## WISE FARMER WILL

Means More Money in His Pocket.

PROTECTION FIRST IN ORDER

Given Proper House, Animal Will Convert the Food It Consumes Into Fat-Most Approved Design is the One Described

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr. William A. Radford will answer uestions and give advice FREE O OST on all subjects pertaining to the abject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account. the readers of this paper. On account of 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. Rad-lord, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, M., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The average person has the idea that the hog is about the toughest animal on the farm and needs very little attention. They see him wallowing around in the mud and assume that if he can stand that he can stand anything. As a matter of fact, as all than a cow or horse.

and putting the hog-raising business South Africa instead of a few hundred as careful attention during the winter used 60 or 70 years ago. Speakspringing up all over the country.

The walls are made double, so that he hogs will be protected from any draft. This house is built with 2 by 6 inch studding, which is fastened to the PROTECT HIS HOSS Coundation by studding sockets. The outer side of the studding is covered with drop siding, and on the inside outer side of the studding is covered. iressed and matched ceiling is used. For the inside finishing wall, board Knows That Comfort of the Herd can also be used. Several of the wall board concerns are making wall board that is particularly suited to this kind of work. Some of these brands are disinfected, so that they will be very satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint.

The ceiling is made in the same way except that the outside is covered with sheathing, with shingles on top of that.

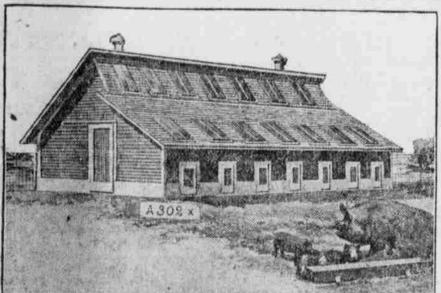
Two rows of windows are placed in the ceiling so that the sunshine can penetrate into all corners of the house. These windows are made with a galvanized iron frame and are gen-

erally covered with a heavy screen. A good ventilating system is provided, as it is very important that the hogs have plenty of fresh air. This air must be obtained without causing a draft, as drafts are often fatal to high-grade hogs.

## FORESIGHT IN CARLYLE PLAN

If England's Poor Had Been Settled on Waste Land War Might Have Been Avoided.

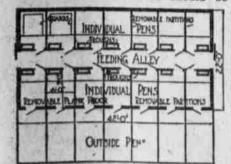
Seventy years ago Thomas Carlyle saw more clearly than the British parmen know who have handled hogs, the Hamentary people see today. Seventy hog is more susceptible to diseases years ago he proposed to take Great and more often affected by unsanitary Britain's surplus population in warconditions than any other animal on ships and settle them on the waste the farm. The hog looks as though lands of the Canadian Northwest, inhe could stand cold weather in great stead of allowing free trade or free shape because of the large amount of chance to settle up the American fat on him and yet he is more likely Northwest. Had his advice been folto be hurt by a draft or exposure lowed there should be 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 Englishmen by now in Can-The improved hoghouse has helped ada instead of 5,000,000, and from considerably in eliminating disease 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 Englishmen in on a better paying basis than ever thousands. There would have been no before. The fact that the hog needs | Boer war if Carlyle's insight had been These houses are designed in many the little band of English settlers who



and perspective show a style that | that, stood between us and irremedihas many good points. Plenty of sun- able defeat." shine is provided, which is most essential for the health of hogs. The "Sungood shape.

but they cannot do this and develop ined in the market. They will use up all the energy that they receive from their feed in developing heat to protect them from the cold. Under such conditions it is impossible for them to develop into fine heavy hogs that will command a good price.

The house shown here is built in the most modern way and is suited particularly to the needs of the man who is raising hogs for profit and not because he thinks there should be



some on every farm. It is built strongly, so as to protect the hogs in all kinds of weather.

The foundation and the floor are of concrete. The foundations are carried down below the frost line to substantial footings. They are also carried above grade for a distance of 18 inches. These foundations carry the weight of the side walls and part of the root. The roof is further supported by the posts on either side of time. There have been further restricthe center alley. These posts are carried on concrete piers. The foundations extend all the way around the building and form an effective protection against rats and mice. The lower 18 inches of the wall are the most likely to get dirty and form a harbor for vermin. This is guarded against by extending the walls above grade, as mentioned before. This part of the wall can be washed down and can also be treated with disinfectants.

