

HOUSING STOCK IN THE WINTER

Comfortable Quarters Make for Contented Animals and Substantial Profits.

FIRST-CLASS PLAN OUTLINED

Design Shown by the Illustrations is One of the Best That the Ingenuity of Experts Has Produced—Ample Ventilation Provided For by the Builders.

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. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

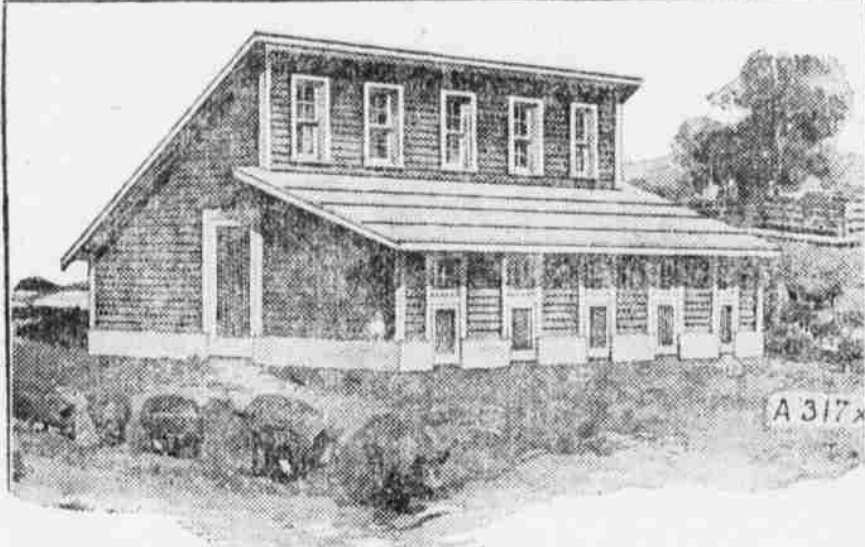
It is difficult to dispose of every hog in the fall to advantage, because in a bunch of hogs there are always some that are not fat enough to sell.

It also is difficult to feed such hogs so they will make profitable gains after cold weather comes, unless they are kept in a warm house.

Breeding stock also needs warm, comfortable quarters for winter, where they may make good use of a small amount of feed and have sufficient vitality to develop strong, healthy litters of pigs. To provide facilities for handling hogs under these different conditions we are illustrating a medium-sized winter hog house.

It is divided into ten pens, five on each side of the house. There is a center feeding alley between the pens, and each pen has an opening into this feeding alley.

The foundation and floor is made of



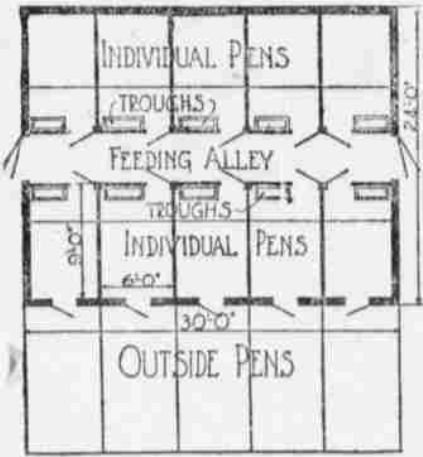
concrete by first digging a trench, for the outside walls, deep enough to go below frost.

There are also four concrete piers on each side of the center alley. These piers are the foundations for the posts that support the roof; the same posts answer for divisions between the individual pens.

The outside concrete wall reaches all the way round the building and extends up to the low eaves at the back. This is to make a solid concrete wall protection against the cold north winds.

At the front and at the ends of the building the concrete reaches only about eighteen inches above grade. The entire hog house floor area is covered with concrete surfaced with cement mortar to make it water-tight.

There is a slope to the alley floor and a depression through the center.



not deep enough to form a gutter but sufficient to collect the water after cleaning, and to lead it out through the back or farther door.

The floors of the pens are sloped so they drain into the center alley and the manure is taken out this way by means of a manure carrier. The intention is to use some kind of stable absorbent to take care of the liquid manure and the slop water that collects around the troughs. The drain through the center alley is for removing wash water when the pens are washed out with the hose. Some dampness accumulates around the feeding troughs with the most careful management. The easiest outlet is in front.

