BEST FORM OF GENERAL BARN

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

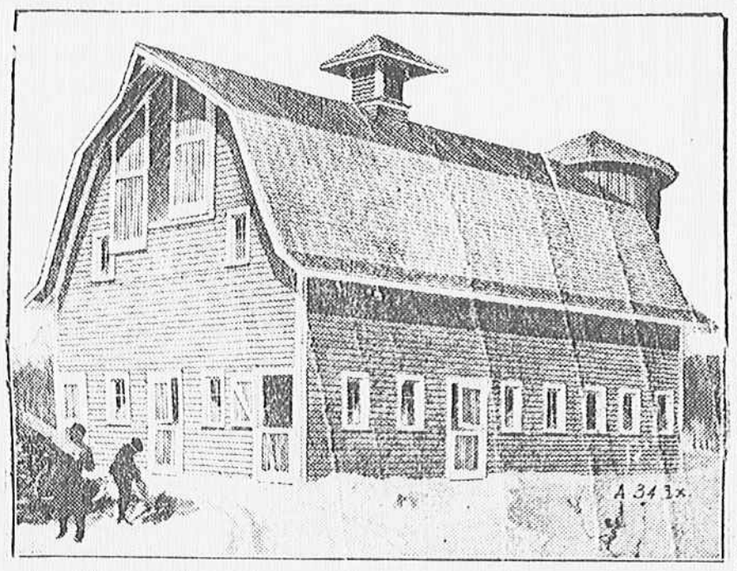
BOX STALLS ARRANGED FOR

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 [illegible] work on the farm, for the benefit of [illegible] Editor and Manager of his various Papers. Author and Lecturer of no little ability 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.

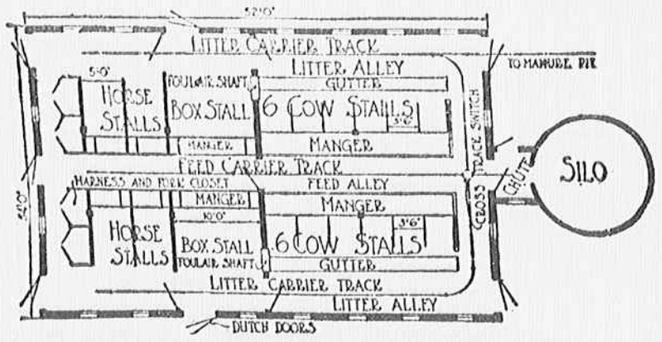
The ventilating system is taken off by two foul-air shafts. These are placed in the partition between the box stalls and the cow stable on each side. These shafts reach from near the floor to the ventilator on the roof. This carries away the foul air from the stable proper and also ventilates the haymow.

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," was 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."

