

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.

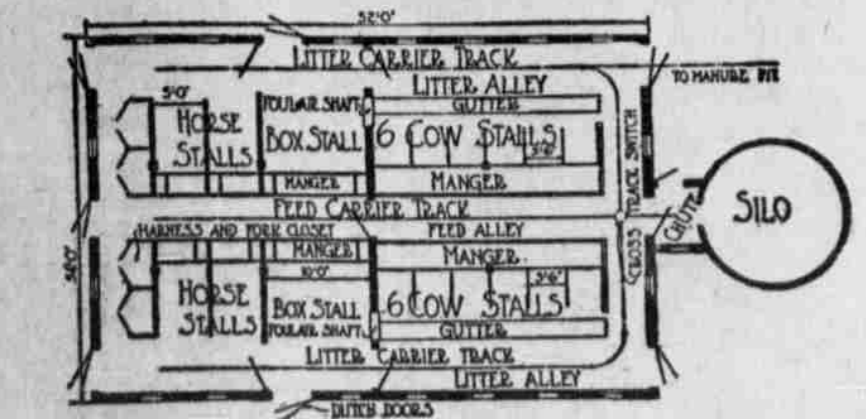
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127, 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 6-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 this 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.

REPUTATION THAT IS COSTLY

To Be Regarded as Generous Means That You Must Live Up to the Understanding.

A good reputation is very exacting. Especially a benevolent one. The gentleman who is regarded as large hearted and generous lives a very expensive life. He is the first to be called upon when donations are being requisitioned for any and every tomfoolery object under the sun, and every one considers he has a right to tell him his troubles and waste his time. And when he gives a refusal where a contribution was confidently looked for it causes a regular panic. I know a man who deliberately cultivates a reputation for niggardiness and hardness. Naturally soft and sentimental, he found life a grievous burden entirely peopled with parasites. So he laid the foundation of a horrible reputation with diabolical thoroughness. When his natural generosity bursts its bounds he would see to it that the service reached its proper source through other channels, preferably someone to whom he owed a little grudge. Once you are known as a giver to charity your doom is sealed. The news files and letters pour in from every conceivable quarter, asking, pleading, demanding. And when the known benefactor gives, it is taken as a right. Giving is his special job and no particular gratitude is called for. But when your man blossoms forth with his rare spasms of generosity it shines forth in glorious effulgence and he wallows in gratitude for weeks.—Los Angeles Times.

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 banded 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!"

A Family Trait. "Oh, mother!" exclaimed tender-hearted little Frances, coming in from school with tears in her eyes. "There was the pitiful little orphan there today! He had holes in his stockings 'n' all his clo'es, 'n' his shoes weren't alike 'n' he hadn't any hat. It made me cry to look at him; he was the orphanest little boy I ever saw. Oh, I just knew that poor child's father 'n' mother's both orphans, too!"

TOP NOTCHERS IN MAJOR BASEBALL LEAGUES



Who is the greatest ball player in the game today?

This question has been asked thousands of times and has caused innumerable arguments and yet remains unsettled. It is almost certain to remain undecided, as experts, newspaper writers and baseball men are unable to agree, writes Oscar C. Reichow in Chicago News. National league men think that certain players in their organization surpass those in the American league, while men in the latter body believe they possess the best in the game.

Hans Wagner, Johnny Evers, Mordecai Brown, Frank Chance, Ty Cobb, Joe Jackson, Tris Speaker, Ed Walsh, Eddie Collins and Hal Chase have been referred to at some time or other as being the star of all ball players. Fans, and men connected with the game, who admire one of these men still are of the opinion that he is the leader of the lot. Wagner, Cobb, Speaker, Collins and Jackson have probably the strongest right to the reputation owing to their ability to hit, field and run bases. Roger Bresnahan of the Chicago Cubs, who is regarded as one of the smartest ball players in the National league, paid Hans Wagner a big compliment when he declared that the Pittsburgh shortstop is the greatest ball player the game has ever had and ever will have. Bresnahan does not think baseball ever had a man of Wagner's ability, and does not think there will ever be a player who will play the game as he has played it for 17 years. The Cub manager is so strong in his belief that he declared he would not give Wagner for five Cobs, Jacksons or Speakers.