In practice this plan works the best because it keeps the dampness away from the nests it is in plain sight where the men are likely to be reminded of the necessity of keeping the house clean. This arrangement keeps the bedding dry with little labor.

All concrete hog house floors should have raised wooden platforms for the nests. These platforms should be made of matched boarding nailed to 2x4's turned on edges. Each nest should have a rail of 2x4's to keep the bedding in place and this rail should be set in from the edge of the floor about three inches, to form a stop for little pigs. The nests should be movable and easy clean.

It is common practice to raise the nests above the floor at cleaning time by placing them on top of the division fences. They are then entirely out of the way of cleaning, so a thorough job may be done. Sometimes permanent cleats are nailed to the walls to hold the nests when lifted. The bedding, of course, should be renewed

often enough to keep it clean and sanitary.

It is better to run the bedding through the cutting box, especially for sows with small pigs; but it pays to cut the bedding for other hogs, because the short lengths of straw get scattered around the floor and absorb liquid manure much better than long straw.

We are learning the value of liquid manure from numerous experiments at the various agricultural experiment stations and we are often surprised at the splendid results.

Winter hog houses for breeding stock are roofed somewhat differently from other farm buildings. It is desirable to have the sun shine into the nests at farrowing time. This perspective shows that the roof of this hog house is pitched to catch the rays of the sun at the proper angle during the fall and spring farrowing seasons, at about 42 degrees of latitude.

The size of this winter hog house is 30 by 5 feet. The pens are nearly 6 by 9 feet, which is considered about right for a sow and her litter.

Such pens also are large enough to hold four or five sows for fattening in early winter. Four or five growing hogs will live together in a pen without injury to each other, but a larger number are likely to pile up to keep warm and the smaller ones are in danger of being smothered. Such losses rarely occur when the number is limited to five, especially when they are practically the same in size. There is no criticism against making small pens in a winter hog house.

Ventilation is another necessity in a close-built hog house. This plan provides ten windows and seven doors, all or any of which may be opened to let the fresh air in and the foul air out. While ventilation is necessary in a hog house a draft is a bad thing. To prevent drafts the sill is imbedded on the top of the wall in fresh cement mortar; the mortar is troweled against the sill both inside and outside. A draft coming through under the sill is just the right height to do the most damage.

The wooden walls above the sills are made carefully by using building paper on the studding and the paper

is covered with drop siding. On the inside the work is done in the same way, except that matched ceiling boards are used.

Between the pens the partitions should be tight boarded with matched stuff to protect the young pigs when the house is not fully occupied.

Some hog raisers make pen partitions of hog wire, which is all right if the house is kept full. There is considerable body heat from hogs when the house is well filled, which keeps the place comfortable even in cold weather, but there are times when such a hog house on the ordinary farm will be nearly empty. At such times the solid partitions between pens are warmer.

Coal Improved by Sea Water. Work which has of late years been accomplished in recovering cargoes of coal from sunken vessels has tended to show that the combustion of the product is improved by submergence in salt water. Coal subjected to the action of sea water for a number of years has been found to burn almost entirely away, leaving only a small amount of ash and no clinkers. Some time ago several cargoes of coal were recovered from old vessels which were apparently lost about a century ago. The combustion of this material was found to be excellent. Crates of coal, each holding approximately two tons, were submerged by the admiralty in 1903, and at different times since certain of them have been raised and experiments conducted. The tests all have been in favor of the salt-water treatment.

Natural Inference. "Day before yesterday," related the landlord of the Petunia tavern, "a fellow that had only been in town half a day walked into the middle of the street, right out in front here, gave sort of a shout, and dropped dead!" "Was the train so late that he expected to be obliged to stay here over night?" asked a hypercritical drummer whose sales had not been all that he had desired.—Kansas City Star.

Rosa in Revolt. Johnny, who was more proficient in the art of wheeling the baby buggy than in the selection of his pronouns, became tired of being called on so often to perform this duty. So when mamma summoned him in the midst of an exciting game of tag he relieved his mind thus: "Now, mother, what's the world comin' to? Ever since that baby got here it's been nuthin' but 'Johnny, wheel she' all the time!"

