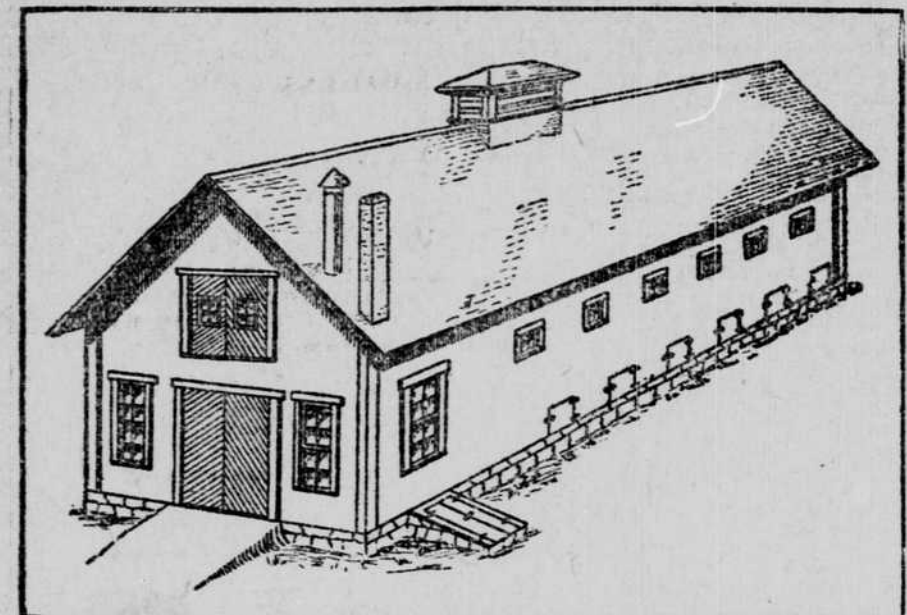


HOG HOUSE ADAPTED TO ALMOST EVERY CLIMATE

As Animals Are Quite Notably Affected by Extremes of Cold and Heat, Character of Their Shelter Is Essential.



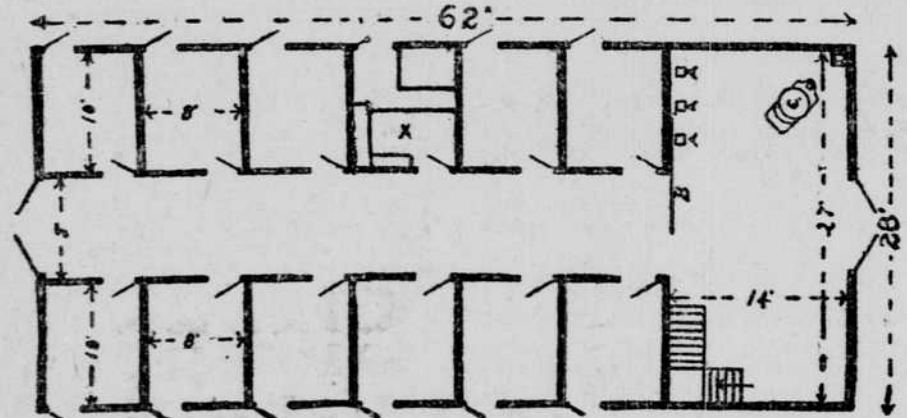
Elevation of Hog House.

As hogs are quite notably affected by extremes of cold and heat, the character of their shelter will have much to do with their successful rearing. The above being true, we will naturally do best with hogs when we have arranged their home and feeding grounds, to a certain extent, at least, such as he would choose for himself in his wild state, writes J. E. Bridgman in American Agriculturist. Proper shelter is no doubt the first and most serious question, and while the perfect hog house has not up to date been invented, great improvements have been made during the past few years.

The accompanying illustrations show a hog house that is well adapted to almost every climate, except the extreme south. As shown by the floor plan, the house is 28x62 feet square, and 10 feet to the eaves. The lower story is 7 feet, leaving ample room above for bedding and feed. The chop feed is stored in bins above and drawn through the spouts A A A. Mixing barrels or boxes are placed close to the cooker, shown at C, and the cooked or steamed feed carried to the pens in a wheeled feeder. A root

stock boards. The entire floor consists of 8 inches of cement. The feed room is also used as a slaughterhouse. A galvanized iron vent stack is placed over the cooker to carry away the steam, and a good brick flue is built in the corner, as shown. The house is sided with drop siding, and lined on the inside with 6-inch flooring. Each pen has a small window and one leading to the driveway, also one leading to the yards. A sliding door, shown at B, closes the driveway from the feed room. A good tight floor is laid in the loft, and a 5x8 open door left for passing down bedding and for a ventilator.

