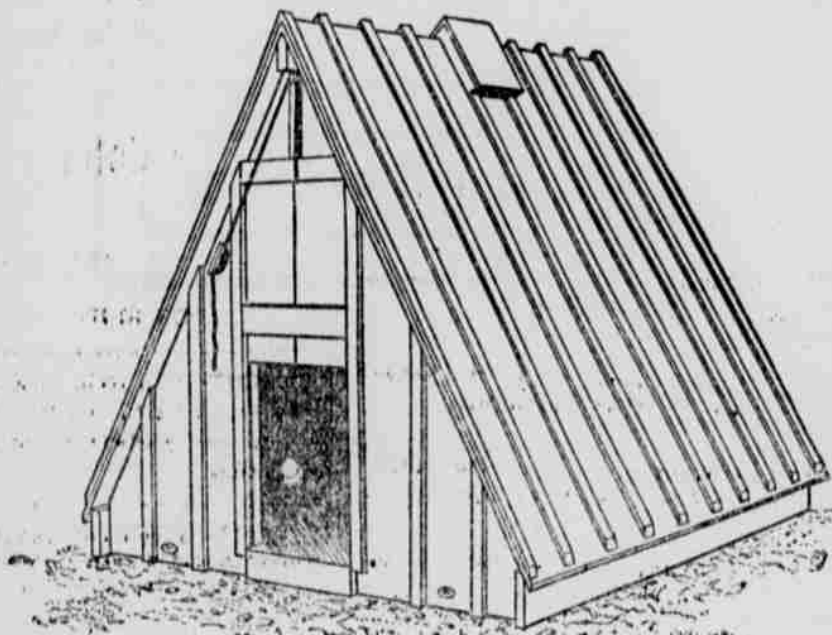


A HOG COT GOOD FOR SUMMER OR WINTER

A-Shaped Structure Which Is Equipped with a Door and a Ventilating System.

The A-shaped hog cot is adapted to both summer and winter conditions. It has a permanent floor, a door in each end, and a ventilating system. It is constructed by nailing inch boards on six joists, two inches by four inches, eight feet long for the floor. Beneath the joists are nailed three stringers, two inches by six inches, eight feet long, which serve as runners for moving the house. Next is spiked a piece two inches by eight inches, nine feet four inches long, at the ends of the joists, having the bottom of the two inch by eight inch even with the bottom of the joist which will allow it to project above the floor three inches. It will also extend out seven inches at each end. This two inch by eight inch forms a plate to which the rafters and roof boards are nailed. The seven-inch extension of the plate at the ends supports the low-



Front View of A-Shaped Hog Cot.

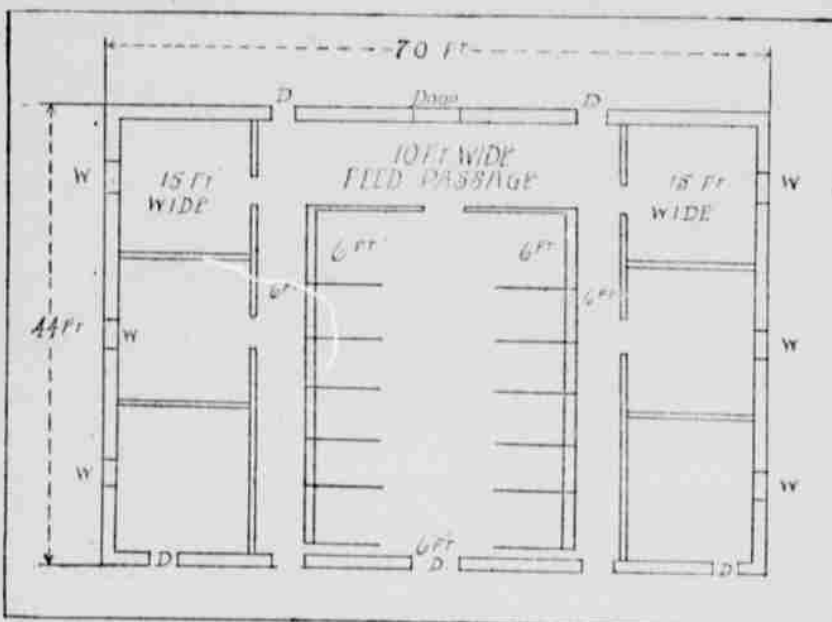
er corners of the roof which otherwise would be easily split off. These 2x8's, besides strengthening the house, raise the rafters and roof boards nailed to them at least three inches off the floor and thereby materially increase the floor space and the capacity of the house. If the house is to be used in extremely cold weather a movable door is necessary. The illustration shows a door two feet wide and two feet six inches high, made to slide up and down and held in place by cleats. It is suspended by a rope which passes through a pulley at the top and is fastened to a cleat at the side near the roof. The cut also shows two iron eyes bolted into the front joist of the building to which the hitch is made, when the building is moved.

