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Topics of Interest on Home and Farm Building

William A. Radford tells the man who builds a medium priced home or farm building how to get the most in material value, convenience and architectural good looks for his money, in his articles which appear in the Northwestern weekly. He gives the latest ideas in construction and enables you to build without the expense of consulting an architect.

DAIRY STABLE OF SCIENTIFIC DESIGN

The Easter Contains Features Not Found in Some Other Modern Structures.

BEST PROTECTION FOR COWS

There Must Be Freedom From Insects, Good Ventilation and Comfort in Temperature for Sure Milk Production.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority 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.

The important development of dairy farming during the last decade is very forcefully indicated by the changes which have occurred in the stables used on such farms. In the improvement of sanitary conditions around such stables, one thing at a time has been found wanting until the dairy stable has come strongly into the attention of farm-building architects, ventilating experts and equipment engineers causing it to be given a thorough overhauling and redesigning. Several types have been established, all of which aim to accomplish practically the same thing. Primarily, the animals must be furnished the best possible conditions in which to live and, secondarily, the building must be easy to keep clean.

This is an Easter cow stable. It has some features which are different from other good stables, some of which are well liked by everyone who has tried them out.

Where the winters are cold, as they are where dairying has been conducted to the best advantage, a stable really should be built for warmth in winter and clean, airy coolness in summer. This design sometimes is fitted with

tral air duct to admit fresh air. Over this air duct is placed a wooden walk, built of 2 by 4 cross pieces, with the boards nailed on lengthwise. This leaves an opening between the 2 by 4 cross pieces for the entrance of air into the stable directly in front of the cows' noses.

According to the principle of warm-air circulation, this arrangement is theoretically correct. Air is admitted in the center of the room that is properly proportioned and close enough built to prevent the influence of outside air currents. The cold air from outside is heated by the lungs and the body warmth of the cows. Warm air will rise to the ceiling and spread in every direction. As it loads up with impurities, and as its temperature is reduced, the air becomes heavier. As it reaches the outer walls it descends and is drawn through the outlet flues from near the floor behind the cows.

Practical stable ventilation must be studied for each building separately. What will work out in one stable would be useless in another, because of some peculiarity in the structure.

This center horizontal air duct is worth a trial. Being made of concrete, it may be kept perfectly clean, and, being open, it is less of a harbor for rats and mice than some of the wall air ducts that are placed in stables. This center walk is made in sections, so it may be lifted up and rested against the front of the manger while the stable is being swept with a broom or cleaned with a hose.

Any system of stable ventilation requires a temperature above 50 degrees F. to keep air in circulation. A temperature above 50 may be maintained in a good stable in zero weather by packing the cows close enough together. This is, of course, likely to lead to the old argument about the amount of air space required for animals, and this is a subject that has never been settled to the satisfaction of dairymen. But good cowmen like to have the air changed whether there is much or little to change. These men make their stable ceiling low and are particular to have a good-sized cow in each stall.

In building these stables in the East, dairymen are particular not to leave any ledges to hold dust. They use inside ceiling without beading and they paint the ceiling in such a way as to fill the cracks so far as possible, so the ceiling is smooth and airtight. For the same reason there are no window stools. There are no unnecessary pro-

NOT NOBLE ANIMAL

Man Not Such Finished Product as Imagined, Says Savant.

Human Body Has Points of Decided Inferiority to Despised Mammals, It Is Asserted.

Investigation is proving, declares Dr. F. Wood Jones, professor of anatomy at the university of London, in his new book, "Arboreal Man," that the human body is no such finished product of evolution as we have fondly imagined. It has points of decided inferiority to the physical frames of mammals upon which we look with disdain as less finely formed than ourselves.

Some of the lower animals are more capable of exquisite adaptations than are we ourselves. Their bodies are more splendid instruments than ours are, more complex, indicative of a higher stage of evolution on the physical plane. The upright attitude of man has been employed as an argument in favor of his superiority to the four-footed beast physiologically, although the evidence makes such an argument ridiculous. It would tend the other way, says a review in the London Lancet.