All hog men have their own ideas of arranging the feed and water troughs. However, a good plan is shown in the pen marked X. A nest is built in the rear corner, a water trough placed in front, a feed trough along the side, and a 2x4 timber is then placed across the pen from the rear end of feed trough. This makes a feeding floor for ear corn, and the hogs will seldom foul this part of the floor. The house should set on a good foundation, and have a good tight roof, and the exterior-exposed woodwork should receive at least two

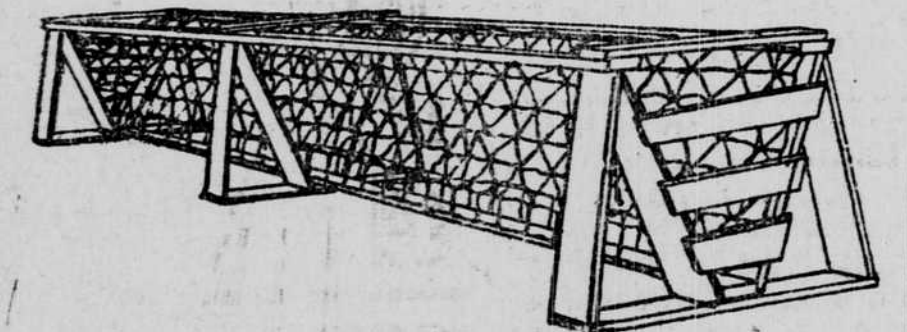


Floor Plan of Hog House.

cellar is located under the feeding room for storing roots; the stairway is located under the main stair above. The floor of the feeding room is dropped 8 inches and covered with

coats of paint. A feed and litter carrier may be installed if the house has over eight pens, and will save some labor. The cellar has an outside entrance.

FEEDING RACK FOR ALFALFA



A large number of successful farmers feed alfalfa hay on the ground, claiming that hogs are almost certain to pull the hay out of racks and eat it from the ground more or less anyway. In cold weather when the ground is frozen or when the yard is dry, there would seem to be no serious objection to feeding alfalfa in this manner. Hogs are less delicate in their choice of food than other farm animals and are inclined to eat the hay though it has been somewhat soiled. If, however, the ground is soft there is certain to be a considerable waste, due to the fact that some of it is trampled into the mud.

At the Nebraska experiment farm alfalfa hay is fed to hogs from an ordinary sheep rack, having vertical slats about three inches apart, just wide enough to permit the hogs to reach the hay. These racks stand about four feet high and are approximately three feet wide at the top and eighteen inches at the bottom. The

accompanying drawing shows a very satisfactory rack made from wire fencing. This design was furnished by Prof. Chase of the department of farm mechanics of the University of Nebraska. The rack has been used by several well known farmers in the state and all who have tried it seem well pleased, owing to the simplicity of its construction and the fact that there is little waste of hay. It is made by using 30-inch wire fence inverted so that the larger openings will be at the bottom. It is desirable to use fencing made of heavy wire and a rectangular mesh is preferred to the diamond shaped mesh. These racks are usually made about three feet wide at the top and about 12 inches wide at the bottom. They can be made of any desired length up to 16 feet, depending upon the number of hogs in the pen. They are also light in weight and can be moved from one part of the yard to another without difficulty.

GROWING AND CURING HOPS

At Present They Are Grown Almost Entirely in Oregon, California, Washington and New York.

Hops can be grown generally throughout the United States, but at present they are grown almost entirely in Oregon, California, New York and Washington.

A mild climate and abundant rainfall early in the spring, followed by warm, dry weather, are ideal conditions for the plant.

Hops require rich alluvial soil or deep sandy or gravelly loams. The best method of growing hop vines is from root cuttings. Sometimes these cuttings are propagated in nurseries and set out when a year old. The price of the roots ranges from one to ten dollars per thousand, owing to the yield of the crop.