Papa Probably Did. Paul had been naughty, whacking at the parlor chairs, and poking the cushions with an ornamental sword, and as a crowning horror, in examining a meerschaum pipe had dropped and broken it. In grim silence his father glared at the wreck and Paul stared back at him, transfixed, till at last he broke the tension himself. "Well, why—why—don't you do something?" he demanded.

New Business. Lighting, the experts say, is a modern art; in fact, some aviators haven't yet measured it completely.—Washington Post.

HELPING WOMEN IN CHINA

Practical Work That is Being Done by League of American Ladies Working in the Orient.

To Mrs. Lotta Carswell Hume, an American, belongs the credit of organizing and pushing to success the Women's Social Service League of Changsha, China. Changsha is the only city in the Chinese empire in which the commission sent out by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation found hospital social service actively developed.

The Women's Social Service League of Changsha was organized in 1913, and since the beginning has been a distinctly Chinese institution, for Mrs. Hume, believing in native leadership, has steadily refused to assume any official position. Not only is the membership made up exclusively of native women, but all the funds except \$150 were given during the first year of its work by Chinese. The wife of the governor of the province in which Changsha is located is an active member of the league and besides her regular membership fee gave \$30 to the work.

"Soon after organization we discovered that the work had a double significance," said Mrs. Hume when telling of efforts in establishing the league and getting it going. "On the one hand it offered practical relief to the poor while teaching them methods of self-protection against disease and by offering facilities for relief from disease and unhygienic living. It also furnished the well-to-do, leisure class of Chinese women an opportunity for performing unselfish service for others. This is something they have sorely needed to save them from the deadening effect of life without outward expression. The enthusiastic response of these women proved that a definite point of contact had at last been found between the two classes of women in China."

Before going to China Mrs. Hume studied nursing at Johns Hopkins university under Adelaide Nutting. The methods employed at Changsha are American adapted to Chinese conditions. Even the book "Holt's Care of the Baby" was carefully adapted to the use of Chinese mothers before being distributed as a circular supplementing league lectures to mothers.

Once-Overs. In certain lines of endeavor day dreaming seems to be necessary, but it has no place in the practical business side of the world.

Business is founded upon feasible plans well thought out and executed after study of markets and demands, cost of handling and ways of meeting competition.

There is no time to dream about it or of the way you will spend the money if your plans are successful. While you dream the other fellow gets "the worm;" in other words, gets ahead of you.

So banish your day dreams and get right down to hard tacks. Use your brain in planning ways to make that accumulation and let the ways to spend it take care of themselves.

You will have to study solid, trustworthy facts and recognize their truth before you can expect to have a creditable bank account. Dreaming won't bring it to you. Dreaming may prevent you from getting it.

Rural Mail for Arctic. Rural free mail delivery in the arctic circle is the latest accomplishment of the Winnipeg post office, and letters are beginning to collect at the local post office for residents in the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

On November 29 the first of these arctic rural mail carriers will leave Edmonton, Alta. He will go as far north as Fort McPherson, delivering letters to settlers and squatters on the way. He will start by railroad and go to Athabasca Landing, then by stage, horse and cutter, and when the trails get too heavy he will use a dog sled.

On December 29, January 28 and February 25, other mails will leave for various parts of the arctic circle and Herschel Island, headquarters of San Francisco whalers. No letter must weigh more than half an ounce and preference will be given to those registered. If possible newspapers will be taken.—Winnipeg Dispatch New York Sun.

His Handicap. "As I was engaged in the very disagreeable and undignified task of splitting up some hickory knots yesterday," related Jay B. Iden, the poet, "a wayfarer came along and offered to relieve me of the job in return for a pair of my old trousers. Unfortunately, I had them on at the time and the reading circle was convening in the house. On that account I was unable to avail myself of his kind offer."—Kansas City Star.

