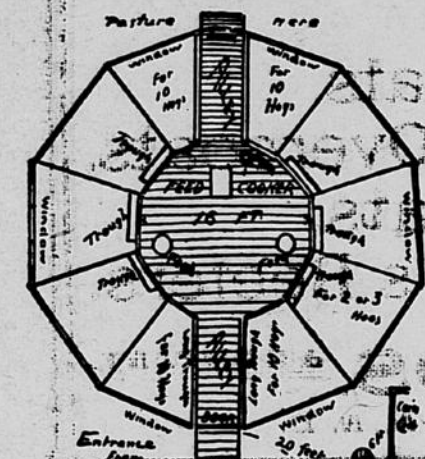


LIVE STOCK

AN IDEAL HOGHOUSE.
This is What Its Designer Calls the Little Structure Here Described by Himself.

A ground plan of my hog house, built in 1894, is shown in the cut. It is an ideal one. The chimney is directly behind the ventilator. It is half way down the roof. I prefer my hogs all in one house. Here I can feed 150 of all ages in 15 or 20 minutes. Their feed is put in dry, one bag to a barrel; then the barrels are filled with boiling water from a boiler in the cooler. Water is heated in the afternoon, turned in the barrel with feed after chows are done, and left overnight with cover on. The next morning the feed is thoroughly before being dumped out with a ten-quart tin. Small pens here and there are good enough for summer or if one has only one sow that farrows late in the season. If those pens were all small, I



GROUND PLAN OF HOGHOUSE.

would have to work two hours or more to feed them all, carrying feed to each pen and removing snowdrifts or ice from the troughs before feeding. The stable is cleaned twice or three times a week except when feeding corn heavily, when it is cleaned every day on account of the corn cobs. The hogs in winter are always in the house, going back to their pen when let out. In my hog house I have lost only two pigs by thumps since 1894. The tank on cooler can be removed and made a regular stove, and when it is cold, a good hot fire is made from chunks of knotty wood, which cannot be worked up for the kitchen stove. If

the tank is in place, it will keep the room back and forth in the alleys, as in summer. In the cooking room I have a shallow trough, ten inches deep, ten inches wide, four to six feet long. In this I put some cooked whole wheat and feed made up of the pigs. In one end is a cross cleat about 12 inches from the end of the trough. In this end some of the feed is put for the pigs to dig and exercise in, earth from the hill plowing of 1894 is best. This will have to be put in more than once as they will dig out their exercise when it begins to get cool, they will crawl under the cooler and lie around the side of the trough asleep. I have my pigs farrowed in winter, about February; January is too early, as the pigs are too large, and want more room. I plan to have as many farrow at one time as possible; then there is less trouble in dividing them for feeding in pens, and nearly pig can be shipped to the breeder much earlier than a late one, as a feed cooler; capacity, 20 gallons, which is sufficient.

A hog house is 10 feet in diameter, sixteen feet long, and six feet six inches high to the eaves. The rafters from each end run to the center, and those between are slatted on to the main rafters. Ventilators, 14 inches square, are slatted on to the rafters to let out the steam which may get over the cooler. It is directly over the cooler. It is taken from the tank and all steam goes out direct. After the steam handling is done the trapdoor is closed up and all heat is kept in. The floor is three by six feet. I would not build or feed any other way if for business.—A. N. Forster, in Rural New Yorker.

Conditions in Stock Rations.
Conditions in the feeding of bullocks have been very satisfactory in Europe to be of but little value. Molasses gave the best results of any, but was apt to bring on a lockness which could be checked only by reducing the quantity given. A quarter of a pound of day was found to be all a bullock could take. It has not been proved that the condiment enables the bullock to consume more bulky food, like straw and hay chaff. Bullocks fed with molasses were advertised ready for the market sooner than the others, but their carcasses yielded the least meat and brought the least returns.