The vines are set in rows and are trained to run on trellises made of

wire or wooden slats. The posts of the trellises are about 20 feet long and set about two feet in the ground. The trellises alone cost about \$75 per acre.

Hops are picked by hand and cured by drying with artificial heat. They must be dried soon after they are picked, otherwise they suffer from oxidation or heating.

The drying is of the greatest importance.

A hop drier consists of a furnace room heated by furnaces or large stoves and drying room overhead, into which the heated air passes through cracks in the floor. The furnace should be placed at one side, so it can be fed without entering the building.

The air is admitted through an open space near the ground, and this must be controlled in order to prevent uneven drying.

Hops are an uncertain crop, but are extremely profitable in certain years.

A sheep is more profitable, taking mutton and wool into consideration, between two and six years.

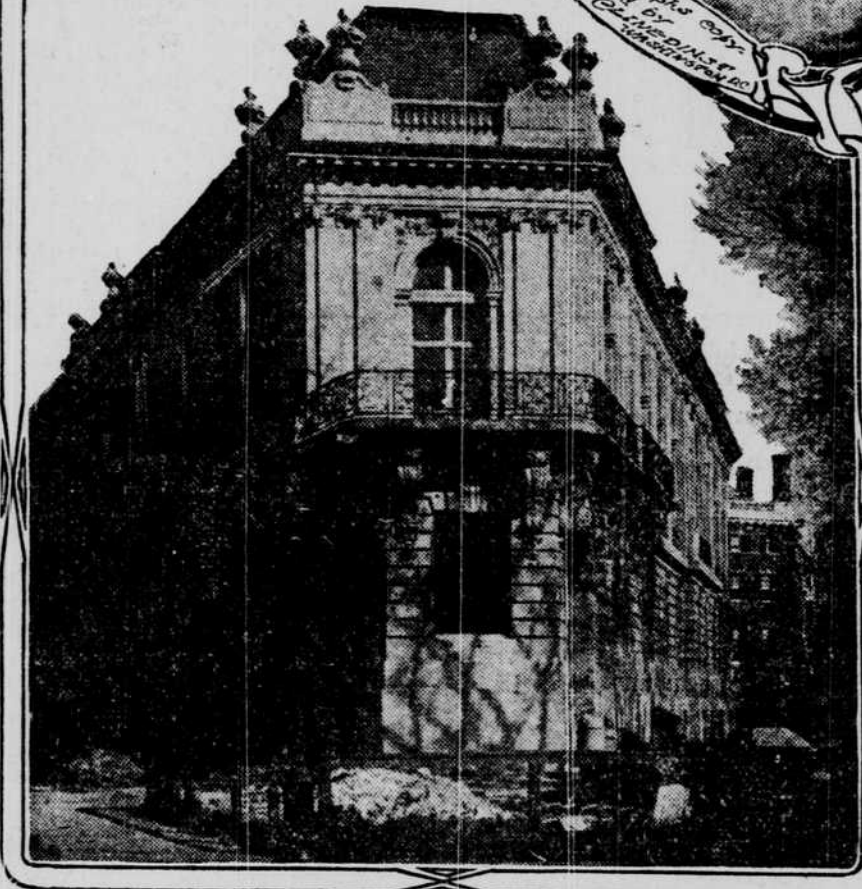
MR. AND MRS. BELMONT AND THEIR WASHINGTON MANSION



PERRY BELMONT



MRS. PERRY BELMONT



PERRY BELMONT'S \$1,000,000 WASHINGTON HOME

WASHINGTON—For nearly three years a magnificent residence has been in course of construction on New Hampshire avenue for Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont of New York, and it had been expected it would be completed before this. But when the owners arrived here a few days ago the mansion was still in the hands of the builders and they went to one of the hotels. As soon as they occupy their new home Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will become extensive entertainers, for they are popular here and Mrs. Belmont is recognized as one of the leaders of society in the capital of the nation. Moreover, they are warm friends of President and Mrs. Taft, and are close to the present administration. They have planned some elaborate functions at their new \$1,000,000 residence. The Belmonts only recently returned from abroad, having been since early autumn the guests of the Duc and Duchess de Grammont and of M. and Mme. Forges at their chateaux in France.