BUILD A CURTAIN-FRONT POULTRY HOUSE

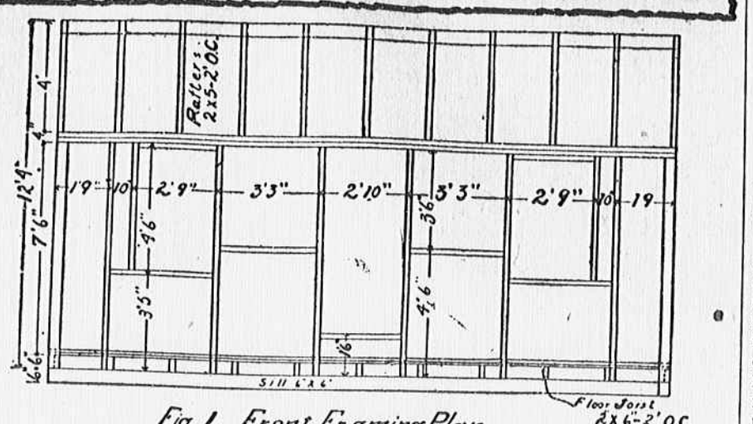


Fig. 1 Front Framing Plan

After working and experimenting with heated houses and then with glass front houses and various other kinds, many poultrymen and investigators came to the conclusion that they had not yet discovered the right way to build their poultry houses. Then came a radical change. It was from the closed warm house to the curtain-front house. These houses were constructed with two windows in front, one at each end, and in the center a long opening. The bottom of this open window was high enough from the floor so there was no direct draft on the birds. The walls of the house were built absolutely tight so there were no drafts. The opening was covered only by a light cotton curtain. Thorough trials of this style of house developed the fact that the fowls kept in such buildings were more healthy and vigorous and produced more eggs than under other systems. So that now the curtain-front house has come to be generally accepted as the most desirable poultry house to build. The free circulation of air through the house removes all dampness, the litter is kept dry, and the birds scratch freely in it.

After several years of experimenting the Maine agricultural experiment station has adopted the following plan as the most economical in construction:

Each pen 20x20 feet will house 100 birds; a house may be made up of as many or as few sections or pens as the owner desires. A door in each partition will make it easy to do the work. In long houses one end section may be left for a feed room.

Three 6x6-inch sills run the length of the house, the center one supports the floor timbers in the middle of the house, while the outside ones rest on a rough stone wall, high enough from the ground for dogs and cats to go under the building to look after rats, etc., that may harbor there. The stone wall rests on the surface of the ground, with large openings in it every 20 feet to allow the circulation of air. This keeps the ground and timbers dry during the summer. The floor timbers are 2x6 inches and rest on top of the sills. The front studs are eight feet, six inches high. The two sides of the roof are unequal in width, the ridge being eight feet from the front wall. The height of the ridge from the sill to the extreme top of rafters is 12 feet 4 inches. All studding is 2x4 inches. The building is covered with one inch rough lumber, then papered and covered with rustic siding. The roof is covered with one-inch boards and thin building paper, and then shingled. The cost of the building may be lessened by using shiplap for the sides and by covering with a high grade roofing paper.

The front of the building or of each section has storm windows, 2 feet 11 inches by 4 feet 6 inches. These glass windows are screwed on uprights 2 feet 8 inches from each end of the room. They are three feet above the floor. The distance between the windows is 8 feet 10 inches, and the top part of it, to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches from the plate, is not boarded up, but is left open to be covered by a cloth curtain when necessary. This leaves a tight wall 3 feet 10 inches high, extending from the bottom of the opening down to the floor, which prevents the wind from blowing on the birds when they are on the floor. A door, 2 feet 10 inches wide, for entrance to the yard, is made in the front wall. The lower half is boarded, the upper covered by the curtain. Another door, 15x15 inches, is placed six inches from the floor under one of the windows for the birds to pass through the front yard. A similar door in the center of back wall admits them to the rear yard. A light frame, made of 1x3-inch strips and 1x6-inch cross tees, is covered with ten-ounce white duck or unbleached sheeting and hinged at the top of the front opening, which it covers when closed down. This curtain is easily turned up into the room and held in place by hooks in the ceiling.

The roost platform should be made tight. It extends the full length of the room against the back wall, and is 4 feet 10 inches wide and three feet above the floor. It is then high enough for a person to get under when necessary to handle the birds or clean out the house. There are three roosts, framed together in two 10-foot sections. The top is one foot above the platform and hinged to the back wall, so they may be turned up out of the way when the platform is being cleaned. The back roost is 12 inches from the wall, and the spaces between the next two are 16 inches. They are made of 2x3-inch lumber placed on edge, with the upper corners rounded off. The roosting closet is shut off from the rest of the room by curtains similar to the one described for the front of the house. For convenience in handling there are two of these curtains, each 9 feet 8 inches long and three feet wide, hinged at the top so as to be turned out and hooked up. This leaves a space of 2 feet 6 inches between the curtain and the roof. This space is ceiled, and in it are two openings, each three feet long and six inches wide, provided with a slide door for ventilating the roosting closet when necessary. The nests are placed on framework under the roosting board. This frame should extend at least three inches beyond the back of the nests, and should be so arranged that they may be easily removed for cleaning.