Bacteria Have Long Lives.
Prof. John L. Sheldon says: "Like some weeds, bacteria may remain dormant for long periods. When the conditions are favorable, their growth returns, they immediately become active. Some of the weeds are ragweed and clover may be the ground for a year or more without germinating, but when the soil is stirred up and they begin to feel the influence of the sun, wind and air, the seedlings burst from their seed coats and push their way through the soil, apparently all the more vigorous on account of their long rest."

COOKING STOCK FOOD.

Their Are Two Methods of This Question, But Science of Evidence Is in Favor of It.

Every farmer that wishes to care for his animals in the best way should have utensils for the heating of water and cooking food for stock. By this we do not mean to say that it will pay to cook all kinds of feed or any one kind for all purposes, but there are many times and conditions when such apparatus can be used. We cook food for human beings for several reasons. One of these objects is to kill disease germs in the food. Cooking food for animals has a tendency in the same direction. It costs something for fuel, but this cost is very largely offset by the benefits derived from conveying heat to the animal bodies and thus saving the expense of carbonaceous materials. It is cheaper to provide heat out of coal or wood than make it out of the tissues of the animal body. The comfort of the animals in the coldest days of winter is greatly increased by the warming of the drinking water and the cooking of part of the feed. The comfort of our farm animals has a commercial value to us. It has something to do with thriftiness in the stock, and this increases the possibilities of profitable feeding. One of the great advantages in the cooking of feed for stock is being able to use for feed some classes of farm products that could not otherwise be so used. Some farmers find it advisable to cook their potatoes for stock, mixing them with meal and ground oats. The boiling of sugar beets for dairy cows precipitates the bitter principle that sometimes affects the milk. Too often the argument for and against the cooking of food for stock has been based on the increased or decreased digestibility of the feed, and it has been asserted that the increased digestibility does not pay the cost of cooking. To some extent that is true, especially with certain classes of feed, but there are other advantages to be gained that certainly do make it advisable to cook some of the feed during a considerable part of the year.—Farmers' Review.

SIMPLE KICKING CURB.

A Plan That Has Been Tested in Germany and Proved Effective in Almost Every Case.

Many horses have an ugly habit of kicking when in their stalls, and apparently no method has yet been found by which they can be effectively cured of this habit. However, it is a plan which was recently tried in Germany, and it is so simple that all that is necessary is to hang a bag of sand or gravel from the ceiling of the stall.



The plan is such a simple one that the bag can be put in place in a few minutes. Whenever the horse will strike the bag, and in return will receive a smart blow. If, when the horse remembers, it may take a few days to impress upon his mind that he will always be rewarded for his unmanly conduct in this manner, but unless he is exceedingly stupid he will quickly learn the lesson, and then the bag may be removed. It is asserted that a horse once cured in this manner will never again think of kicking, but whether this is true or not time alone can tell.—Detroit Free Press.

THE MONEY-SAVING MACHINE.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, says: "Corn thrown into a well-bred pig is cash. The hog is a patented machine, fully capable of taking care of all the raw material set before it. It is self-regulating and self-feeding, never gives out and is perfectly reliable. The machine can take ten bushels of corn and put them into the room that one bushel will require. Take a good hog and fill him with corn and fatten him. Seven pounds of corn will make one pound of fat, and that pound worth many times seven pounds of corn. The hog is a condenser of freight rates. Ship him to England and the freight on him would be much less than on the corn that took to fatten him, and he will bring several times the amount of money."

Use Horse La D.
The horse can be put to a great deal of use when dead, as can be seen in the various parts of the horse. Hair of the tail for the cloth, stuffing for the tail and making bags for crushed corn, oil mill, etc.; hide and skin for leather for covering traps, and other uses for glue and gelatine, flesh for food for dogs, poultry and man; fat used for lamps, etc.; intestines used for covering messages, for gut strings, etc.; heart and tongue for food; hoofs for gunnys, puttees, fancy snuff boxes, etc.; bones for knife handles, phosphorus, superphosphate of lime and manure; blood for manure and silos for reuse of old iron.