The concrete floors are sloped slightly toward the center alley, which has a gutter on each side. The floors and also the alley can be washed out with a hose whenever it is necessary. Very often a litter carrier and track is installed so that the manure can be

handled in the easiest way, The nets in the pens are raised above the floor and are made of plank spaced about 14 inch apart. These planks are generally fastened together with a 2 by 4 across each end. trial?" This keeps the planks off the floor so that they can be kept dry. Cleats are often natied to the walls so that the nests can be hung up when the house of the first part .- Seattle Post-intelli- grettes back of a tree. is being washed out.

There probably would be no compe tition-no mortal combat between Engshine" windows take care of this in land and Germany today had Carlyle been ruler in England, for the British Hogs have often been known to for- empire instead of counting some 50,age through the winter in good shape. 900,000 Englishmen would now count more than 100,000,000. Carlyle was to high-grade porkers such as are want- "the first and greatest imperialist, just as he was the wisest social reformer."

> Everything Sold on Pushcarts. Every day is pushcart day on Fulton street, New York. The street is alive with carts which skate glibly over from corner to corner, darting under the noses of horses, and making hay while the sun shines. Everything known to man is exhibited, mauled, and once in a while, bought. There are soft collars by the package, combs, brushes, belts, apples, neckties and candy, knives, shoe laces, collar buttons, fobs, shoe polish, cuff buttons, pocketbooks, and everything else which can be compressed into a long, open-faced arrangement which goes about on two wheels. The street is a regular maze of bargains until the cop comes along and then there is a great scurrying for the other side of the street, where business is again resumed.

> > Odessa in Alarm.

Public authorities at Odessa seem to fear a repetition of the Turkish bombardments of last winter, directed by flashlights from the high cliff water front. The whole city is in darkness after sunset and special police patrols turn away any persons walking along the sidewalks on the cliff edge overlooking the harbor, though the public is freely admitted to them in the daytions in Russia on the sale of alcohol. The cafes are no longer allowed to sell wines and the wines procurable from shops are all diluted to a maximum of 16 per cent alcohol.

Smokeless Powder a Priceless Secret-Smokeless powder, which has become such a necessary factor in modern warfare, is of innocent appearance, and a small stick of it may be held safely in the hand while it burns with a vivid yellowish flame. There is no danger of its exploding or detonating like gun-cotton, and yet it is made from gun-cotton, treated by a colloiding process that is one of our jealously guarded military secrets. Foreign governments would give millions to know exactly how this powder is made.

How Like a Hired Girl. "Did my housemaid testify at the

"Yes, but her testimony was stricken out as incompetent."

"How like her!" murmured the party

SULLIVAN WAS REALLY WORLD'S CHAMPION PAID LARGE SALARIES



John L. Sullivan.

ever champion of the world?" This as any other kind of stock has been ing of the Boer war a noted Briton has been answered in the affirmative Smith won and was acclaimed the impressed on farmers more and more, says, "The only thing that saved us as well as the negative, noted critics and the result is that winter hoghouses was the fact that the Cape Dutch didn't disagreeing as to whether or not Sulof modern sanitary construction are join their kinsmen across the Vaal livan really held the title. Tom An- an American, fought 106 rounds to a and Cape Colony was kept quiet by drews of Milwaukee, a well-known different ways, and many different were planted somewhat after Carlyle's was in reality the champion. Anstyles have given the best sort of re- plan in the eastern province 60 or 70 drews burrowed into ancient pugilistic bare knuckles, as had Smith and Kil-

> In 1869 Tom Allen, heavyweight champion of England, and Mike Mc-Coole, an American, fought for the world's championship near St. Louis. that occasion Allen was the victor. That victory restored the champtonship to him.

1880 Paddy Ryan fought Goss at Col. The champi-Mississippi City for \$5,000 a side and knocked out Ryan in the ninth round.

over Ryan? asks Andrews.

the victories of the other champions path the old London prize ring rules, but erned in those days, and it was under these rules that champions were made and unmade. In further argument that Sullivan was champion of the world Andrews cites these facts:

In 1885 Jem Smith claimed the

The Dale Axworthy trotter Yace

We notice that even when a fighter

G., 2:09%, is an M. & M. probability.

is trained to the minute he needs a

to catalogue George Sisler as a pitch-

One writer calls Joe Stecher a tonic

Ad Wolgast admits he has taken a

lot of punishment, but says a good

. . .

