

DAIRY

VENTILATION OF DAIRY BARN

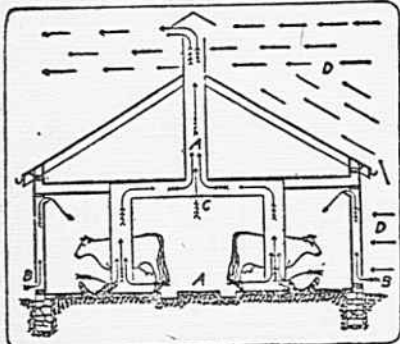
Better Health of Animals Is Assured by Supply of Fresh Air—King System Described.

More of us every year are building barns with ventilating flues or putting flues into stables already built. Fresh air means better health in herds.

The system described by F. H. King, the Wisconsin authority on ventilation, never has been outclassed. It is the natural way.

In illustration, the movement of the air is shown by arrows. The pure air comes in above the animals and the foul air is taken out through the outtake shafts which have their openings down near the floor and extend up through the roof or to the cupola. Some builders run the shafts straight up through the roof, others run them up to the roof and then over to the cupola, and some join the lower shafts at the ceiling and then use but one main shaft to the roof at each end as shown here.

The galvanized metal shaft is preferred by most dairymen who have used this sort of ventilating system.



Air Pressure Is Shown at D. D. Forcing Air in at B. B., and Out by Suction at Top of Shaft A.

A general rule seems to be well tried out that thirty square inches of outtake and intake area are about right for each grown animal housed in the stable. This being true, there would be needed two shafts, each 10 by 15 for a herd of ten cows. The intake openings should be of the same area.

A damper in the ceiling at C can be opened if the temperature of the stable grows too warm. There can be no regular circulation unless there are as many and as large intakes as outtakes. Also, the intakes should let the air in at the ceiling, or above the level of the lower openings in the outtakes or foul-air shafts.

HANDLING MILK IN SUMMER

Whether Intended for Table, Creamery or Market, It Must Be Sweet to Bring Best Price.

It is no trick at all to keep milk sweet in cold weather. It may stay in the sun half a day in December without any damage, but in June and July it must be handled very carefully. Whether the milk or cream is intended for the table, the creamery, or the milk market, it must be sweet if it is to bring the best price.

To keep milk sweet just two simple things must be very carefully looked after: (1) it must be cooled as completely and quickly after milking as possible, and (2) absolute cleanliness of pails, pens, and cows must be secured. If this is done, thunderstorms will no longer sour the milk. The warm, damp weather which we have just before thunderstorms really does tend to cause milk to sour if it has not been properly cared for.

This souring takes place because little invisible plants called bacteria get into it in dirt or by lurking in the corners and seams of poorly cleaned pails and cans. The remedy is plain. Keep the bacteria out by using seamless pails and cans and seeing that absolutely no dirt or dust gets into the milk in the stable or anywhere else.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

Impossible to Buy First-Class Dairy Cows at \$80 Per Head—Breed Up the Common Stock.

The great demand for dairy products has caused the price of good dairy cows to be very high. Reports from associations of dairymen show that it is impossible to buy first-class dairy cows at even \$80 a head. With such a demand for cows in old dairy districts, there will be few good cows moved into new dairy territory. So, the only way new districts can be supported must be by breeding up the common stock by the use of good dairy-bred bulls.

ALFA FAVORED FOR COWS

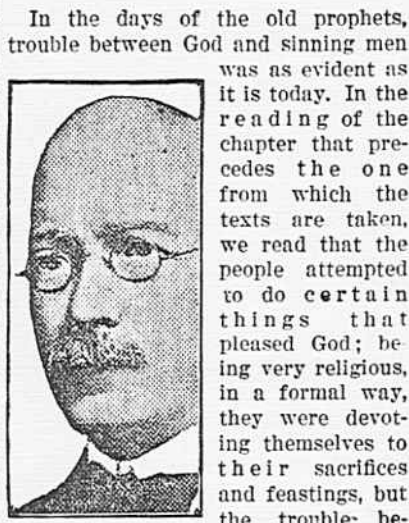
Amount of Protein Necessary to Feed in Form of Expensive Concentrates Is Reduced.

(By PROF. J. C. KENDALL) Alfalfa is available for dairy purposes in amount of protein that is necessary to feed in the form of expensive concentrates is materially and satisfactorily reduced. For cows that do give large yields of milk, a balanced ration can be made by feeding alfalfa hay and ensilage. This makes some-grown ration that can be produced cheaply, a very important factor in the economical production of dairy products.

The Charge, the Confession, and the Coming

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D.
Secretary of Correspondence Department,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear. . . . For our transgressions are multiplied before thee, and our sins testify against us: for our transgressions are with us; and as for our iniquities, we know them. . . . And the Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord.—Isa. 59:2, 12, 20.



