

LIVE STOCK

BUILDING FOR SWINE.

Description of a Structure Which Is Not Very Expensive But Convenient in Every Way.

The illustrations show ground plan and side elevation for a hog barn that ought to meet ordinary needs. I have drawn the plan to make 12 pens. It will require only a little more money than putting in six, and it will be found, I think, very advantageous.

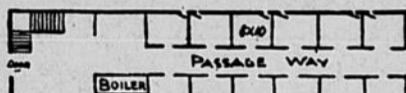
The pens are eight by ten feet, with a six-foot passage between. A door opens from each pen into the lot. The pen adjacent to the boiler can be connected with the boiler, and will give sufficient heat to wash hogs in the coldest weather. I have also shown a place for feed bins and stairway (upper left hand corner), and the farmer can use the space for two horse stalls,



SIDE ELEVATION.

if he so desires, in one corner of the room. This plan will give him the greatest space and the greatest comfort possible for both man and beast.

The floors should be of Portland cement, while the division walls should be of brick, one thickness, and plastered with Portland cement. The fronts of the pens connected with the alleyway I would advise being made



GROUND PLAN OF HOG BARN.

of wire netting, as it will give a good view of the hogs, and be much more cleanly than wood, enabling him at all times thoroughly to clean and disinfect his entire barn. The division walls between the stalls should be four feet high. All doors shown in the side elevation, together with the windows opening into the stalls, will give plenty of sunlight and ventilation.

The lots should run 80 feet in length, which by ten feet, the width of the pens, will make a lot 80 by 10 feet. This should be paved with brick, laid on well-packed stone; and laying bricks so as to lack about one-eighth of an inch of touching each other, and filling the cracks with cement, the pavement when set will stand the hardest freeze. By this method the bricks can be laid flat instead of on end, and your correspondent need have no fear of injury to his pigs, as it will wear the feet off and cause them to stand upright on their toes, instead of at an angle. However, I would not advise animals being kept longer than four or five weeks at a time on the brick floor, as they can then be transferred into outer lots.

This barn is designed for farrowing quarters, and with that end in view I advise "fenders" made from one-inch iron pipe placed entirely around the stall on each side, by using "Ts," which can be procured from any plumber, having three connections which will enable you to place the pipe six inches from the ground and six inches from the sides of the stall. This will afford ample protection for the litter and prevent mashing of same by the sow.—Country Gentleman.

FORCING DAIRY COWS.

By No Other Method Can the Milk-Producing Capacity of Heifers Be Increased.

It is an interesting question and one worthy of some thought, as to how far we may force a cow when seeking for a big yield of milk and butter, and whether such forcing is ultimately desirable. Many are prejudiced against forcing at all, and this prejudice is not without foundation, as the premature death of some cows that have been forced up to the limit testifies. There is no doubt that this high feeding process, for the purpose of getting a big milk and butter yield, weakens the constitution of the cow, and sooner or later must tell on her general health.

Now the question arises: How far may we go with the forcing process? All realize that a certain amount of forcing is beneficial, in that this is the only means of developing the organs of the cow and in turn making her calves better stock, for breed is, after all, only a matter of generations of feed and care, and it was by forcing that a cow was brought, through several generations, from a yield of three pounds of butter to a yield of 15. But what is the limit?

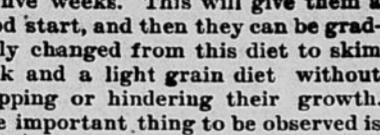
It is not hard to remember when a horse was fast that could go at a 2:40 gait, but now we are getting mighty close to the two-minute mark, and cannot say that the limit has yet been reached. So it seems reasonable to suppose that the limit of milk production in a cow has not yet been reached. It must be admitted that many cows, those possessing weak constitutions, are hurt by overfeeding (forcing), yet it is only by forcing that we can hope to increase the milk producing capacity of a cow, and increase the value of the breed.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

A portable forge with a few blacksmith's tools is a good investment on a farm. The boys will soon learn to weld iron and much time and money may be saved by doing jobs that otherwise have to be taken to town.

HANDLING BEEF CALVES.

The Only Sure Way to Success Is to Keep Them Growing Moderately from Start to Finish.

