BEST FORM OF GENERAL BARN

Provision for Cows and Horses in a Plan That Has Been Well Laid Out.

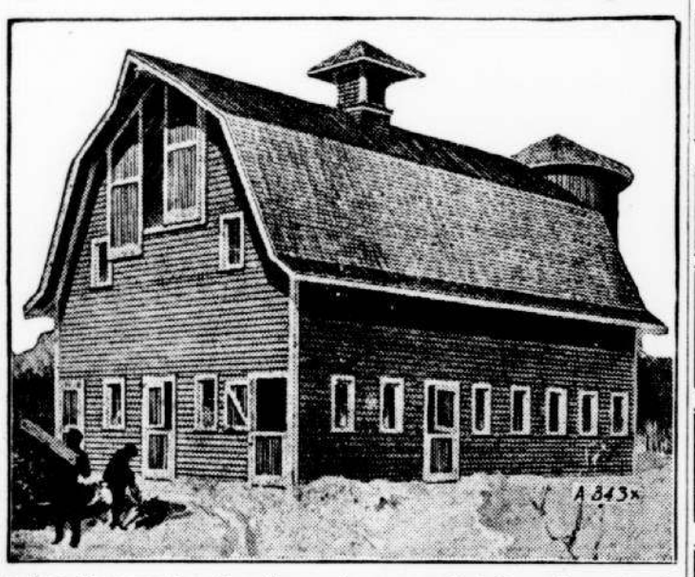
BOX STALLS ARRANGED FOR

Haymow and All Other Appurtenances Are Provided For as They Should Be—Gambrel Roof One of the Strongest of Its Features.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

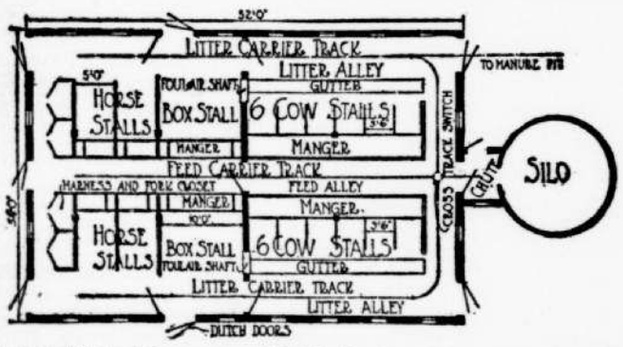
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these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

A good general barn is often required on a farm, where it is not advisable to have a big barn separate for the dairy cows and for horses. In the general barn shown in the illustrations, room is provided for 12 cows and 4 horses. In addition to this there are two box stalls that can be used for any kind of stock. The box stalls each have an entrance from the outside and are thus well separated from the rest of the barn. It is a very good plan to have at least one box stall in a barn, and it is even better to have two or three. In case valuable stock, such as an expensive herd bull or a stallion is kept, it may be necessary to keep him away from the other animals. Also in case a cow or a horse is sick it can be handled much better if it is away from the other animals.



The haymow is capable of taking care of a large quantity of clover, alfalfa, and straw. The roof is of the gambrel type and is self-supporting, so that there are no columns or posts in the central part of the mow to interfere with the storage of the fodder. The gambrel roof is one of the strongest of roof designs, so there will be no danger of it not standing the strain due to the wind and the snow. The floor under the haymow is made of matched and dressed flooring, so that the dust will not go through and bother the animals that are below. Many men consider that this is a useless expense, but if they have had any experience with a large barn they will know that matched flooring is absolutely necessary under the mow in a good dairy barn.

The foundations and floors are made of concrete, which, of course, is the best material for this purpose. The side walls are carried down four feet to the broad footings that support the walls. Along each side of the feed alley is a row of 5-inch wrought-iron columns. These are supported on concrete piers. Too much care cannot be exercised in making these foundations right. Nearly all the weight of the fodder, straw, etc., in the haymow is carried by these columns. Care must also be exercised in preparing the ground before putting down the concrete floor. It should be thoroughly compacted so that the floor will not sink in some place and thus crack.



The concrete side walls are carried up to grade and the frame is then erected on top of them.

All the doors opening to the outside are of the Dutch type. The Dutch door is one of the best kinds that can be put in a barn. During the warm weather the upper part can be left open so as to provide plenty of air, and the stock can be kept inside if desirable. There is only one precaution that must be made with this kind of a door. The top and bottom parts must be carefully beveled where they meet, so that the door will be stormproof in the wintertime; otherwise the draft through this opening may keep the barn too cold.