In the days of the old prophets, trouble between God and sinning men was as evident as it is today. In the reading of the chapter that precedes the one from which the texts are taken, we read that the people attempted to do certain things that pleased God; being very religious, in a formal way, they were devoting themselves to their sacrifices and feasting, but the trouble between them and God was not removed. It was fortunate for them that they had some religious leaders that knew things spiritual, and who were faithful in telling the people that they were not doing what was pleasing to God at all.

Charge of Worldliness.
If the application of these words were made to the church today, which would be very proper, the charge would not be wise if it were made in the form of details or the naming of peccadillos of improper conduct, but if the church were charged with worldliness, with betrayal of pure doctrine, with robbery as far as withholding offerings to God are concerned, then the charge would attract attention. The church of God today in its sinful condition stands as a buffer between God and the unsaved world. A great load of guilt is on it today on this particular account. It is a misrepresentation of what Christ and his religion are. The world does not today read Christ properly because it reads the perverted message of Christ that the church presents in its life.

But the shortcomings of the church will not redeem any unsaved man, nor be an excuse for not getting right with God. Here every tub must stand on its own bottom. What is wrong with the unsaved man? Simply that he is out of right relationship with God; there is a lack of adjustment. A man can fence all he pleases, and try to throw the blame on God, but ultimately the trouble is with himself. His sins have separated between him and God, and these must be got out of the way. God must be faithful to man, and to show his love he says through his ministers, "Your sins have hid his face from you that he will not hear."

God's Part and Man's.
The charging of sin is God's part; the confessing of sin is man's part. Fortunately, the people to whom the prophet spoke heeded his word, and we read that they made detailed confession. Confession is in a way the same thing as repentance, and some men have shown themselves to be strong in repentance, indeed, there is no explanation of their standing before God, except conceding that they knew how to repent. We have David and Peter as examples. Such confession is coming out candidly and accepting the righteousness of the charge of God. God has passed judgment, his charge is made and man must, like one of ancient times, acknowledge the charge in order that God may be justified when he speaks and be clear when he judges. We might note in this part of the confession that the individual says "his sins are multiplied before him"—that is, they are in an exaggerated form, really what they are, as compared with what he has heretofore considered them to be. He concedes, also, that his sins belong to himself.

The need of the day in which we find ourselves is confession, national confession, church confession, individual confession. Some nations today are on their knees. They are on their way to true blessing because they are going to get right with God. The organized church is hardly on its feet yet, and it is slipping further and further away from the truth of God, and not until it gets to its knees and confesses its attachment to the world, its departure from truth, its failure to understand its true mission, will it have God's favor.

The Blessing.
The inevitable follows confession of sin, namely, blessing. In the text we are told that the Redeemer shall come to Zion. The trouble with the world and with the church and the individual is, that the Redeemer is not present. This coming of the Redeemer may fairly be considered in the first place as a spiritual coming. The ideal situation is expressed by the term Immanuel, which means "God with us," but God cannot be with us if we hold to our sins and do not confess and forsake them. God remains away from nations and churches and individuals as far as his blessings are concerned, who do not confess their sins and return to him.

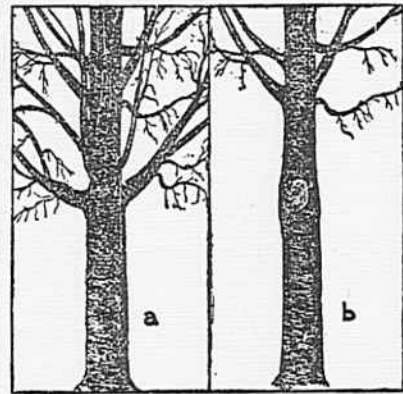
Home Town Helps

TREE SURGEON LIKE DENTIST

Cavity Must Be Cleaned, Treated With Antiseptic, and Then Filled With Concrete.

The treatment of cavities in trees, caused by decay, is not fundamentally different from that of dentistry, though the tree surgeon is not so much "down in the mouth" as the dentist. All decaying matter must be cleaned out, right down to solid living tissue. The cavity is then treated with an antiseptic to prevent further decay, and the whole (likewise the hole) filled with concrete and in such manner as to exclude air as much as possible. The tree then begins to heal over the edges of the wound to the concrete.

Sometimes metal has been used for covering cavities and with good results. Elastic cement, asphalt and



Method of Pruning Large Limbs: (a) Tree Before Pruning; (b) the Same With Limbs Cut Close and the Scars Finished With Mallet and Chisel.

sawdust, paraffin and sawdust, wood pulp and cement, excelsior and asphalt, tar with sawdust or oakum, wooden blocks, bricks, stones and a great variety of materials have been used for both filling and covering and all are good if the work is well done. The disinfectants used are copper sulphate, corrosive sublimate, formalin, bordeaux, carbolineum or creosote (these are best), coal tar and even kerosene. No matter which is used, the cavity should receive more than one treatment before being filled or otherwise closed.