Bluebird a Friend of Man. Like the robin, the bluebird is very domestic, but unlike the robin, it does not prey upon any cultivated product or work any injury whatsoever to the fruit grower. During the fruit season in fact five-sixths of its food consists of insects. It seems, therefore, that the common practice of encouraging the bluebird to nest near houses by placing convenient boxes in which it may build its home is thoroughly justified.

Werk Worth Cultivating. The art of selling is a very important one, and should not be neglected by any young man who intends to go into business, even if he does not expect to be a salesman. He will certainly have to sell his own services, and that is one of the hardest tasks that any young man can undertake.—Dean Johnson, New York University.

Wise to Their Ways. "Madam," said the book canvasser to the lady who had opened the door in answer to his ring, "if you have a moment to spare, I'd like to show you this great work on the 'Habits of Savage Animals.'"

"No use wasting your time, young man," replied the female of the species. "I've been married three times and know all about their habits."

GETTING A START

By
NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

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SNAGS.

Progression's marching road is seldom straight. It runs along the highway and into the byways, over the valley, the hills, and the mountains. There is no royal road to success, no easy way of accomplishment, notwithstanding that "Royal Roads" and "Easy Ways" abound in half the spelling-barrages which irresponsible writers and talkers hurl upon their young victims, who, with hated breath, drink in the words which seem to proclaim the doctrine of "Something for Nothing," or "Much for Little."

I recall an incident: A friend of mine, well grounded in experience, started an enterprise under a new environment. His apparent immediate success was remarkable. The business paid at the start. He was elated. His friends congratulated him. His small capital appeared to be sufficient. Business rolled in and profits seemed assured. This condition continued for many months. Then he struck a dead center. Business dropped off. Profits no longer appeared on the balance sheet. To use the language of the streets, he was "up against it," and "up against it" hard. He persevered and won, but for nearly a year his nose was at the grindstone. He worked day and night. Every week obstacles presented themselves which appeared to be almost insurmountable. In the end, however, his perseverance, combined with ability and experience, conquered, as is usually the case.

Comparatively few men succeed continuously. Few, very few, business houses pay a continuous profit. Like our highways, the business road is not constantly smooth, and it is seldom straight. Gold-tipped prospects may be laden underneath, and the sky is not often clear for more than a few days at a time. It is sure to be cloudy, it is sure to rain. The glorious encouragement of the sun is not to be wholly depended upon. A dark day is coming.

Success depends not only upon capital, experience and ability, but upon an appreciation of possible, if not probable, disaster.

The good trade of today may not be duplicated tomorrow.

The best of goods do not sell continually, and there is little profit which does not fluctuate.

Even the strongest municipal bond may be worth more today than it will be tomorrow.

Nothing in business appears to be standard and sure.

Every road either has a snag in the middle of it, or there are snags beside it which the storm will drive into the center.

Expect difficulties. Anticipate snags, even when you appear to sail on the flood tide of success.

Many a yachtsman has started out on a calm morning and been wrecked by the afternoon storm, even during a season of good weather.

Be ready for the hurricane strikes. Be ready to meet the wind and storm. "Make haste slowly." See that your anchor is ready for heaving, that your lines are strong enough to hold. Be prepared for wind and wave. If they don't come you are fortunate. If they do come your preparation may enable you to ride them and make a safe harbor.

Recognize the fact that there is such a thing as a snag, even when you do not see it. It is there, or may be. And, if it is there, do not be discouraged. Do not sit back and wall in listless tone, "Just my luck. I might have known it." Tackle that snag with a mighty determination to wrest it from your path and annihilate it. Then, when it has ceased to be, march to the next obstruction, fortified by the consciousness of your power to handle what is to come, as well as that which has been.

THE EYE AND THE EAR.

You were born with an empty brain. Nature did not give you intelligence and refused to contribute even the self-preservative instinct of the animal. All that you know today, and all that you can ever receive, enters your head either through the eye or the ear. Each voluntary or involuntary glance of the eye, and each sound which enters your ear, is registered in or on a brain cell, there to remain forever, even though you may forget the occurrence.

You cannot help seeing, and you cannot help hearing. Much of what you see and what you hear may be of little or no consequence to you, and it

IMPORTANT WEAPON OF WAR

Captive Balloon Enables Army Commanders to Locate Positions That Are Held by the Enemy.