FARMS OF AMERICA

Now Worth 30 Billions, Showing 44 Per Cent. Increase.

Orange Judd Farmer's Bulletin Says North Central States Must Practice Better Conservation—Decade Shows Gain.

Taking the United States as a whole, the land in farms, with their buildings, implements and live stock, is to-day worth almost \$30,000,000,000. This is 44 per cent. more than in 1900. The figures for that year showing an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous decade," says a bulletin sent out by the Orange Judd Farmer, telling of the census of American agriculture to be published in its January number.

The census is gathered by practically the same means employed in the government census, and it is considered reliable, say the publishers.

After compiling the figures and showing how the number of farms has grown from 1,000,000 in 1850 to nearly 7,000,000 in 1910, and that each decade showed an increase in value, the report says: "No such increase in agricultural land values was ever before known in the history of the world in any country."

The report shows that the lands have been classified into sections, where climatic conditions and agricultural products make certain areas have about the same increase or decrease, as the case might be. The most remarkable figures presented show that the western section, which includes New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana and other states, has within the last decade shown an increase in the number of farms of 100 per cent. At the same time the value has increased 93 per cent. and products 211 per cent.

Against this increase of 93 per cent. in values of farms is shown an increase of 58 per cent. in the south central and 43 per cent. in the north Atlantic states. Even in the North Atlantic states there has been an increase of value of 13 per cent.

After presenting statistics concerning the total production of the several groups into which the states are divided, which show the north central states to have gained \$5,000,000,000 in the value of farms in the last decade, the report says:

"Observe, however, the stupendous totals of farm values in the north central states, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. This vast group has gained almost an even \$5,000,000,000 in the fair worth of its farms compared to ten years ago.

"Observe further the remarkable fact that this gain represents fully

half the total gain in agricultural values for the whole country during the decade just closed. Also the total of value for these farm lands exceeds the total of all the rest of the country put together."

The figures show that there were 200,000 farms in Illinois, which gave \$587,000,000 worth of products. Only Texas and Iowa exceed Illinois in production.

A reason is given for both the great increase in farm values and products by the higher prices which have prevailed to a great extent, for "few people realize that the productions of the farms in the United States during 1909 conservatively represent twice the value of 1899."

The wonderful recovery from the lower basis of produce values which characterized the last few decades is called to the attention of the public. Says the report:

"The farm produce of the year just closed was worth almost four times as much as the product of 1889. A four-fold increase in the value of farm pro-

Influenza in Rare Form

Micrococcus Catarrhalis Extremely Busy at This Season of Year in British Capital.

London.—The epidemic of an unusual form of influenza among London children appears to be on the increase.

A typical case of this influenza outbreak is reported by a correspondent from Brompton. "Until a few days ago my little boy, aged eight, was perfectly well and healthy," he writes.

"Then, although he was protected in every way from getting chill, he became feverish, lost his appetite, and was put to bed.

"His temperature rose to 103 degrees, and so serious was the case that my doctor called in a specialist to see him. After a few fateful hours his temperature went down and the crisis was over.

"Throughout the illness my son did not complain of any pain, although he could not eat anything.

"There are several cases of this kind in the neighborhood. What is the cause of its origin?"

An experienced medical man connected with one of the hospitals was seen.

"There are some six or seven different forms of influenza," he said. "The present mild epidemic in London is probably one of the least malignant forms.

"How does a child catch it? Simply through infection from the microorganism of this form of influenza. How and when a child catches the ailment cannot be exactly defined.

Light Convicts' Pipes. Leavenworth, Kan.—An order that guards in the federal prison here light the convicts' pipes when the prisoners desire to smoke has been issued by Warden McClaughey. The guards are not pleased, as they say it makes them the body servants of the convicts. A few days ago some one of the prisoners nearly set one of the prison barns afire by careless handling of matches and the new rule is the consequence.

Troubles of Its Own. High pitched, angry voices reverberated through the house. "I just knew it," hoarsely muttered the skeleton in the family closet "there was going to be a quarrel between them; I could feel it in my bones!"

Knew What They Wanted. "The audience is calling you," the playwright was informed. "I hear them," he answered. "Show me the quickest way to get out of here."

