usually give



## Lousy, Manky Calf—A Calf to Make Grower Must Be Free From Lice and Parasitic Pests.

Use a syringe or allow the solution to gravitate through a small rubber hose or funnel. Two tablespoonfuls of castor oil may be given, and repeated if necessary.

The solid droppings of an older calf should be observed daily. If they appear extremely solid, the animal is constipated or feverish. With older calves this condition may be relieved in most cases by promptly providing plenty of water, by reducing the grain and dry roughage and substituting a more laxative ration. A small quantity of linseed oil meal, wheat bran, and legume hay, such as alfalfa, soy bean, or lespedeza, may be used. If this does not relieve the condition, give castor oil or raw linseed oil, one-fourth pint, or Epsom salt in doses according to the age of the calf, although dosing should be avoided as much as possible.

Diarrhea or "Scours." If constipation is not relieved diarrhea or scours may follow. This ailment is indicated by thin, watery, offensive droppings. It is usually the result of improper feeding, irregular suckling or overfeeding with anything that overloads the stomach. Damaged grain fed to the calf, or even to the cow before the calf is weaned, may cause digestive disorders. Exposure or over-heating may also be a predisposing cause. Silage, alfalfa hay and possibly linseed oil meal, when fed in large quantities to older calves for a long period, may cause this condition, which should be corrected by an immediate reduction of such feeds and the substitution of dry grass hays and a little cotton seed meal for a part of the ration. If such conditions occur with a calf not yet weaned, reduce the milk allowance and withhold all grain. In severe cases withhold all feed for 12 hours. As a last resort put the cow on dry feed entirely and let the calf nurse another cow.

Remedies easily obtained for the small calf are castor oil, one tablespoonful to one-fourth pint, depending upon the size of the calf, given as a drench with warm, sweet milk, followed by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts of blennium. Another remedy used with success is four drops of formalin to one quart of warm milk. Commonly used home remedies include whites of two raw eggs or a weak solution of lime water given in one or two tablespoonful doses. Feed and manage the calf so as to prevent diarrhea or scours. Such disorders stop the growth of the calf for several days at least and make it more susceptible to them later.

Blackleg. Blackleg is an infectious disease associated with external swelling, usually about the forelegs or shoulders, and which emits a crackling sound when

Value of Saving Seed. Progressive market gardeners are coming to appreciate more and more the value of saving their own seed. They are then sure that next year's crop is going to be of the variety they want.

Indian Corn is Superior. Indian corn is more easily harvested and put into the silo than crops like alfalfa, clover, etc., and when it is cut for silage the maximum quantity of nutrients is preserved.

It is not a reflection on the owner for his calf to have lice on it, but to allow them to remain there is a serious reflection. They not only annoy the calf, but lower its vitality to resist diseases and disorders, and prevent normal growth. The hair of a calf infested with lice is usually rough, stands on end, and lacks the glossy appearance of the coat of a healthy, well-fed calf. The calf may become infested with two kinds of lice—blue and red. The one sucks, the other bites the skin. If a calf becomes infested with lice they should be removed at once. This may be done by dipping early in the spring or fall. As the lice reproduce from eggs, a second dipping in each case, from 10 to 15 days after the first, is recommended.

Since but few dipping vats are available in most sections, it will be sufficient to wash or spray the calf thoroughly with some good coal tar, tobacco, or oil emulsion dip prepared for the purpose. A home remedy frequently used is a mixture of one-half pint of kerosene and one pound of lard applied by thoroughly rubbing into the hair, especially about the neck and shoulders. This remedy, like dipping or washing, is not advisable for small calves in cold, wet weather. An effective powder which may be used any time is prepared as follows: Mix equal parts of carbolic acid, one part of plaster of paris, enough to take up the liquids. Make a paste and allow to dry. Powder and shake into the hair thoroughly from a shaker or duster. (Caution: Do not mix near a fire.)

Mange. Small mites which attack the skin and cause it to become thickened and covered with crusts and scabs greatly annoy the calf and cause it to rub or lick itself constantly with consequent loss of hair about the tail, neck, and shoulders. The mites multiply rapidly and are spread from a diseased to a healthy calf by the animals running together or occupying the same stall or pen.

The treatment is to dip or wash the calf the same as for lice, with a lime and sulphur, tobacco, or oil emulsion dip. A mangy calf, like a lousy one, never makes satisfactory gains nor a creditable showing. The hair is usually rough and the skin thick and scaly, which gives the calf an appearance of one lacking vigor and general thrift.

NEWS SERVICE AIDS GROWER AND DEALER Outlines Movement of Various Important Farm Crops. Gives Reliable Information Regarding Supplies Arriving at All of Large Consuming and Distributing Markets.

The outstanding feature of the Market News Service of the Federal Bureau of Markets relating to fruits and vegetables, live stock and meats, dairy products, hay, feed and seeds, peanuts, and cotton is that it keeps before the producer, distributor, and consumer a picture of the movement of important crops and of the supplies arriving in all of the large consuming and distributing markets and the wholesale prices prevailing in each.

Prior to the establishment of the department of agriculture's news service only a few large organizations were able to obtain reliable information on market conditions. Now such information is available to producers and all interested parties simply by requesting the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., to furnish it. The use of the service protects the small grower and dealer and brings about more stable conditions and better distribution.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Hogs are unpredictable without good pasture. A pastured sire means more money in the bank. Hogging off corn is profitable in times of high priced labor.

Keep farm animals healthy and in the long run they will profit you. Live stock cannot be improved without the constant use of good breeds.

Cows and sows should have plenty of fresh water accessible at all times. In feeding silage to hogs one should gradually accustom the animal to it.

Hog cholera is the swine raiser's chief enemy. Inoculation keeps the stable before the horse is stolen. In feeding silage to sheep one should be taken not to feed any molasses and not to feed too large amounts.

Many a young male is ruined by overwork. Give the frisky youngster a real chance to grow out into healthy workers. Prepare gilts now for spring breeding. The man who knows how to give good hay and keep his healthy cow's milk is the one who gets the most out of his farm.