If we compare man's body with the body of so-called "lower organisms" we are astonished to find that his points of resemblance are with the lowest in the scale of conscious being. Man is oddly unlike the noble beasts of the jungle; but he is amazingly like the creatures of a primitive type that infest the bog, the pond and the swamp. His relatives are not the lords of the forest, not the kings of the jungle, nor the mighty eagle, but the creatures of the slime.

How is it that the various elements of the remote ancestral limb have been preserved in human limbs? Professor Jones' answer is that the primates broke away from the early land living mammalian stock while the primitive bones and muscles were still preserved in that stock. These primitive elements proved useful and were preserved in that particular form which adopted an arboreal life and used the hand and foot to grasp with. The primitive plan on which the hands of man are built can be accounted for only by supposing that man's ancestry spent a long pilgrimage in the trees. It was during man's arboreal phase of existence that the vast majority of those anatomical characters which we regard as adaptations to man's upright posture were evolved. These anatomical traits indicate how low we are.—Current Opinion.

An Excellent Medicine

FOR SKIN TROUBLES

That Itch, Burn, Torture and Disfigure Use Cuticura—Trial Free.

FOR THE STOMACH THE LIVER AND BOWELS

HOPSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

Try a bottle at the first sign of Indigestion or Bloating

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. They usually afford immediate relief in itching, burning eczemas, pimples, dandruff and most baby skin troubles. They also tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming great if used daily.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address Postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Guaranteed Harmless.

"What does this chap do for a living?" asked the secret service man.

"Writes musical comedies."

"Pass him along. He never had anything to do with a plot in his life."

Canada Offers 160 Acres Free to Farm Hands

Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Assisting in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

The demand for farm labor in Canada is great. As an inducement to secure the necessary help at once, Canada will give

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FREE AS A HOMESTEAD

and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filed on the land, to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. This special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years' residence instead of three as heretofore, but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul or Duluth to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
 Canadian Government Agent

Baiting Mother. Relieved Her Feelings.

"If I had two cents," said Charlie, "I'd buy something that would make your meat water."

"What's that?" asked mother.

"Gum drops," said the scamp.

Enthusiastic Praise for Well Known Kidney Medicine

I have not found a medicine for the past fifteen years to compare in value with Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root in the trouble for which it is recommended. According to reports received from those who have used it I am confident that it is a meritorious remedy and especially fine in rheumatic cases.

Very truly yours,
 V. V. FARRAR, Druggist,
 Sept. 21, 1916, Oxford, Neb.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

THOUGHT IT "REGULAR TALK"

Little Kindergarten Attendant Is Very Much Surprised When Told That She Can Speak English.

Proof positive that each one of us is for himself the center of the universe, that what "our folks" do is the proper thing, and all else mere eccentricity, is seldom lacking, but it comes out most engagingly in childhood.

"She can speak French most beautifully," concluded Elsie's big sister, Sara, after having described at length to the family at the supper table the charms and accomplishments of a new friend, a girl who had lived several years abroad and had come recently to Sara's school.

"I know a girl," put in Elsie at this point, with an air of importance, "and she used to live in England. She's in my kindergarten, and she can speak English, I guess."

"Well, what of that?" demanded Sara. "So can you speak English."

"No, I can't; I don't know how! Why, of course I can't speak English." Elsie appealed from the laughing faces now toward her. "Can I, mother?"

"Certainly you can speak English, child; it's what we all speak; we're speaking it now."

"What? Is it English we're talking right this minute? Is it truly, mother?"

"Of course, my dear! What language did you suppose it was that we talk?"