The part of the barn occupied by the horses is shut off from the rest of the barn by swinging doors. It is desirable in a combination barn to have the horses and cows separated as completely as possible. In this barn the doors close both the litter alleys and the feed alleys except when they are in use. The box stalls are in the same end of the barn as the horse stalls.

The ventilating system is taken off by two foul-air shafts. These are placed in the partition between the box stalls and the cow stable on each side. These shafts reach from near the floor to the ventilator on the roof. This carries away the foul air from the stable proper and also ventilates the haymow.

Intake flues are provided which take the air into the stable just below the windows and discharge it near the ceiling over the stock. Good ventilation is absolutely necessary in a dairy barn if the best of milk is to be produced. The expense of installing a first-class system will be more than made up in the returns from healthy stock.

At the end of the barn in which the cows are kept is a silo which opens into a feed alley running between the mangers. This alley is equipped with a feed carrier running on a track. The work of feeding the stock in such a barn as this is much easier when the feed can be carried on a track running the length of the barn. The carrier runs into the horse part of the stable also. The silage for the cattle and the hay for both the cattle and the horses can be conveniently handled with this apparatus.

In back of the rows of stalls on each side of the barn are litter carriers, which assist in the handling of the manure so that it can be got to the fields before it loses any of its value as a fertilizer.

The stalls in the part of the barn occupied by the cattle are placed on a slant with a gutter behind so that they can be readily flushed out with a hose. The floor where the horses are kept is flat, and there are no gutters behind the stalls. This is the accepted style of construction for horse and cow barns.

Unhonored Manuscripts.

The Magna Charta manuscript is not the only one that was found by accident. The "Diary of John Evelyn" was found by William Upcott among the waste paper in the lumber room at Wotton, while the tutor of the Marquis de Ronville, when playing tennis, found that the drum of his racket was formed of some parchment upon which was written a fragment of the lost "Second Decade of Livy." One of our oldest fragments of Anglo-Saxon poetry, "The Fight at Finnsburg," war found pasted inside the covers of a book of homilies in Lambeth library, and 12 volumes of the manuscript journal of the house of lords were found in the Walworth road in a cheesemonger's shop, about to be used as wrapping paper for butter and lard.—London Chronicle.

Cabby's Opportunity.

The cabby regarded the broken-down taxi with a gleam of delight, but did not speak. The chauffeur began operations on his machine. He turned and twisted it, and banged it, and screwed it, but to no avail, and still the cabby spoke not. Then the chauffeur wiped his brow, and the cabby, still with the gleam in his eye, crossed over. "'Ere," he exclaimed grimly, holding out his whip; "'ere yer are, mister, 'it 'im with this!"

Another Result.

"If water is stirred with a paddle for five hours, it will be boiling."

"So would any cook who was asked to do it."

A Sensitive Lover

By SARAH BAXTER

Barnard was walking the floor. When a man walks the floor with a knit brow it is evident there is something on his mind. And there was something on Barnard's mind—a good deal, in fact. He was a worshiper of Miss Brayton, and Miss Brayton was very ill. Barnard had heard that the doctors were desirous of making the experiment of a transfusion of blood, but had not thus far found any hearty person who was willing to give up his or her blood for the purpose.

Barnard had offered himself to Miss Brayton, and she had refused him. He was now ready to give her his blood or his life, if necessary, but would not this be placing her under an obligation which might cause her to reconsider her refusal? It seemed to him like taking an unfair advantage of her; that it would be an obtrusion, an ungracious act, rendering him liable to a charge of trying to win her by unfair means. Besides, Barnard had always said that unless the girl he wanted wanted him, and that very badly, he didn't want her.

How would it do for him to give her his blood without her knowing from whom the gift came? Barnard stopped short in his walk and tugged at his mustache. Then he took up his hat, crammed it down on his head and hurried away to Miss Brayton's physician.

After an interview it was settled that the invalid should receive Barnard's blood without knowing it. This could be done by performing the operation in a room dimly lighted, with Barnard's face covered. No one but the doctor and the couple operated on need be present, and the identity of the blood given need not be divulged.

The operation was performed, and Miss Brayton regained her health and strength. Barnard had the satisfaction of having saved her life, but saw no more evidence of a predisposition for him than before. Indeed, it was not long after the operation that he heard she was engaged to a man whom he had feared as a rival. This threw Barnard into despondency.

One evening at a young persons' gathering, at which Barnard, Miss Brayton and her fiance, Mortlake, were present, Barnard heard a young lady near him say that there was a very pretty romance between Miss Brayton and Mr. Mortlake. Barnard pricked up his ears, but failed to learn what the romance was. But a week later he met a friend who asked him why he had not got in ahead of Mortlake when Miss Brayton was ill and offer her his blood. Thus it came out that Mortlake had saved his fiancee's life.