BROOKLYN PICKS UP A STAR

Hailed as Best Hot Corner Artist in International League Last Year—Hit at .316 Clip.

Joe Schultz is a Brooklyn player who is figured to have a great career in baseball. Joe looks after the third bag for the Superbas and up to date has done the job well. Schultz played with the Rochester team in the International league last year and was hailed as the best hot corner artist in the league.



that classy minor league organization. He hit the ball for .316 and made such a good impression that several of the scouts got on his trail. Brooklyn was fortunate in landing him and Manager Wilbert Robinson thinks he will rank among the stars of the game by another year.

Heinie Wagner Springs Surprise. Physicians said Heinie Wagner would never be able to play again, but Heinie is ready for duty any old time and might be back in the game as a regular were it not for the work of Barry and Scott.

Winner Under .600 Mark. It looks now as if the winner of the National league race will finish with a percentage under the .600 mark. The close contest makes it impossible for any team to run a high average.

Lame for Life. Mark McLafferty, the Terre Haute infielder, who recently broke his ankle, may never play again, according to physicians, who say the injury is such that he will be lame for life.

Tris Speaker Has Rival. Tris Speaker has a rival in going back and catching a fly ball. He is Happy Felsch, White Sox outfielder. Speaker has more experience and is a trifle faster than the White Sox rookie.

Mack Wants Coast Players. Connie Mack is after two players from the Pacific Coast league. He wants to get Third Baseman Rates of the Portland team and Pitcher Piercy of the Vernon team.

GREATEST SLOW BALL

Wise Men of Baseball Never Agreed on Old Question.

Hard Hitters Watched for Clark Griffith's Teaser, but Never Seemed Ready for It—Peculiarities of Other Men.

A baseball fan has asked, to decide an argument, for the name of the pitcher who, in all baseball history, had the greatest slow ball.

That question has been put to the wise men of baseball many times, and they have never agreed. Old Hoss Radbourne, Clark Griffith, Hank O'Day, Virgil Garvin, Christy Mathewson, Otis Crandall, Russ Ford, Fred Falkenberg and Eddie Summers have been named.

Summers, with Detroit in 1907, and part of 1908, had a wonderful slow ball. It was his "knuckler." After a time gripping the ball tore his finger nails to the roots, and he lost the grip that made him a winner.

There are four good present-day slow-ball hurlers—Russ Ford, with his "soap-bubble" ball; Falkenberg, with his "reverse emery;" Mathewson, with his "fadeaway;" and Crandall, with his "snake curve."

Crandall went to the majors at an age when most pitchers are nearly all in and his arm was none too strong. He was a wonder for a few innings, and McGraw used him to finish games for faltering fast-ball pitchers.

Batters say Crandall's slow ball floats up as big as a balloon, but when hit won't go anywhere. The trouble is, watchful batters can tell when the ball is coming, for Crandall has to



Clark Griffith.

expose his peculiar grip of the ball when preparing for delivery. Ford mixes his slow ball with speed and the "spitter."

Falkenberg says he copied his slow one from Virgil Garvin when both were with Pittsburgh. Falty grips the ball far back in the palm of his hand, holding it between the butt of his thumb and the palm and releasing the ball without friction, so it hardly revolves as it sails to the plate.

Matty's fadeaway breaks in on top of the bats of right-hand batters so even if they hit it they cannot send it far.

Batters always watched for Clark Griffith's slow one, but they never seemed ready for it. Grif had an uncanny knack of pitching just what the batter did not want.