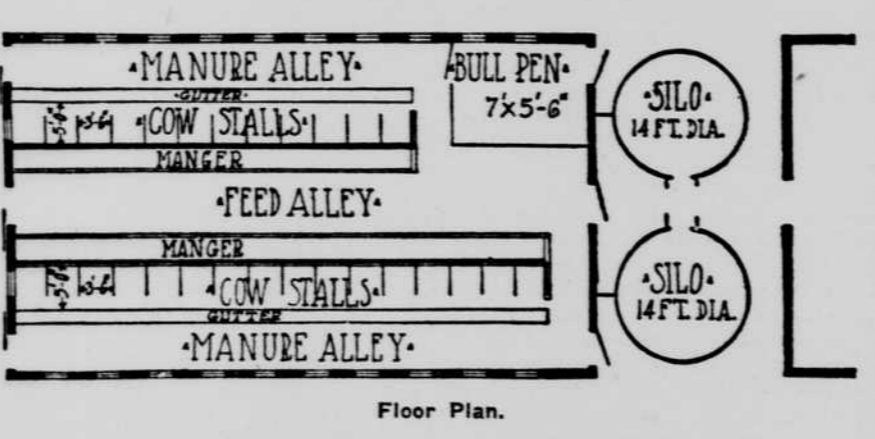
"Why, mother, I didn't suppose it was English, or any other language. I thought it was just regular talk, of course."

Strictly in Keeping.

"Did you see where some railroads wanted to increase charges for icing refrigerator cars?"

"Yes, wasn't that giving the public a cold deal?"

True economy lies in making the fullest possible use of what is bought.



outside blinds, painted dark green. This is for the purpose of shutting it up dark after the cows are milked in the morning in summer. When the blinds are shut the stable is so dark that flies will not stay in it. Dairymen have taken lessons from good housekeepers in this respect. Flies will crawl out of a very small crack to get from darkness to light. You can't shut flies out of a cow stable, that is, you can't shut them all out; but it is possible to shut up a stable like this so dark that they will all leave it between morning and evening milking hours.

Of course, the cows will carry flies in with them when they are stabled in the afternoon, and this cannot be avoided very well. However, some New York dairymen have dark passageways leading to the stables, where a good many flies are brushed off by the attendant as the cows pass in. One dairymen experimented with stationary brushes in a dark passageway, which is an automatic way of brushing the flies off the cows as they enter the stable.

Easter dairymen usually are well supplied with small hills or banks on which to arrange their stables, barnyards, etc. For this plan, a gently sloping bank, falling away towards the south or southeast, is preferable. The north is usually protected by a group of trees or high board fence.

During the last ten years stables have grown in size and dimensions. Little cellar windows of meager sizes in lonesome connection have been displaced by two sash windows, as carefully made and adjusted as the windows in the house. The system of ventilation in this stable is a combination system, with the ceiling openings that permit the ventilators to carry off the warm air from the top of the stable in summer.

There may be built—in the concrete floor in the feed passageway—a cen-

Dirty Windows and Poor Eyes.

The factors largely responsible for poor illumination are small, narrow windows, low power artificial lights placed too far from the point of operation, and neglect of facilities at hand for obtaining light, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. By this neglect is meant lack of cleanliness. This applies first of all to the windows. There is scarcely a single industrial locality which does not contain at least one building, and all too frequently several buildings of the same type. They are built with a supply of window space sufficient to illuminate amply the interior. The dust and dirt accumulated upon them, however, destroy in large proportion their usefulness. The same condition is found in artificial lighting. The electric light bulb, dusty or streaked with dirt, the result of hurried and incomplete attempts at washing, often shaded with a fixture meant to be a reflector, but which in reality is anything but that, faintly illuminates the work and impairs the health and the efficiency of the worker.—Scientific American.

His Fables Were Classics.

Jean de la Fontaine, the seventeenth century French genius, who ranks among the greatest fabulists of all time, died 222 years ago, at the age of seventy-four, and to the last he was as naive, improvident, reckless and good-hearted as a child.

He was the son of a magistrate, and in his youth proposed to become a priest, but abandoned that project after eighteen months in a seminary, and thereafter, for several years, led an idle and dissipated life. His early efforts as poet and dramatist were of little worth, and it was not until he was forty-four that he gained fame with his "Contes pour Rire"—tales for laughter.

La Fontaine's masterpiece, his "Fables," were published between 1688 and 1694, the last book having been completed shortly before his death. In these he satirized the whole range of human nature in its animal counterparts, and produced a work that will always rank as a great classic.

The Eccentric Chinese.