There's a big difference in cham-

pions. Willard wants to fight but

New York bouts was simply following

in the footsteps of other hold-up men.

are now being cut are probably be-

Judge Ormonde, 2:02%, is winter-

ing so well that Valentine thinks he

will be a star among the free-for-all

Wrestling has reached the point

where writers fail to talk United

States. A news item says: "Willough-

by won with a head chancery, bar

Baseball is one of the greatest civ-

ilizing influences Uncle Sam has

taken to Panama, says a story. In

the U. S. it has made a lot of people

. . .

A golfer has trained an Irish ter-

arm and grapevine."

uncivilized.

1. . .

ginning to realize the horrors of

can't. Welsh can fight, but won't.

...

to the wrestling game. Wrestlers say

er instead of an outfielder.

he's more like chloroform.

deal of it was on his knuckles.

lot of seconds.

peace.

pacers.

He circles is: "Was John L. Sullivan Davis rose up to dispute it, and the men were matched for a \$500 side bet. heavyweight champion of England. December 19, 1887, Smith and Kilrain, draw in Isle des Souverains, France. sporting authority, declares Sullivan July 8, 1889, Sullivan and Kilrain met in Richburg, Miss., and fought with sults. The accompanying floor plan years ago: nothing else, nothing but history and unearthed the following rain. Sullivan defeated Kilrain in 75 facts to uphoid him in his contention: rounds, the battle lasting two hours and sixteen minutes.

Smith was only the champion of England, asserts Andrews. The best he could do against Kilrain was a and McCoole won on a foul in the draw. Sullivan, however, beat Kilninth round. In 1873 Allen and Mc- rain, so why shouldn't Sullivan have Coole staged another battle and on been entitled to the world's championship without a question of doubt?

Some folks, mostly English, were of the opinion that Charlie Mitchell Late in 1873 Joe Goss of England shared the championship honors with came to America and fought Alien Sullivan because he hald Sullivan to near-Covington, Ky. Goss won on a a 39-round draw in Chantilly, France. foul in the twenty-seventh round. In but Mitchell didn't share the honor Sumvan's or lier. W. Va., and won the decision in til he was beaten; a draw scored by the eighty-seventh round. February an opponent against the champion 7, 1882, John L. Sullivan met Ryan at does not halve the championship. The rule on this question is plain.

Sullivan's fight with Kilrain was the last bare-knuckle battle. Boxing Goss beat Allen, Ryan beat Goss, gloves were introduced shortly after and Sullivan beat Ryan, so why ward and Sullivan popularized them shouldn't Sullivan be looked upon as by using them in all his theatrical the world's champion after his victory work thereafter. He traveled all over the world, met all comers and beat Sullivan's victory over Ryan, and them all until Jim Corbett crossed his

before Ryan and Sullivan were under | Corbett certainly was entitled to the world's championship because he those were the rules that really gov- fought Peter Jackson, the negro, who was champion of Australia, to a 61round draw in 1891; beat Sullivan in 21 rounds September 7, 1892, and January 26, 1904, scored a knockout in three rounds over Charlie Mitchell, who was then champion of England.

> The yearling Trujolla brought \$1,350 t the Chicago sale, being bought by lavid Tod of Youngstown, O.

Poughkeepsie appears to be willing to help out the grand circuit if New York and Montreal fall by the wayside.

dam of Peter Johnston, 2:08%.

Mrs. Helen Britton owns the St. Louis ball club, but a good blckory Fielder Jones says that he is going club is all that most married women

need.

1915 was a big year for the timber boys. Wood and Plank led the pitchers of the American and Federal leagues.

Instead of the proposed plan of sending umpires South for spring training, why not let them take boxing lessons?

Connie Mack wants total abstainers on the diamond, and the umpires would like to abolish pop bottles on That wrestler who wore a mask in the bleachers.

Cy Falkenberg of the Feds is sure

of a job next season. Besides being The baseball players whose salaries a good pitcher, he could be used as a pennant pole. When Johnny Evers rears up on his hind legs Percy Haughton may

> Harvard curriculum. Now that peace has been restored in baseball some of the insurgent players may make perfectly good street car conductors.

Clarke Griffith and Pat Moran both say they will take back no contract lumper, but, of course, there will be no blacklist. Certainly not! . . .