Evidence of It. "Who is that man I've met you with so often at the teas and receptions?" "That's a very popular young dentist."

All a Dream. "I was dreaming just now." "How do you know you were dreaming?" "I thought I was reading a novel in which the illustrations agreed with the text."

Merely a Shortage. Stranger—Your new city directory seems to be a case of Too Much Johnson. Resident—Not at all; it's a case of Not Enough Smith.

Defending His Wife. "Does your wife think a great deal about clothes?" "Not about mine."

Mourning Styles



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

All fabrics, whether selected for costumes or millinery, when one is in mourning, should be of good, substantial quality. All styles or modes selected should be quiet and unobtrusive and all workmanship faultless.

Gowns and coats should be made in the mode but not in any extreme of the mode. Simplicity of trimming lends distinction to mourning apparel, as well as "finish," and in this word is held the secret of the most elegant and desirable results in the making of mourning clothes. Every thing must be beautifully finished and trimmings are most appropriate when they are placed to really or apparently finish the article which they adorn.

A well made, plain gown of good material will last out the term of mourning if one follows the conventional rules which govern in this matter of time. A well made hat of properly selected material will outlast the prescribed term of mourning. Poor taste in dress or conduct is never so inexcusable as when one is in mourning. Our friends are not charitable when we make mistakes; they cannot be. Our mistake must be credited either to carelessness or deficiency.

In border. A large rosette of the gauge ribbon finishes this design, which may be accepted as an ideal hat of this material.

Time was when crape and grenadines were a luxury of the rich, for they were as fragile as they are beautiful. The process of cravenetting them has so changed this that they are now among the most durable of all fabrics manufactured. Their fibers are practically impervious to water. Rain runs through but is not absorbed by them. In selecting the material it should be tested, otherwise it will be impossible for the purchaser to be sure of getting the waterproofed variety. Water is ruinous to the fabrics that have not been made proof against it.

PRINCESS DRESS.



Our model is in fine serge, but any other firm but not too thick material will answer equally well. The upper half is princess, with panel front and back reaching to the foot; the kiting is turned up with a hem about three inches deep; it is taped in the center at the wrong side; a pretty passementerie about one and one-half inches in width is used for trimming. The vest is of tucked soft silk, with a box-plait up center front that is ornamented with tiny jeweled buttons. Collar and undersleeves of piece lace.

Materials required: Seven and one-half yards 48 inches wide, six yards passementerie, one-half yard tucked silk, three-fourths yard lace, four yards lining.

Braiding upon coats has lost none of its vogue and all manner of original results are gained by its combination with silk cordings, rattail buttons and made ornaments.

MANY NOVELTIES IN LEATHER

Season's Showings Are Numerous and of Strikingly Pretty Designs.

Envelope bags that are extremely flat can be slipped into a muff. They are made of pigskin, either crushed or glazed, and can be had in all colors.

A vanity case of white leather which can be slipped into the glove of its owner is fully equipped for the busy lady in a dressing room.

Handles of leather are secured by gold or silver buckles, and can be shortened or lengthened at will.

Huge flat pigskin cases with convenient straps are being carried. These are capacious enough to hold many tiny flat parcels which accumulate on your shopping trip.

A leather receptacle fitted with tiny books, each marked with the name of a large city in Europe is a novel solution for your traveling friend. He can keep expenses, hotels and items of interest of each city and its environs in special book.

Incense cases, with bandages, plasters and vials, supplemented by tiny drawers for tablets and pills.

An ingenious traveling kit is of leather, with compartments for cord, tags, paste and some tiny practical carpenter's tools.

Monograms on Table Linen. The engaged girl who is leisurely preparing her home and table linen may be glad to know that the monogram is now worked in the center of table napkins instead of in one corner, as formerly. To show it, the napkin is folded in three folds lengthwise, and then in three crosswise, thus bringing the monogram in the center of a square as the napkin is placed on the table.—Vogue.

Coney Evening Coats. The long white coat of rabbit, or coney, is more popular than ever this year. It is a season of furs and this coat takes its place as an evening wrap. It is long and loose and thoroughly warm. Brilliance is given to it by vivid linings. It is an exceptionally good choice as an evening wrap for a debutante.