This was a romance with a vengeance. Mortlake had undoubtedly won the girl by claiming to have saved her life at the risk of his own.

That evening Barnard was walking the floor in a more disgruntled state of mind than before. His rival had beaten him by a lie, and he was not in a position to set the matter right. True, he had only to refer the matter to the surgeon who performed the operation, but this would be interfering between a girl and her lover—a dog in the manger business that was far beneath a man of Barnard's sensitive honor. On the other hand, what right had he to permit the girl he loved to marry a man who had lied to get her?

Barnard, being in a quandary, remained in a quandary. These sensitive fellows who keep themselves in the background are usually overlooked by girls who, did they know the facts, would most assuredly prefer them. Barnard was too refined in feeling to save either himself or the girl he loved.

But one morning Miss Brayton, being indisposed, sent for her physician. During his visit she told him that there was a certain secret which she knew he was pledged to keep, but she knew it all the same. Then she announced to him her engagement.

"I congratulate him," said the doctor. "He took considerable risk for you and deserves you."

"How he must have loved me!"

"I fancied he was doing it for love."

"It would have been ungracious for me to refuse him after the sacrifice he made for me."

"You have got a fine fellow. I took a fancy to Barnard the moment I laid eyes on him."

"Barnard!"

"Yes, Barnard. You're engaged to Barnard, aren't you?"

Miss Brayton's eyes grew as big as butter plates.

"Was it Mr. Barnard who saved me?"

"Why—yes—I thought you knew."

The cat was out of the bag.

Soon after this revelation Mortlake received a note from his fiancee stating that she must break her engagement with him, since she had discovered that she could not love him.

Barnard heard that the girl he loved was free, but since she had pledged the doctor to keep mum he had no idea of the cause of the breaking of her engagement. One day he received a note asking him to call. He did so, and Miss Brayton frankly told him that in refusing him she had mistaken her feelings. Barnard was not slow in giving her an opportunity to correct the mistake. They were married, and it was not till the day after the wedding that his wife told him the secret.

"Why didn't you tell me that before?" he asked in an injured tone.

"Because I didn't propose that you should indulge in any more nonsense."

CHARTER

OF "COMMERCIAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA."

United States of America, State of Louisiana.
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it known, that on this twentieth day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen (1915), before me, Charles Theodore Starkey, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, in and for this City and the Parish of Orleans, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared, the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, all residents of the State of Louisiana and citizens of the United States, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the general laws of the State of Louisiana in such cases made and provided, they have formed and organized, and by these presents form themselves and such others as may hereafter associate themselves with them into and constitute a corporation and body politic in law, for the said objects and purposes hereinafter set forth and expressed which they adopt as their charter.

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be "COMMERCIAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA", and it shall exist for a period of ninety-nine years from the date hereof; and it shall have the power to make and use a corporate seal and the same to break and alter at pleasure; and it shall have the power in its corporate name to sue and be sued; to purchase, own, hold, lease, accept by donation, or acquire in any other manner authorized by law, real, personal or mixed property of every sort and description, to alienate, sell, hypothecate, mortgage, lease, or pledge any or all of its real, personal or mixed property, rights, grants, franchises, to borrow and loan money, to give and receive securities by mortgages, pledged or in any other legal form, and generally to do and perform all things necessary or incident to the proper conduct of the affairs of this corporation, and which may not be specifically enumerated in this charter.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, and all citations or legal process shall be served upon the President, and in the event of his absence or inability to act, upon the vice-President, or Secretary in the order named.

ARTICLE III.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is established and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared: To conduct in the State of Louisiana, as well as in the other States of the United States, and in foreign countries, a weekly, and periodical Industrial, Burial, Sick and Accident Insurance Business for the benefit of the persons named, payable in stated terms less than a month apart, to insure against injury, disability and death, resulting from Accident or Natural causes, to provide the services of a physician and Medicine and generally to do and perform all things necessary or may relate or appertain to the objects and purposes above expressed and in conformity with Act No. 65 of the General Assembly of 1906 as amended by Act No. 246 of the General Assembly of 1908.

ARTICLE IV.

The authorized Capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars to be divided into and represented by Five Thousand (5,000) Shares of the par value of Ten ($10) Dollars, with an authorized Surplus of Twenty-five Thousand ($25,000) Dollars, which shall be fully paid in cash, and shall be non-assessable, and such Capital stock shall be evidenced by certificates which shall be transferable only on the books of the Company.

Subscriptions for Capital stock shall be due and payable at the call of the Board of Directors.