If several of these houses are joined together to make one long laying house, a door should be placed in every compartment five inches out from the edge of the roosting platform. These doors are three feet wide and seven feet high, divided in the middle lengthwise, and each half is hung with double-acting spring hinges, allowing it to swing both ways and to be kept closed without attention.

Extending across the building and through the center of the doorways a track of wood or iron may be placed for the ready movement of a suspended car. The platform of this car should be 2x8 feet and elevated about one foot above the floor. Attached to each end of the platform is an iron guard which projects one foot beyond. As the car passes through the building this guard strikes the doors and pushes them open easily. All food and water can be carried through the house on this car, and it will prove a great labor saver in a long laying house. The droppings from the roosting boards may also be removed on it, being gathered in pails or boxes, loaded on the car and pushed to the manure shed.

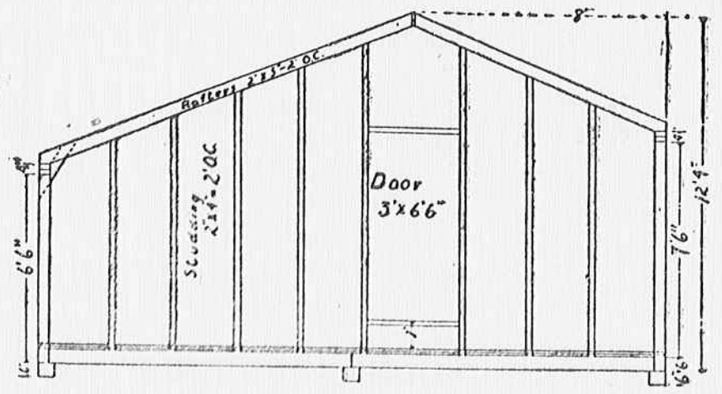


Fig. 2 End Framing Plan

CHICKENS RELISH A VARIETY

Fowls Need Something Bulky and Succulent to Take Place of Grass and Green Vegetation.

When digging potatoes, artichokes or other crops, store some in a place easily accessible and do not forget to give your fowls the benefit of them.

The poultry needs something bulky and succulent to take the place of the tender grass and other green vegetation on which they have been feeding for months.

Remember, an exclusive grain ration is to concentrated.

Give them something "filling" for a change and see how they will enjoy it. Variety is spice for hens as well as humans, and healthy fowls are the result if this truth is kept in mind, and incidentally we might say, healthy fowls fill the egg basket.

Don't Use Diseased Fowl.

No fowl should ever be used in the breeding pen that at one time in its life had a contagious disease. But no harm can come from using birds that had been afflicted with slight colds or frozen combs.

CALOMEL SICKENS! IT SALIVATES! DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED

I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver.

If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you can have your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick.

I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable, liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist or storekeeper about me.

His Mild Request.

"My dear," he began mildly.

"Well?" she snapped.

"I don't mind your borrowing my Panama hat. But when you return it please remove the veil and the hatpins. I don't care to wear such equipment downtown again."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC
And Drives Malaria Out of the System.
"Your 'Babek' acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are sufferers and in need of a good tonic"—Rev. S. Szymanowski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. **Elixir Babek,** 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcels Post, prepaid, from Kloeszewski & Co. Washington, D. C.

A Fighting Submarine.

"I hear you caught a 40-pound catfish in your gill-net."

"We did."

'Make much of a fuss?"

"Tore the net all to shreds. For a while we thought we had snared a submarine."—Kansas City Journal.

Where He Loses.

'The man who is always punctual in keeping an appointment never loses anything."

"No, only half an hour waiting for the other fellow to show up."

It's a good reputation that can't acquire a spot.

Wasting Time.