Modest Mike Gibbons believes \$25. 00 is what he should get to fight Les Darcy, the Australian bogey man. Safety first is Michael's motto.

rier to retrieve balls for him and do \* \* \* Maybe Eddie McGoorty is convinced general caddy work, but it won't seem natural until the brute has learned to now that Les Darcy can knock him out. Les has turned the trick twice. steal a few 75-centers and smoke cig-That ought to be enough.

Federal League Was Not Stingy Toward Its Players.

Club Owners Surprised at Immense Amount of Money Spent to Secure Stars From Major Leagues-A Few Examples.

The liberality of the Federal league oward its ball players left the club wners of organized ball dumfounded when the Feds showed their salary list at the recent peace meeting. A club owner in one of the major leagues stated that he was surprised then the Federal league officials teld of the thousands of dollars they had spent on inflated salaries. In order to lure the players away from the major leagues their salaries were doubled and some of them tripled. According to the officials of organized ball, it was this unusual extravagance of the Federal league which caused its downfall.

A few examples of the increase which the Federal league gave in salaries, shows that it was impossible for the Federal league to ever come out even financially. The following table shows how much salary some of the players received under organized baseball and what the Federal league paid them:

	Organized Federal
Player	Ball, League,
Tinker	\$5,500 \$12,000
Campbell	3.200 8,500
Looper	7,500
Falkenberg	4.000 8.500
KRUIT	7,500
Seaton	2,600 S,200
Those	6,000 9,000

Not only did the Federal league sign hese players and many others at hese exorbitant salaries for long terms, but it gave them bonuses of this season as a finish for gowns, from \$1,000 to \$5,000 advances at the fashion has turned to marabou and time they signed.

that the most prosperous days that for present wear. These bandings are The question asked most in pugilis- | heavyweight title of England. Jack baseball has ever had could not afford such high salaries. When the assem-



Joe Tinker.

hled National and American league officials listened to the Federal league men as they unfolded their tale of woe they looked at each other in surprise. An official of organized baseball said: "They estimate that the Federal league lost \$3,000,000 in this venture. I tell you that \$4,500,000 or \$5,000,000 would be nearer the mark. It was the biggest piece of folly I ever heard of to imagine that any baseball league could live and pay the players such salaries."

It is estimated that more than seventy-five of the ball players whom the Federal league enticed away from organized ball with the big offer of money received more than twice as much as they received with organized ball. This item alone would represent an annual expenditure of \$225,000.

It can readily be seen now why the big issue in the peace negotiations is the seventy or more players whom the Walter Cox is training the two-year-Federal league has under iron-bound old Sister Susan, by Moke, out of the contracts at these inflated salaries. Organized baseball has told the Federal league club owners that they cannot hope to pay these salaries, even if they take the players back. It is believed that the compromise will be effected by organized ball paying the greater part of the salaries to the players they take, while the Federal league must make up the balance.

## GRAND CIRCUIT DATES

Cleveland, week of July 17. Detroit, week of July 24. Kalamazoo, week of July 31. Grand Rapids, week of Aug-

Columbus, week of August 14. Cleveland, week of August 21. New York, week of August 28. Hartford, week of September 4. Syracuse, week of September 11.

Columbus, two weeks beginning September 18. Lexington, two weeks beginning October 2.

Atlanta, week of October 16.

Squash Tennis Coming Game Few indoor sports ever introduced into America have jumped into popuhear a brand of English not in the larity so quickly as squash tennis, and it is the opinion of its devotees that whatever favor it has gained to date is nothing to what it will enjoy in the future. Just now it is the game par excellence for the young men in the big clubs and the enthusiasm has extended to the women's clubs. A fair idea of the spread of the game can partly be seen from the fact that the recent handicap tournament given by the Yale club attracted an entry of over sixty players.

Many Boxers at War.

"Snowy" Baker, the Australian pugilistic promoter, figures about five hundred men more or less prominently connected with the boxing game in Australia are in the trenches or on their way to the war,

Feather Bandings on Afternoon Gowns



as if loath to say good-by to fur | bandings, which have been featured ostrich feather bandings in a number Old, seasoned baseball men state of the frocks designed for spring and wider than the marabou edgings which were so popular a few seasons ago, and ostrich feathers combined with marabou or used alone are conspicuous in them.