The smaller and more crowded the poultry quarters, the more they must be kept.

CONVINCING PROOF.

Case No. 41,206.—Capt. Alfred G. Rigger of Horse Company, No. 4, Canton, Ohio, says: "I had a weak back ever since I was a boy, and about six years ago the cause developed into rather a bad case of kidney complaint. It was not a little backache now and then but backache which caused actual suffering day and night, and the harder I tried to get rid of it the worse it became."

"When the attacks were in the acute stage it was difficult to sit down, and when I was lying in bed, I could not get up. I was in the hospital for some time, and I was advised to take some of the pills. I took them and received from a kidney complaint, which was very annoying and embarrassing during the day, and I was unable to sleep during the night. I was very much relieved from observation, and which my friends and physicians, but none of them were able to relieve me. I was very much relieved from observation, and which my friends and physicians, but none of them were able to relieve me. I was very much relieved from observation, and which my friends and physicians, but none of them were able to relieve me."

"I had tried everything else, and Mrs. Rigger went to Dusan & Wright Co.'s drug store for a box. Relief followed. I knew after a dose or two that the medicine was acting directly on the kidneys from the altered condition of the kidney secretions, and encouraged, I continued the treatment. Finally, the backache and other complications stopped."

"Let me sum up my opinion about Doan's Kidney Pills by saying, I would willingly pay one month's wages for a box of them if I could not buy them for less. You can refer anyone to me about Doan's Kidney Pills, and I will convince them that they act just as represented."

Four Years After.

"Lapse of time has strengthened my appreciation of Doan's Kidney Pills. I gave this remedy my unqualified endorsement in the summer of 1896, because of the results obtained from a course of its treatment. I can now add to my original endorsement the experience of a number of others who are just as enthusiastic when they express their opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills, as I."

A FREE TRIAL OF THIS GREAT KIDNEY CURE.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Write for a free trial of this great kidney cure. Address: Foster-McBun Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists.

THINGS BETTER LEFT UNSAID.

Said with the Best Intentions, but So Awkwardly as to Drive a Wedge Between Friends.

Under the caption, "The Art of Putting Things," an English author has given some very amusing examples of saying things in a queer way. One of the most unfortunate recorded attempts to escape from a conversational difficulty was made by an East end curate, who cultivated the friendship of mechanics.

"One day a carpenter came to him and said: 'I have brought my boy's likeness, as you said you'd like to have it.' 'How good of you to remember!' said the curate."

"Why, sir, don't you remember?" said the curate. "He's dead."

"Oh, yes, of course I know that," replied the curate. "I mean how's the man that took the photograph?"

"A story is told of a young laborer who, in his spare time, worked as a painter. He was engaged to register his father's death. When the time came, he was asked to register the son's death."

"The son's death?" said the registrar. "Perhaps your father's death?"

"No, sir, I don't know of the father's death," said the young man.

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SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs. With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peru-na a never-failing safeguard. Dr. Hartman gives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:
Dear Sir:—"The young girl who owned the Peru-na was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say that it is entirely cured."

Sisters of Charity.
The Sisters of Charity use the Peru-na for all kinds of coughs, colds, and catarrhs. It is a most effective remedy, and is entirely free from objectionable substances. Write for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

OWNERS OF ANIMALS

receive, free on application, a little pamphlet containing points from a **HORSE DOCTOR'S DIARY** and other valuable information. Write for a copy, free on request. James Parker, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, M. & T. Ry., 501 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Valuable Pain-killer. A 144-page book, profusely illustrated, of present day conditions and prospects in the Lone Star State. It is worthy your while to get a copy, free on request. James Parker, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, M. & T. Ry., 501 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

Because its component parts are all wholesome. It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects. It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants. It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure. All are delicately blended. All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by **CALIFORNIA SYRUP** Co., San Francisco, Ky., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

WOODWARD & CO. GRAIN COMMISSION

Orders for Future Delivery of Grain in All Markets.