This corporation may commence business as soon as Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars of its Capital stock has been subscribed to and fully paid for.

Any stockholder may sell, assign, or transfer his stock in this corporation, provided thirty days' prior notice of such intention to sell, assign or transfer the same be given the Company, and the other Stockholders thereof shall have the privilege of purchasing same; after which thirty days' notice the said stock may be sold in open market.

The Board of Directors may at its option declare forfeited all subscriptions to the Capital stock of this corporation that have not been fully paid for.

ARTICLE V.

The corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors of not less than seven nor more than nineteen stockholders, elected from among the Stockholders of this corporation; not less than five shall constitute a quorum and a majority of these in attendance may transact business. The Board of Directors shall have the power to amend, make and abrogate all by-Laws, rules and regulations for the management of the affairs of this corporation; to appoint employ and discharge, all officers, agents and employees, fix all salaries and remunerations, and generally to do and perform all things necessary in the transaction of the business and affairs of this Company; provided, that they may delegate to the president or other persons selected by them, or to such executive, finance or other committee as they may require from time to time to create and appoint from their own number, such authority as they may from time to time deem proper.

The officers of the Company shall be a President, and one or more vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors.

The first Board of Directors shall be Patrick J. Donegan, Edward J. Ranson, Jack Panno, Dr. Robert J. Mainegra, Jr., Eugene H. Daste, Jno. J. Daly and Dr. William H. Weaver, who shall hold office until the Third Thursday of July, 1920, or until their sucessors shall be duly elected and qualified, and the first officers shall be Patrick J. Donegan, as President; Edward J. Ranson, Jack Panno, as Vice-Presidents; Dr. Robert J. Mainegra, Jr., as secretary, Eugene H. Daste as treasurer, and they shall continue in office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. On the Third Thursday of July ,1920, and annually thereafter, or as soon after as possible, at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, an election for Directors shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, after ten days' written notice, mailed to each Stockholder at his last known address, and by publication for not less than ten days prior to said meeting in a daily newspaper published in the City of New Orleans. At said election each Stockholder shall be entitled to cast, either in person or by duly authorized written proxy, one vote for each share of stock owned by him and standing in his name on the books of the Company, and a majority of those in attendance shall be sufficient to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors which shall be filled for the unexpired term from among the stockholders of the company.

ARTICLE VI.

This charter may be amended, changed or modified, or this corporation may be dissolved and its business terminated at any time by a vote of three-fourths of the stock present or represented at a general meeting of the Stockholders, convened for that purpose, after thirty days' written notice mailed to each stockholder at his last known address, and by publication in a daily newspaper published in the City of New Orleans for not less than Thirty days prior to said meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

At the termination of this charter by limitation, or on the dissolution of the corporation, as hereinabove stated, or otherwise, the affairs of this Company shall be liquidated by three commissioners chosen by a majority of the stock present or represented at a stockholders' meeting held for that purpose, after ten days' written notice mailed to each stockholder at his last known address, or at the meeting at which the dissolution is determined upon. The liquidating commissioners shall give bond or other security as the stockholders may determine, and shall fully liquidate and settle the affairs of the corporation, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the stockholders. In the event of vacancy in the liquidating commission the remaining commissioners shall elect from among the Stockholders of the Company a new commissioner to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and he shall give the same bond or other security as the other commissioners.

THUS DONE AND PASSED, at the City of New Orleans, on the day, month and year hereinabove first written, in the presence of Julia Frick and D. V. Doussan, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names, with the said appearers, and me, Notary, after full reading of the whole.

Original signed: Patrick J. Donegan, Pres.; E. J. Ranson, 1st vice-pres.; Jack Panno, 2nd vice-presi.; R. J. Mainegra, Jr., secty.; Eugene H. Daste, treas. John Lamana Co., Geo. G. Brunssann, R. L. Daly, Lillian Marion, Arthur Miller, Jno. J. Daly, Geo. C. Rademacher, Wid. Jacob Schoen, per Geo. C. Rademacher, A. Coguenhem, W. H. Weaver, M. D., E. J. Ranson & Son, per E. J. Ranson, Jr., R. D. T. Sherwood.

Witnesses: J. Frick, D. V. Doussan.

C. T. STARKEY, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned recorder of mortgages, in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the Commercial Life and Accident Ins. Co. of La. was this day duly recorded in my office, in book 1157, folio 473.

New Orleans, August 25th, 1915.

EMILE J. LEONARD, D. R.

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file and of record in my office, together with the certificate of the recorder of mortgages, for the parish of Orleans appended thereto.

C. T. STARKEY, Notary Public.

sept 9 16 23 30 oct 7 14