The captive balloon is playing an astonishing role in this war. It was first used in maneuvers for signaling purposes only. Aviators did all the work. It was taken into this war as something antiquated. But it has come to unexpected honor, thanks to the conditions of modern warfare. Captive balloons are to be seen all along the front and their value is great. They carry aloft their batteries of photographic apparatus. The aviator, soaring through the air at a tremendous speed, has not the leisure to make the observations possible to the man in the balloon. The balloon is stationary. It remains on the spot for hours and even for days. Even if the observer suffers from the equivalent of sea sickness he remains aloft. He is the eye of the artillery. He watches every move of the opponent, the flashes of his guns and controls the fire of his own. But his

TOO MUCH FOR HIGHWAYMAN

Prospective Victim's Flow of Language More Effective Than Any Use of Deadly Weapons.

Footpad (presenting pistol)—Fork over yer rhino, and be quick about it! Near-sighted editor—I beg your pardon?

(Sternly) "No monkeying. Unlimber; produce the blunt." "Pardon me, but I do not exactly apprehend the drift of your—"

"Cheese your patter. Don't yer see I've got the drop? Unload yer oof!" "I am totally at a loss, my dear sir, to perceive the relevancy of your observations, or to—"

"Whack up, or I'll let her speak!" "Is there any peculiarity in the external seeming of my apparel or demeanor, sir, that impels you, a total stranger, to—"

"Once more, will you uncock that swag?" (Hopelessly bewildered) "My friend, I confess my utter inability to gather any coherent idea from the fragmentary observations you have imparted. There is something radically irreconcilable and incapable of correlation in the vocabularies with which we endeavor to make the reciprocal or correlative interchange of our ideas intelligible. You will pardon me—I suggest that synchronization of purpose is equally indispensable with homogeneity of cerebral impression as well as parallelism of idiom and—"

But the highwayman had fled in dismay.—Tit-Bits.

A Good Day. "Lady," said the wayfarer, "though I look like a common tramp, I was not always like this. I have seen better days." "That's what they all say," answered the lady of the house scornfully. "It's true, just the same," insisted the shabby one. "Why, one day last week I got six hand-outs of grub and four dollars in real money."

Enforced Sobriety. "I met your friend Lushie the other day. He said he was on the water wagon."

"That must have been on Thursday or Friday, wasn't it?" "It was on Friday. How did you guess?" "He's always on the wagon the last two days before pay day."

A young man ought to save some money before he gets married, for he'll probably never get a chance afterward.

Eternal vigilance is only another name for a woman whose unmarried daughter is beginning to take on flesh.

The average woman is willing to admit that any man is perfect who thinks she is perfect.

Useful Friends. "I hope you are selecting playmates whose companionship will be of value to you," said Jimmy's mother.

"Oh, sure," replied Jimmy. "Skinny Jones is showin' me how to spit through my teeth, and Tug Higgins says if I'll give him my roller skates he'll teach me the punch that knocked out Jim Corbett."

Healthy. "How is the climate out here?" asked the intending purchaser. "Great!" exclaimed the real estate agent. "Finest in the world. Why, we haven't had but one death here in the last ten years, and that was a doctor who died of starvation."

One Advantage. "Do you find living with alimony better than living with a husband?" "I should say I do. That comes in regularly, at least."

It usually is the man whose distinction is that of being the father of a great many children who deserts them and the woman who bore them.

A stitch in time may close the mouth of a gossip.



Bouncing Health and Active Brain

come naturally with childhood, but in later years are usually the result of right living—

Proper Food Plays a Big Part

Many foods—especially those made from white flour—are woefully deficient in certain mineral salts which are essential to life, health and happiness.

To supply these vital mineral elements, so often lacking in the usual daily diet, a food expert originated

Grape-Nuts

This food, made of choice wheat and malted barley, supplies all the nutriment of the grains, including the phosphate of potash, etc., required for the daily rebuilding of body and brain.

Grape-Nuts has a delicious, nut-like flavour—is ready to eat direct from the package with cream or good milk, and is complete nourishment.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts
Sold by Grocers everywhere.