QUERY OF AN IDAHO MAN

A sports writer took a friend from Idaho out to the game at the Polo Grounds.

"That," said the sports writer, pointing to the Detroit outfield, "is the greatest outfield in baseball."

Veach muffed a fly. Cobb made a weak throw trying to cut off a run. Crawford misjudged a single, making it a triple.

"You'll see some great base-running today," the sports writer said later. "Cobb and Maisei in the same game. Great stuff. Both clubs are good on the sacks."

A little later the Yank base runners threw the game away by boneheaded base-running. The game over, the man from Idaho turned to the baseball writer and said: "Do you think you'll like writing baseball, when you get accustomed to it?"

WAR TAKES WELL-FED MEN

The Nations Involved in Conflict Have Found it an Asset in Economic Efficiency.

When we come to make up the profit and loss account on the war it is to be hoped that people will not forget to include the very valuable social lessons that we have learned, less than a year ago, in the time of peace. There is one which will be overlooked and which even now is only partially appreciated, so it is perhaps desirable to lay stress on it—it is the proper feeding of the working classes.

This is no recommendation of Socialism. It is merely the obvious truism that it pays the manufacturer to see that his workmen are well fed, since thereby even in peace times he gets regularity of attendance and effective discharge of duties. When the best men of the country went to war there were many people who were surprised at the inefficiency of much of the labor which was left. They do

GETTING A START

By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

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THE DIARY OF AN AMBITIOUS BOY.

Monday—Change of time table. Train I used to take starts ten minutes late. If not on time I'll be late at office, so left earlier. Arrived at office fifteen minutes ahead of time, but got busy. Mr. Smith was late. Thanked me for doing some of his work. He looks tired. Guess he's worried. Doing all I can to make things easier for him. Maybe I don't do much, but I try to. He's all right when he isn't nervous, but think he has cause to be. Just back from De-bating club meeting. Enjoyed it very much. John Morgan had the affirmative and I had the negative. John won. Next time I'll do better.

Tuesday—Worked hard up to five o'clock. Mr. Smith looked all tired out. Asked him if I couldn't stay and help him. He thanked me and said "Yes." Stayed until 6:30. Mr. S. took me out to supper, and said he didn't know I was so quick at figures. He's all right. Guess I'm going to be able to help him more than I ever did. When I got home I read one of the trade papers. Going to do it regularly. Didn't know there was so much in it worth while.

Wednesday—Didn't have much to do this afternoon, so went through the letter file. Found three letters that hadn't been answered. Told Mr. S. and he seemed much pleased. Took Marion to the movies. Had a good time. She's a fine girl. Guess I'll see more of her. She seems interested in what I do.

Thursday—Mr. Smith trusted me with a confidential errand. I was pleased because he is slow at trusting people. I guess I delivered the goods, because he smiled when I made my report. Walter came in this evening. He has a job like mine, and we compared notes as far as we could do it without giving away the business.

Friday—Things as usual in the office. Mr. S. out of town. He didn't get back until after five o'clock, and found me there, as I had stayed to finish up some work. Seemed pleased. He is paying more attention to me than he used to. Called on Marion. It does a fellow good to be with a sensible girl. Getting to like her much more. She has some brains. Got home early. I'm no good if I don't get to bed in decent season.

Saturday—Got in early. Mr. Smith caught me working. Smiled again. Before I left he called me in. His office and showed me a reply to one of the unanswered letters I gave him the other day. He had answered it and a big order had come in. Said he was going to raise my pay the first of the month and make me his private secretary. That suits me all right, all right. Don't know of anything that would suit me better just now. Guess I'm getting there. Told Marion about it. She was tickled to death. Some girl.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

I asked three questions of Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D., president of Yale university: "Why would you advise a boy who intends to enter a profession to graduate from college?" "Why would you advise a boy who intends to enter business to graduate from college?" "Why would you advise a boy who intends to enter some mechanical trade or business to graduate from an institute of technology or other high scientific school?"