There is an unusual inquiry this spring from readers asking for the best method of handling calves. This would indicate that farmers generally are recognizing the fact that there is a tremendous shortage in the beef supply, which will be ready for market during the next eight months. There is no longer any question but what high prices for meat products will rule during the next eight months at least, consequently farmers can expect high prices on foot for every animal they can finish upon the farm. The matter of getting the calves started properly is a very important one, for if the beef calf is stunted at the beginning of its growth it is an exception that such a calf will make a good beef animal and a profitable one. The successful way and the most profitable way of handling beef calves is to keep them growing moderately from start to finish. If it can be done, without too much expense, we recommend that calves run with their dams for four or five weeks. This will give them a good start, and then they can be gradually changed from this diet to skim milk and a light grain diet without stopping or hindering their growth. The important thing to be observed is the change from whole milk to skim milk ration. Do not be deceived in believing that skim milk is as wholesome and as palatable to the calf as the warm, fresh, whole milk, for it is not, and, besides, it contains only a small amount of the nourishment that is contained in the whole milk. To supply this deficiency other foods should be added so as to give the calf a complete ration. We believe that where any one is raising from ten to 20 calves that a good hand separator will be just the thing to keep the calves moving forward. The milk freshly skimmed when warm and then fed to calves in connection with some added feed to make the ration complete, will be as near the whole milk food as we can get, and the calf will not likely mind the change a bit. Calves take quickly to warm, separated milk, and when four or five weeks old they will commence to nibble the grass, and this will supplement whatever grain ration may be fed them. Another point to be observed is to not overfeed at any time. All these points carefully observed will keep the calf thrifty, and it will develop rapidly and will soon be able to take care of itself.—Prairie Farmer.



HAND SEPARATOR.

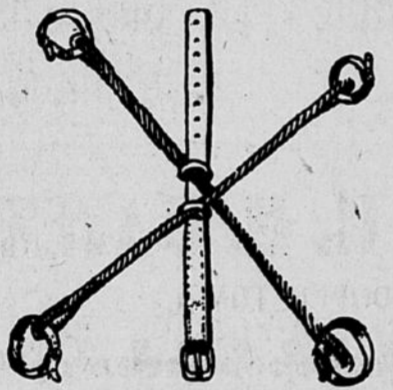
When a horse kicks. If you have recourse to the method here described complete cure is sure to follow.

To break a horse from kicking and rearing when hitched up, use the following method; cost of material about 85 cents, will last a lifetime if cared for. Have four straps about one and one-half or one and three-fourths inches in width, and long enough to buckle on each leg just above the hoof. Take two and one-fourth inch ropes, about six feet long, or longer if the animal is large, and weave small rings in the ends. Take a strap two inches wide and long enough to reach around the girth. Put two rings on the strap large enough to allow the rings on the ropes to pass through, and cross the ropes from one right front leg to the left hind leg, and vice versa. Allow the straps to work freely around the leg. Throw the horse, put the hobbles on, and leave them on till he is thoroughly broken.—John Thornton, in Epitomist.

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ANTI-KICKING DEVICE.

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Feeding Now Is a Science.

In 1890 fat hogs averaging 300 pounds at 12 to 18 months old, were the result of good feeding; in 1902 ten-months' pigs made 300 pounds average. Then the 200-pound butter cow was extra fine; now 300-pound cows are not satisfactory. Giving due credit for good breeding, the change is due to a better knowledge of feeding stuff and more skillful feeding. To-day we have thousands of feeders who get about all out of feed there is in it, but, unfortunately, we have hundreds of thousands of feeders who do not get half out of the food that the skillful feeder does. The losses aggregate many millions of dollars. The farmers, dairymen, breeders and feeders are the losers.—Farmer's Voice.

Why the Hens Need Grit.

Fowls swallow their food, broken or not, and it enters the crop, or first stomach, and remains in it until it has become more or less softened, when a small quantity at a time (just as grain runs into a gizzard) is forced into the gizzard among the gravel stones. This gizzard is a strong, muscular organ, and works night and day when there is a grit to grind, contracting and expanding, thus forcing the gravel stones into the grain, breaking it to fragments and triturating the whole mass, after which the food is in a suitable condition to be quickly digested.—Farm and Fireside.

HAD HER EYE ON HIM.