A rear door, identical in size with the front door, is held in place by cleats nailed across it on the inside and by buttons fastened on the outside. This door is not opened regularly, but provides ventilation in summer and aids in handling sows at farrowing time. Above the rear door is a small sliding door, 8x12 inches, to admit light and air.

Another important feature of this house is the ventilator, which is a small cap covering a hole at the top and the center of the roof. The hole is made by sawing off opposite ends of two roof boards and covering it with a cap so arranged as to leave openings three inches by 12 inches on each side of the roof. This is sufficient ventilation for two or three animals when all the doors are shut, and if more ventilation is desired it can easily be secured by opening the small

sliding door in the rear. This simple plan of ventilation avoids any direct drafts upon the animals and proves very efficient. With these improvements the cost in building the A-shaped house is somewhat increased. All the boards except these used for the floor should be dressed on one side. The following lumber is necessary to construct this portable house: Nine pieces 1x12 in., 16 feet long, and 11 O. G. battens 16 feet long for roof; 5 pieces 1x12 in., 14 feet long, for ends; 1 piece 2x4 in., 10 feet long, for ridge; 2 pieces 2x8 in., 10 feet long, for plates; 7 pieces 2x4 in., 16 feet long, for rafters and braces in frame; 3 pieces 2x6 in., 8 feet long, for stringers and 4 pieces 1x12 in., 16 feet long, rough, for flooring.

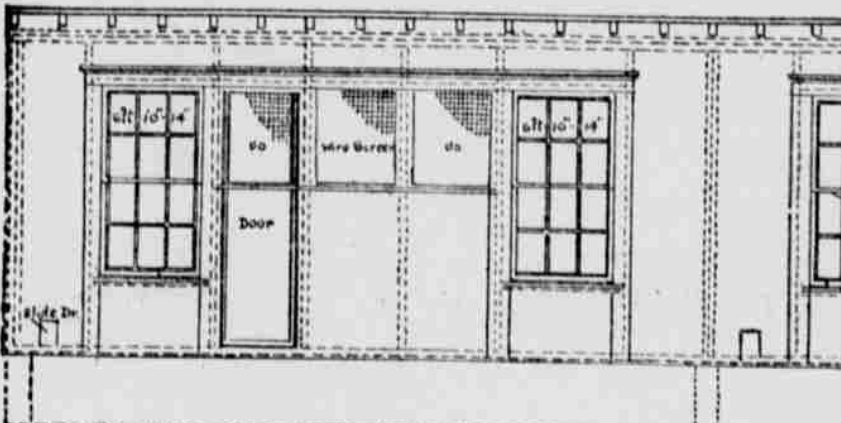
Stable With Box Stalls



The ground plan shown above is for a stable 44x70 feet. The arrangement gives three box stalls in each end, which can, if desired, be arranged into stalls. The two cross feed passages are six feet wide. Stalls for cows six feet wide and six feet long from front

of manger, to rear of stall. The main door can be made in two doors and six feet wide, which will admit of a stone boat or sled being taken in to clean out the stable. There will be space enough to drive in a horse and turn around.

A Curtain Front Laying House



The front should be toward the south or east to avoid the worst storms. A framework covered with canvas enables it to be closed at night. Perfect ventilation can be obtained by this means and in fine weather full advantage can be taken of the sunlight. Wire netting is used to cover the windows.

Provide Plenty of Water.—Although turkeys will eat snow, they should not be permitted to do so, but should be given plenty of fresh clean water.