Doctor Hadley's reply was brief and concise: "I think that every boy, no matter what his trade, ought to be technically trained, even at great pecuniary sacrifice. I think that the majority of boys who can afford a college course are better off with it, whether they intend to enter professional life or business life; but I should not make the answer to this question by any means so general and unreserved as that to the other."

I most heartily agree with the president of Yale university. Unquestionably a college education will be of value in after life to every boy, whether he intends to enter a business or a profession. The college, rightly used, broadens one's horizon, disciplines one's mind, and enables one to grasp a situation and to handle it better than he would be likely to do if he were unacademically trained.

I should not, however, advise any boy, if he is to enter business, to make

an undue sacrifice to obtain a college education, a sacrifice which would be likely to undermine his health or require him to pass through unprofitable hardships.

If one is to take up a profession, where he will use his college education as a part of stock in trade, then I should consider him justified in making greater sacrifices than I should if he intended to go into trade.

If one is to practice a mechanical trade, where a broad knowledge of mechanics and science is likely to be drawn from every day, I should certainly recommend graduation from an institute of technology or other scientific school, even if he had to endure more than ordinary hardship, for this education stands for efficiency and promotion, even though the one possessing it has to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work at the same bench with those who have not been school-trained for their vocation.

Some sensible people, as well as those who are not capable of weighing values, claim that many a boy has been spoiled at college or other high institution of learning. This is probably true to a limited extent. If an analysis is made, however, I think the result will show that the boy was spoiled before he went to college, or would have "spoiled" if he had not gone.

College will make the wise man wiser and the fool more foolish. The college does not make or break a man. It helps those who are willing to be helped, and undoubtedly contributes somewhat to the downfall of the fellows who will never amount to anything.

Success is possible with or without a college course. Success is easier with a good education and likely to be greater in the end; but let no man feel that he will succeed because he is a college man, or fail because he isn't.

The man, not the college, is responsible. The college helps. It should not do less, and it can do no more.

PERFUME AS A MEDICINE

Medical Men Are Coming to Believe in Its Efficacy in the Treatment of Illness.

According to the Medical Record the time is approaching when odors of all kinds, agreeable and the reverse, will be made use of in therapeutics. The digestive apparatus is strongly affected by odors, according to the writer, and nausea is a common symptom of this action. Several examples are given of the action of odors. For example, "severe faintness is sometimes observed to overcome persons upon their entrance into a room in which tuberoses are kept. Headache is often produced by the odors emanating from the honeysuckle, lily, rose of Sharon, or carnation. The odor from freshly ground coffee produces in some individuals a sickening sensation, followed by nausea, and in rare instances vomiting, but usually it is agreeable and appetizing." The method of treatment would be in the form of atomization, and the beneficent effect largely exerted upon the nervous system. "The odor of vanilla and heliotrope are credited with possessing a soothing influence over persons subject to attacks of nervousness. The use of toilet water in the form of a spray will often restore those exhausted with the cares of business, social, or domestic duties."

Odd Origin of Word "Caucus."

The origin of the American caucus dates back to revolutionary days, being traced to the Caucus Club of Boston. This club was composed mainly of persons engaged in shipbuilding. It was one of the most radical opponents of British oppression. The Caucus Club and the Merchants' Club of the same period used to meet before elections and agree on candidates for town and provincial offices. "Caucus" is believed to be a corruption of "caulkers."

On a Big Scale.

Plan out your life on a big scale. That is what immortality should mean to you. If your life were measured by a few years, you might be forgiven for becoming absorbed in the trivial things, little pleasures, little ambitions, petty triumphs and victories. But you are to live forever and the trivial cannot satisfy you. Plan for great things. Reach up to the high things.

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return to his wife if she would acknowledge that he was boss. It is pretty hard to change natural facts by an acknowledgment of the opposite.—Minneapolis Journal.