And She Had Her Mind Made Up That the Plumber Should Do No Soldering.

She was the housewife who weighed her purchases when they came up from the grocer's, and who read the family gas meter every morning in the week as one of her duties. When a water pipe in the cellar sprung a leak the other day she knew exactly what should be done in the case, and she went to a plumber and said:

"One of our water pipes has burst."

"Yes'm."

"It is only a small leak."

"Just so, ma'am."

"It is handy to get at, and it won't take over half an ounce of solder and 15 minutes' work."

"Perhaps not, ma'am—perhaps not," doubtfully replied the plumber.

"But I'm sure of it, and when your man leaves the shop he won't have anything to return for."

"Very well, ma'am."

An hour later the plumber's workman appeared, and he was escorted down cellar and shown the leak.

"You simply shut off the water and solder it up," said the housewife.

"Yes'm, but—"

"There's no more to be done. You haven't got to go back to the shop to get a crowbar or shovel or wrench. Just go right to work, and I'll allow you a quarter of an hour to finish up the job."

He went to work, relates the Detroit Free Press, and she went upstairs. But in the course of ten minutes she caught him sneaking out, and exclaimed:

"What's the matter now? Have you found some excuse for going to the shop?"

"No, ma'am—no, ma'am," he replied, as he came to a halt.

"Then what is it? What have you left the job for?"

"Well, ma'am, while I haven't got to go to the shop, I feel it my duty to take a little walk and do some thinking."

"What do you want to think about?"

"I want to figure out how to make a 15-minute job last me two hours and a half, so that the boss won't send me elsewhere to-day!"

As a reward for his honesty he was allowed to take a walk around the block at a slow gait.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S WINE.

The Learned Plea of a Student on Its Disappearance Which Was Entirely Satisfactory.

"The late President Harrison was a connoisseur of rare old wines, although he was extremely temperate in the use of them. At the time when he visited Stanford university to deliver four lectures on international law for a fee of \$10,000 (which is probably the record price for university lectures), he was quartered in one of the college halls here a suite of rooms had been especially prepared for him. Immediately after his arrival," says Beverages, "there came also a case of carefully selected claret, burgundies and madeira, which were placed in one of the rooms set apart for his use."

"The next day all these wines had disappeared, and the only reminder of their previous existence was found in a long train of empty bottles in the midst of the campus. When President Jordan heard of this he summoned before him the students of the university and made them a little address, in the course of which he said that he was about to instigate an investigation into the purloining of Mr. Harrison's wines, and that it would go much easier with the guilty persons if they would have the manliness to come forward and own up. After he had ceased speaking there was a long pause, and presently one of the students in the back part of the room rose and said with a bland, impersonal air:

"Mr. President, the by-laws of the university forbid the bringing of any wines or spirituous liquors upon the university grounds or into the university buildings. Consequently, if any wines or spirituous liquors have been brought in and if they have disappeared, which we all regret, they have probably been seized as contraband, and therefore the owner has no redress."

"President Jordan made a few somewhat inarticulate remarks and then dismissed the meeting. Nothing more was said about the wine, and it is probable that Mr. Harrison's legal mind recognized the force of the point that had been raised against him."

Compound to Clean Carpets.

A compound which will clean carpets is as follows: Make a suds with a good white soap and hot water, and add fuller's earth to this until the consistency of thin cream. Have plenty of clean drying cloths, a small scrubbing brush, a large sponge, and a pail of fresh water. Put some of the cleansing mixture in a bowl and dip the brush in it; brush a small piece of the carpet with this; then wash with the sponge, and finally rub with dry cloths. Continue this until you are sure that all the carpet is clean; then let it dry.—Detroit Free Press.

Cheese Pudding.

Mix four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, season to taste with mustard, salt and pepper. Separate two eggs and beat the yolks with a scant cupful of milk. Add the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth and pour the mixture over the cheese and crumbs. Put small pieces of butter over the top and bake in the oven for 20 minutes.—Washington Star.

The Professor.

"The easiest title in the world to honestly acquire," said the Tobacco-nist to the Wooden Indian, "is that of professor. For isn't any man who professes to be a professor necessarily a professor?"—Syracuse Herald.

CARRIED THE BACCHANTE.

And That Was Enough to Bring Reproach Upon Him in the City of "Cultchah."