PROFIT FROM THE BACK YARD

Any House Owner, at Small Expense, Can Build Garage Which Will Soon Pay for Itself.

Most house owners have a rear lot that is of no use to them, and is generally a source of expense. Why not turn the back yard into a moneymaker; at a reasonable expense you can build a concrete or brick garage big enough to hold four cars on the average lot that will earn for you 25 per cent profit on the cost of the building, or pay for itself in four years.

This being a masonry building with a tar and gravel roof there is no charge for upkeep or repairs. Such garages have been found to be a source of satisfaction to the owners as they improve the looks of the back yard in most cases, and relieve him of the labor and expense of keeping it in order.

If a person also wishes to have a garden he can by putting up trellis work conceal the garage so that persons in the street cannot see it, also a roof garden can be maintained on the garage when desired.

Special Conditions.

In planting out street and highway trees, the fundamental principle governing the work should be as in all the broad field of agriculture the creation of conditions suitable to the particular plants to be used. If proper conditions do not exist, they must be made. If rainfall is insufficient, irrigation sufficient to overcome the natural deficiency of water supply must be practiced. If rainfall is excessive, drainage must be had by blasting to free soil or digging deep holes and mixing sand, wood ashes, lime or decaying vegetable matter with the soil before replacing it in the holes. Physical condition of soils is of far greater moment than the chemical properties, therefore deep holes, dug or blasted, together with deep preparatory cultivation is essential to success.

Beauty Demanded in Suburbs.

"Beauty is a necessary factor in the development of suburban property," says H. A. Jones, a Detroit real estate man. "City people who move out to those communities which are sure to surround Detroit as the city develops, will expect city conveniences and rapid transit to their employment, but they will also expect something of country pleasures."

"Therefore no suburban property unless laid out with the idea of beauty in mind, is likely to become fully built up. People will not have their homes squeezed into 30-foot lots, with no parks, trees or landscape beauty, when they have gone away from the heart of the city just to get such surroundings."

Trees Along Fences.

Trees along the fences add beauty to the surroundings. They attract useful birds and often serve them as a retreat from storms and birds of prey.

Each In His Place.

Three men went to the worldwide war, Each worked in the place he found, One went out on the battlefield, One to increase the harvest yield, And one to the mill in town.

Three men rose as the sun came up, Each brushed the sleep from his brow, One fell into his place at drill, One took his bucket and went to the mill And one put his hands to the plow.

Three men toiled when the sun was high, A dust from the struggle rose, One drove the enemy down to defeat, One furnished rations of bread and meat And the other made their clothes.

The three lay down in the quiet night, The day had been nobly won, For one had finished his bit at the mill, One had toiled on his farm on the hill And one had stayed by his gun.

—Thomas DeWitt Jones.

A FAMILY MEDICINE

In Her Mother's Home, Says This Georgia Lady, Regarding Black-Draught, Relief From Headache, Malaria, Chills, Etc.

Ringgold, Ga.—Mrs. Chas. Gaston, of this place, writes: "I am a user of Theford's Black-Draught; in fact, it was one of our family medicines. Also in my mother's home, when I was a child. When any of us children complained of headache, usually caused by constipation, she gave us a dose of Black-Draught, which would rectify the trouble. Often in the Spring, we would have malaria and chills, or troubles of this kind, we would take Black-Draught pretty regular until the liver acted well, and we would soon be up and around again. We would not be without it, for it certainly has saved us lots of doctor bills. Just a dose of Black-Draught when not so well saves a lot of days in bed."

Theford's Black-Draught has been in use for many years in the treatment of stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and the popularity which it now enjoys is proof of its merit.

If your liver is not doing its duty, you will suffer from such disagreeable symptoms as headache, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, etc., and unless something is done, serious trouble may result.

Theford's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver to its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Theford's, the original and genuine. E 79

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Auto-Intoxication Causes Death

Do you know why you have sick headache, diabetes, neuralgia, rheumatism and liver or kidney troubles? It's because you are being poisoned by products of your own body. Your organs of elimination are not working properly. Waste material that should be thrown out is being retained to poison and intoxicate your system. That could not happen if the bowels were kept open with Granger Liver Regulator. This splendid preparation is purely vegetable and non-alcoholic. Demand Granger Liver Regulator at your drug store—25c a box—and take no other. There is nothing "just as good."

SOME STRIKE IT RICH, BUT A SURE WAY IS TO PUT A LITTLE IN THE BANK EVERY WEEK



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THERE is no doubt about money in the bank, it is sure and positive. Maybe slow, but there is the satisfaction that it is sure. Positive in every way, both that it will grow, and that it is safe.

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Dr. Miles' Nervine is highly recommended for all Nervous disorders. It is particularly invaluable to business women. Regulate your bowels by using

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"I suffered with nervous attacks and headaches. Then my liver got out of order and it seemed as though my whole system was upset. I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine and also took Dr. Miles' Liver Pills and now I feel perfectly well in every way. My bowels also are in good shape now."
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