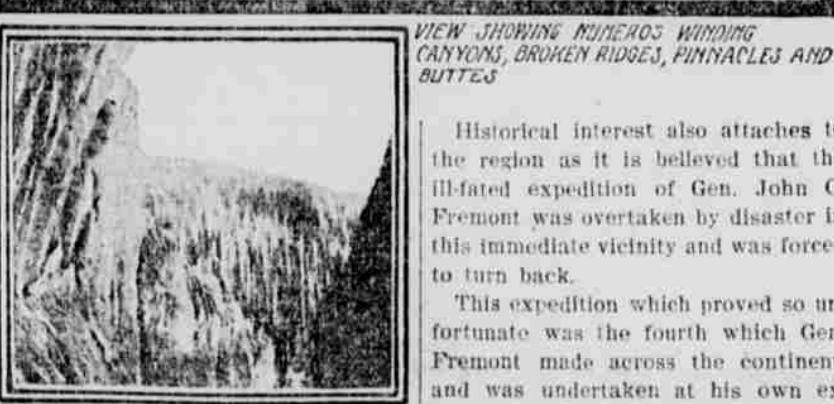
They Sell Best.—When raising turkeys for market medium sized ones will be found better than extra large ones.

Have Plenty of Litter.—If hens are confined to the poultry house on cold days see to it that they do not have to stand on the bare floor. Use straw, corn stalks, corn husks, or other dry material for a floor covering. Hens with cold feet will not lay very many eggs.

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT



FANTASTIC FORMATIONS IN COLORADO PRESERVED TO NATION BY PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION



VIEW SHOWING MINER'S WINDING CANYONS, BROKEN RIDGES, PINNACLES AND BUTTES

Historical interest also attaches to the region as it is believed that the ill-fated expedition of Gen. John C. Fremont was overtaken by disaster in this immediate vicinity and was forced to turn back.

This expedition which proved so unfortunate was the fourth which Gen. Fremont made across the continent, and was undertaken at his own expense after he had resigned from the army in 1848. His object was the finding of a practicable passage to California by way of the upper waters of the Rio Grande. With 33 men and 120 mules he made his way through the country of the Utes, Apaches, Comanches and other tribes of Indians then at war with the United States.

In attempting to cross the great Sierra, covered with snow, his guide lost his way, and Gen. Fremont's party encountered horrible suffering from cold and hunger, a portion of them being driven to cannibalism. All of his animals and one-third of his men perished, and he was forced to retrace his steps to Santa Fe. And it is supposed that it was in this spot which has been designated as the Wheeler national monument that this terrible tragedy

was enacted, and skeletons of mules, bits of harness and camp equipage found there give credence to the belief.

The Wheeler national monument, in the Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado. The tract included by the proclamation is situated on the south slope and near the summit of the continental divide at an elevation of approximately 11,500 feet above sea level.

The principal value of the land as a national monument lies in the fact that the fantastic forms resulting from the rapid erosion of rock and soil make the spot one of exceptional beauty.

The numerous winding canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes form such striking and varied scenes that it will be much visited by tourists when it has been made accessible by road or trail.

Grade touch on typewriter. Good and Bad Work on Machine Easily Distinguished.

"When in anything typewritten you see the periods and commas punched black and deep," said an experienced typewriter, "you may know that the work was done by a beginner or by one who has not yet done sufficient work to have acquired a perfect touch. The reason for the deep punching of the punctuation points is very simple. Naturally enough, the beginner at typewriting plays upon all the keys with equal force, but, as the types attached to the keys present unequal amounts of printing surface, it follows that equal force applied to all the keys results in more or less unequal printing on the paper. "For instance, a certain amount of

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Military Pomp to Attend Inauguration



WASHINGTON.—William Howard Taft is to have greater military pomp and circumstance attending his inauguration than had Theodore Roosevelt.

The governor of every state in the union has been asked by the inaugural committee to send a brigade of troops to take part in the great procession up the avenue, and it is estimated that what Washington wants in the way of state troops is quality rather than quantity. Crack organizations only need apply.

An enthusiastic member of the inaugural promotion body says that there will be present in Washington on March 4 next, 10,000 more regular troops than appeared when Mr. Roosevelt rode to the capital four years ago. He insists that Washington will be a great camp of regulars and guardsmen in the early spring, a greater camp than it has been since the residents entertained

Shoridan's marching hosts in the spring of 1865.

The United States troops are to begin the homeward sailing from Cuba soon. The soldiers will return regiment by regiment, and it is believed that several of the organizations will reach this country so close to the time of the inaugural ceremonies that they probably may be ordered to the capital.

Some of the picturesqueness of the Roosevelt inaugural will be missing. It is understood that there will be no rough riders present. Four years ago they not only added much to the parade as a parade, but they added a great deal of joy to the inhabitants. Some of them were new to the ways of the capital city civilization and broke the conventionalities in a whole-hearted and perfectly inoffensive way.

The "Flying Ninth," the black troopers of Col. Guy Henry's old command, the men who followed him on the trail of the Sioux and reeked nothing of hard riding, semi-starvation and wounds and death, are not to lend color and their personally proper pride to the pageant. There will be gallant cavalry regiments present, however, regiments that have fought in Cuba, in the Philippines and on the western plains.