Bands made entirely of ostrich fibers are likely to be in two colors, as dark brown with white fibers intermixed, or gray with white, or in two shades of one color, the darker color or shade predominating. They are very hand- front panel with small shank buttons some but less durable than marabou bandings, because the fibers are liable to lose their curl. Airy and fragile looking as marabou down is, it withstands wear and dampness astonish-

ingly well. One of the new feather-trimmed frecks is shown here finished with a full fluffy-looking banding of marabou and ostrich combined. It is a graceful dress cut on simple lines and made would be better left off if the frock is of dark gray satin as soft as crepe. There is an underbodice and sleeves of georgette crepe, but with this and a double skirt the frock still manages tailored suits cloth bands answer the

The satin bodice is cleverly cut with a lengthened panel at the back which gives it the appearance of a little coat. A girdle extends from each side of this panel to the front panel, and a band of feathers forms a border for it. The front panel reaches from the neck of the satin bodice to the hem of the overdress. The satin bodice is cut of a shallow V at the back and front and the crepe underbodice is fulled into a narrow embroidered yoke with a round neck opening.

straight, turned-back cuffs, and the fur banding is placed about the edge of the cuffs and not about the hands. The dress fastens at one side of the of smoked pearl. A short band of feathers extends across the back of the neck of the underbodice.

The sleeves are long with deep,

The underskirt is finished with a plain three-inch hem which provides the fashionable panel at the back, reaching from walst line to hem.

Its length of line is unbroken excent for the short piece of banding that edges the bodice extension, which to be made for a short figure

Feather bandings are best suited to afternoon and evening dresses. For

## Motor Hats That Stay On



Gradually it has come about that | that its usefulness is not confined to everyone who motors, be it more or motor wear. less, insists upon wearing the proper motor headwear, and the making of this particular kind of millinery has become a special business. A pretty hat, soft and comfortable and one that the braid are used for ornament and will stay on, no matter how much the speed exceeds the limit-these are the things the motorist demands as essential. If in addition to these, dur- Both models are soft and beautifully ability and the appearance of a smart street or sports hat may be acquired all in one, so much the better for those who market the marvel of ingenuity.

Here are two of the motor hats designed for spring, chosen from many others equally good and of the same character. They are made, by a method that is patented, with an elastic headband or headsize as the milliners term it, and they will stay on the head without the use of a pin to fasten shiny." So long as a fabric or a straw them. A strong elastic cord is inserted in the base of the crown at the the popular demand. But there are exback and it serves to bind the hat to ceptions even to that rule, for some the head just as a garter holds up a very smart-looking sports hats are bestocking.

Millinery braids and fabrics are used for these hats, as for others, and feta, and curtain madras and what their designers are not hampered by any lack of materials. Some materials like pongee silk, and soft kid leathers seem especially appropriate

makes a satisfactory street hat, so lineator.

The hat at the right is more distinctly for motor wear, made of natural color pongee bound with emerald green braid. Flat cabochons of a green chiffon veil is a part of the motorist's headwear outfit. The brim line in this hat is very graceful. finished. They are wholly comfortable and the wearer will arrive at her journey's end with her hat on her head and not in a corner of the car.

Julia Bottombey

Only Make Them Shiny. Almost the only requirement in the new hats seems to be "make them presents a mirrorlike surface, it suits ing shown made of the sheerest of voiles underfaced with satin or taflooks like striped shirtings

Worth Trying.

While buying silk stockings I was given by the clerk this bit of informa-In the picture a hat is shown at the tion: Before wearing silk stockings, left having a braid brim and satin rinse the toes and the heels in cold crown with an embroidered flower mo- water and let them dry and you will tif for decoration. This is made in be surprised to find how much longer brown, blue, green, rose, etc., and the stockings will last.-From the De-

FASHION'S FANCY IN FRANCE | walked into the dining room one night Jersey Cloth the Best-Liked Material for Wear During the Strenuous

Time of War. complexions and oright smiles. One

-for they also observe the etiqueof wartime and do not appear in eve ning dress-clad in a frock of cool, light gray jersey cloth, trimmed with light brown beaver. Her hat was At the Palais there was also the in- made of jersey cloth, the mode of the evitable half dozen of chic French moment, and was bordered with a women with smart frocks wonderful thread of beaver-at least, it is called beaver, though the soft silky fur is knows the type well. Where do they actually filched from the gentle and come from and where do they go, inoffensive rabbit and is clipped with these gay little creatures of caprice? razorlike blades to the desired thick One often wonders. One of them ness .- From a Paris Letter in Vogue