"You say," said the sympathetic housewife, looking down from the elevation of the doorstep upon the latest applicant for suburban charity, relates the New York Tribune, "that you have honestly done your best to find employment?"

"I do, madame."

"Have you a trade or regular vocation?"

"I was formerly an expressman."

"In what city?"

"In Boston."

"But surely, at this time of the year, in a big city like Boston, you ought to be able to find work enough as an expressman?"

"Madame, you do not know Boston. You have heard, years ago, of 'The Bacchante'?"

"Yes? Then it is only necessary to tell you that I am one of the expressmen who carried her to the station."

"But I do not see."

"The fact became generally known, madame. From that moment I ceased to be respectable. There is no one in Boston who will employ me."

TOLD OF THE STAGE FOLK.

Ethel Knight Mollison, who is to become Richard Mansfield's leading lady next season, was a member of a Philadelphia stock company two years ago, playing minor roles.

There is an apparent lack of mutual admiration between some of the people who have written successful historical novels and some of the critics who would if they could.

Mrs. Langtry has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to appear in this country next season. She will probably be seen in Paul Kester's "Mademoiselle Mars."

What is believed to be the largest book that has ever been made was finished a few days ago at Los Angeles, Cal. It is a register for the chamber of commerce of that city, and will contain, when filled, more than 125,000 names. It weighs 324 pounds and comprises 4,800 pages.

Some unfeeling newspapers are poking at Andrew Carnegie the remark recently made by President Elliot, of Harvard: "A library that will go on a shelf five feet long is enough to give an intellectual training to any human being that ever came into the world."

The library erected at Hawarden by national subscriptions to perpetuate Mr. Gladstone's memory is rapidly approaching completion. The site is to be one chosen by Mr. Gladstone himself for the temporary library in use before his last illness. It stands near the church, on an eminence overlooking the Dee estuary.

BURNING HEAD.

Star City, Ark., May 26th.—A very remarkable case has just occurred here.

Mr. W. H. McFalls has been suffering severely for two years with an ailment that puzzled the doctors and everybody. The trouble seemed to be all in his head, which had a burning sensation all the time.

Sometimes this burning pain in the head would be worse than at other times, but it never left him.

At last he tried a new remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills, and was agreeably surprised to find that the burning gradually disappeared.

An attack of La Grippe has laid him up for the last few weeks, but Dodd's Kidney Pills have banished his old trouble entirely.

His son George used a few of the Pills which his father did not need and they have done so much good that he says he would not take ten cents a pill for the few he still has left.

HEALTH AND ALL ITS BLESSINGS

Health will come with all its blessings to those who know the way, and it is mainly a question of right-living, with all the term implies, but the efforts which strengthen the system, the games which refresh and the foods which nourish are important, each in a way, while it is also advantageous to have knowledge of the best methods of promoting freedom from unsanitary conditions. To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value, and the one remedy which acts most beneficially and pleasantly, as a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

With a proper understanding of the fact that many physical ills are of a transient character and yield promptly to the gentle action of Syrup of Figs, gladness and comfort come to the heart, and if one would remove the torpor and strain and congestion attendant upon a constipated condition of the system, take Syrup of Figs and enjoy freedom from the aches and pains, the colds and headaches and the depression due to inactivity of the bowels. In case of any organic trouble it is well to consult a competent physician, but when a laxative is required remember that the most permanently gratifying results will follow personal cooperation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs. It is for sale by all reliable druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

The excellence of Syrup of Figs comes from the beneficial effects of the plants used in the combination and also from the method of manufacture which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential in a perfect family laxative. All the members of the family from the youngest to the most advanced in years may use it whenever a laxative is needed and share alike in its beneficial effects. We do not claim that Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of known value, but it possesses this great advantage over all other laxatives that it acts gently and pleasantly without disturbing natural functions, in any way, as it is free from every objectionable quality or substance. To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine and the full name of the Co.—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package.



Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies



AND Rest FOR Tired Mothers

In Warm Baths with

Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail.

Millions of Mothers Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations; for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weakness, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP all ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London, U. S. A. CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Each pill is equivalent to one teaspoonful of Liquid RESOLVENT. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing the same number of doses as a 50c. bottle of Liquid RESOLVENT, price, 50c.