Petroleum may be a thing for which one's taste has to be cultivated. At any rate, the Chinese dislike the smell and touch of it so badly that they are much in the situation of the people who seventy-five years ago had salt works in western Pennsylvania—they abandoned the petroleum and abandon a well when the proportion of oil to brine gets high. Their repugnance for crude petroleum may be measured by the fact that in China it takes from one to three generations to bore a well! For the refined products of petroleum they have no such aversion, or even for the tin cans in which they get it from the United States, making out of the latter a source of almost as many of the necessities of life as a South Sea islander finds in his favorite coconut palm.—The Nation's Business.

A Helping Hand.

Decker (watching the game over her shoulder)—Gee, Miss Oldgirl, I'd like to hold that hand of yours!

Miss Oldgirl—Oh, Mr. Decker, this is so sudden!

Low Postage Rates.

The cheapest postal service in the world is said to be that of Japan. Letters travel for two sen—about sevenths of a penny.

Too Many Operations

The Right Medicine in Many Cases Does Better than the Surgeon's Knife. Tribute to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Doctor Said Operation or Death—But Medicine Cured.

Des Moines, Iowa.—"My husband says I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered from a serious female trouble and the doctors said I could not live one year without an operation. My husband objected to the operation and had me try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon commenced to get better and am now well and able to do my own housework. I can recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman as a wonderful health restorer."—Mrs. BLANCHÉ JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Another Operation Avoided.

Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak from female troubles that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, do all kinds of garden work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSTON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

Of course there are many serious cases that only a surgical operation will relieve. We freely acknowledge this, but the above letters, and many others like them, amply prove that many operations are recommended when medicine in many cases is all that is needed.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

INFLUENZA

Catarrh Fever, Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using Spohn's Distemper Compound, 3 to 6 doses often cure, one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. 50c and \$1 per bottle; \$5 and \$10 a dozen. Any druggist or delivered by manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.

Old Gold—Silver—Antique

or broken Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Platinum.

We pay full value—money by return mail. Old reliable firm. Ring Specialists Co., Dept. ST, Baltimore, Md.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 17—1917.

In Italy a process has been invented for making sidewalk tiles of screenings from old brick pavements.

Do You Neglect Your Machinery?

The machinery of the body needs to be well oiled, kept in good condition just as the automobile, steam engine or bicycle. Why should the human neglect his own machinery more than that of his horse or his engine? Yet most people do neglect themselves. To clean the system at least once a week is to practice preventive measures. You will escape many ills and clear up the coated tongue, the sallow complexion, the dull headache, the lazy liver, if you will take a pleasant laxative made up of aloes, root of jalap, and called Pleasant Pellets. You can obtain at almost any drug store in this country these vegetable pellets in vials for 25c—simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. There can be no counterfeits if they have the Dr. Pierce stamp. Proven good by 50 years' use.

WHAT HOME FOLKS SAY

Omaha, Neb.—"All my life Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been used in my home for sluggish liver and biliousness. When I was sixteen years of age I had a very severe attack of biliousness and the 'Pleasant Pellets' were the only medicine I took and they cured me in short order. Since that time I have not used any other liver medicine because they are simply perfect. I am glad to recommend them to my friends."—MRS. C. H. CONE, 4205 Brown St.

Omaha, Neb.—"For the past 26 years I have kept Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets in my home ready for immediate use in cases of sluggish liver and constipation, and they have proved most satisfactory. I heartily indorse them as a safe and reliable home remedy."—MRS. JOHN SYME, 4207 Brown St.

Write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free book on stomach, liver and bowels.

Canada's Liberal Offer of Wheat Land to Settlers

is open to you—to every farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is much higher but her fertile farm land just as cheap, and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

160 Acre Homesteads Are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land Sold at from \$15 to \$20 per Acre. The great demand for Canadian wheat will keep up the price. Where a farmer can get near \$2 for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre he is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming in Western Canada is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising.

The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only good roughage for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets, convenient climate excellent. There is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

W. V. BENNETT
 Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
 Canadian Government Agent

22 THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF HEALTHY BOYS & GIRLS EAT Grape-Nuts AND CREAM EVERY MORNING BECAUSE WISE MOTHERS KNOW "There's a Reason"