Who Is Father of the American Navy?



THE location in this city of statues of John Paul Jones and Commodore John Barry, both heralded as the "father of the American navy" by their respective admirers, will prove a difficult task for the special commission charged with that duty. This commission consists of the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy and the chairmen of the senate and house committees on the library.

For each statue congress appropriated \$50,000, but no action has been taken to decide the controverted question relating to the navy's pedigree. It is for this reason that the location of the edifices is regarded as important, as the prominence given each of the heroes in the question of location is expected to give some indication as

to their respective merits in the competition for the honor of being the "father of the navy."

Some time ago, it was proposed to place these statues face to face on a single site, but that was opposed by the adherents of the heroes. Many sites have been suggested, but up to the present time there has been no action looking to a settlement of the question. The statue of John Paul Jones is now under way and a competition will soon be entered upon to decide who will be the favored sculptor for the making of the statue of Barry. Work is now in progress for a statue of Gen. Grant to be erected west of the capitol grounds, but this will not be completed before two years.

Next spring statues of John Witherspoon, a signer of the declaration of independence, and of Longfellow, the poet, will be presented to the government by memorial associations, and they will be erected in this city.

Other statues which have been provided for by congress and will be erected here in the near future are those of Von Steuben, Pulaski and Kosciuszko.

Stories of Taft's Secretary of State



SENATOR PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, slated for secretary of state, is one of the most delightful men socially to be found anywhere. Golf, automobile driving and his outdoor recreations. Billiards and reading furnish indoor amusement.

When Mr. Knox came to Washington as attorney general his reputation as a corporation lawyer caused it to be assumed that he was one of the gruff, brusque kind. Instead of a grumpy curmudgeon, he was revealed as a polite, dapper little man who offered his callers fine cigars and started conversation as if he intended telling his inmost thoughts and furnishing diagrams of all he contemplated doing and how he would do each thing.

"Of course," he said, when the conversation got around to the point where real interesting things were coming out, "I am talking to you gentlemen personally, not in your journalistic capacity."

The standard Washington story about Knox concerns the pair of roadsters he brought here after he be-

came attorney general. Mrs. Roosevelt was invited to ride behind them and as Mr. Knox was driving away from the White House the group of newspaper men fell to speculating as to why one of them had not had his wits about him enough to ask the names of the horses. One of the party said their names were Highball and Siphon. A serious minded chap thereupon wrote a story about it and sent it to his paper. When it appeared Knox was very angry and the upshot of it was a retraction by the newspaper.

Another story that angered Knox was to the effect that he had told the late Senator Hoar that of course he had quit the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company before accepting President McKim's offer of the attorney generalship. He regarded it as an insult to McKim to imply that he would appoint a man who would consider it necessary to give assurance that he had observed the ethics of the profession.

Senator Knox bought his magnificent home in Washington from Mrs. G. W. Childs. It is one of the finest houses in Washington and is well adapted for receiving the diplomatic corps on New Year's day, according to custom.

Mrs. Knox is considered one of the most charming women in official life. Her entertainments are among the most elaborate in Washington.

Next Social Secretary of White House



MRS. ELEANOR RELYEA, a \$1,000 clerk in the signal office of the war department, will be the next social secretary of the White House, and Miss Isabelle Hagner, who now dictates the social lists of the president's wife, will step from that coveted position back into the ranks of government clerks by executive order, and will be given a minor position.

Mrs. Relyea is prominently identified with the social set in Washington, though in a semi-official sense. She has gained a certain amount of distinction through her ability as a bridge player, and has taught many prominent society women of this city the game.

One of her prominent pupils was Mrs. John R. McLean, and it is understood that Mrs. McLean was instrumental in obtaining for Mrs. Relyea the position at the White House for which a hundred social secretaries in Washington have yearned. Mrs. Relyea was appointed to the war department from Connecticut on July 9, 1907. She is a woman of culture and has a wide acquaintance among the social colony, not only in Washington, but in New York and Newport. She is the widow of Albert Relyea, formerly a chief of a division in the treasury department, who committed suicide several years ago.

Never before in the social history had the position of social secretary at the White House been so important. The privileges of the office increased and the only one which has not been accorded Miss Hagner up to date, for the reason that it has been against all social and official precedent, is that of assisting Mrs. Roosevelt in the blue room in receiving her guests on formal occasions.