"Friction always takes time. An object rolling down a smooth hill goes much faster than when it bumps along over stones and cobbles. A courteous remark will carry you quicker to the bargain than querulous bickerings over prices which the saleswoman cannot control. When you allow the saleswoman to bring out dozens of $40 to $50 suits when you know you will not pay a cent over $25 you are wasting your own time and hers. When you chat with an acquaintance at the glove counter and ignore the girl's "Do you wish eight or twelve button?" you are wasting time again and depriving the girl of another customer.

Hanford's Balsam. Economy in large sizes. Adv.

Tame Description.

"I saw your husband at the ball game yesterday."

"What was he doing?"

"Why, he seemed to be an interested spectator."

"That doesn't describe my husband. He's a cyclonic rooter."

At least four-fifths of the damage wrought by earthquakes is due to the neglect of the ordinary requirements of sound construction.

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Get rid of the stumps and grow big crops on cleared land. Now is the time to clean up your farm while products bring high prices. Blasting is quickest, cheapest and easiest with Low Freezing Du Pont Explosives. They work in cold weather.

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To brew all the Arbuckles' Coffee used every week would require a coffee pot almost as tall as the Statue of Liberty—305 feet high.

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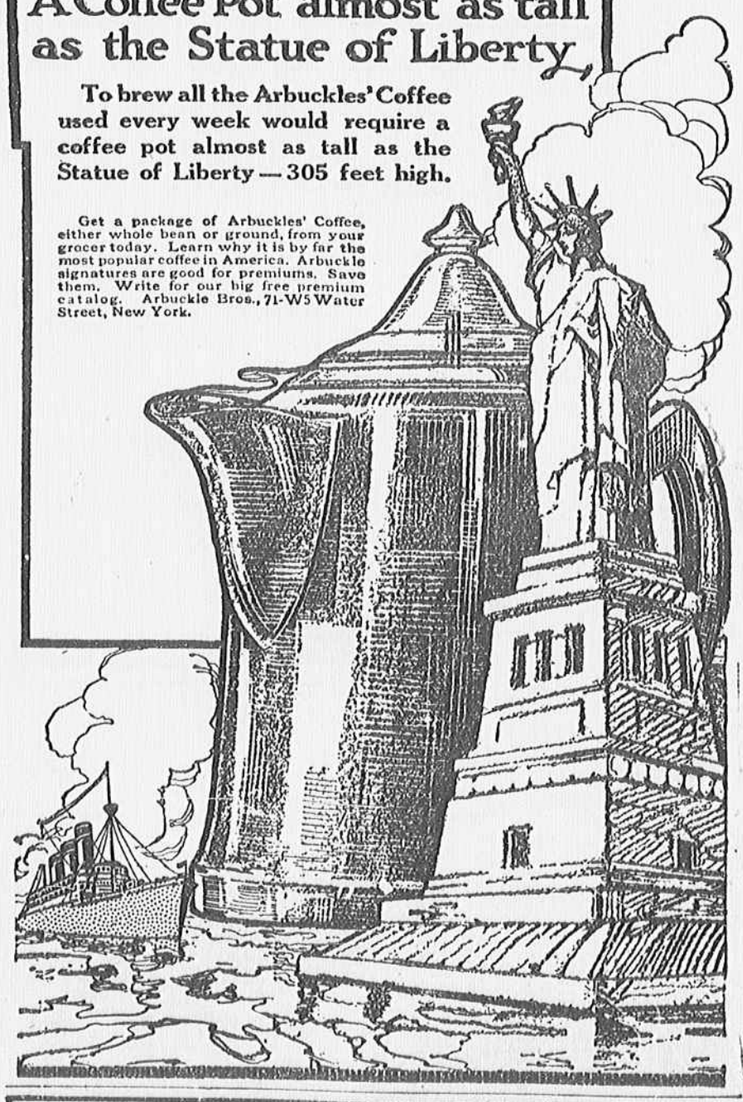

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You Know About

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