
PORTABLE SELP-FEEDER.
 A correapondent of the Breeders'
Opzette dezeribes at aelf-feeder suowork ta all bolted together, as name
will not withstand the atrain whe pulling the feeder from one fleld to another. The runnere are made or
hoary $3 \times 10$ oak planka, each 16 feet long and placed 6/1/ feet aport. The that it can be pulled either way.
Nine $2 \times 4$ joista, each nine feet long. are bolted onto the runners, about
two feet apart. These joists are then fastencd together by $2 \times 6$ joists, which
project over the runners far enough to support the the feed trough. The
trough is built nbout the width of a
 moving the grain from the trough
should you choose to do so. This, how ever, is seldom done. The bottom ot
the feeder is built high in the middie and slopes to the feed trough on
either side. The roof projects a lit.
eit 14 feet from eave to eare. A door o
cover is provided at either side for
co cover is provided at either side for
the feed trough. If one has cows in
the lot at night, but wishes calves to grain from the feeder during the day
he can simply drop the lid when the turning them out. Calves can then eat oats.or shelled corn or whatever you
may have in the feeder for them. Cut
the ratters for the floor out of the ratters for the floor out of 14 foot
$2 x x^{4 h}$, making them each $31 /$ feet
fee long; 36 ratters of this sort will be
needed for the bottom of the drop on the sides.
Atter the feeder is sided up wi
shiplap or flooring, the root of 1 shipeting is put on, which is at
wardn wurdn covered with ahingles. It in
good didea to put several braces acros. good foea to put several braces acros.
the feeder from eave to eave. Bolt
these to the $2 \times 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Strength given to the strueture by running a hall-fnch rod the length of the feeder and making it fast just below the feec long. and has a capacity of about loud bushels of corn. Total cost, in
cluding lumber, labor and hardware
will be will be about $\$ 50$ or $\$ 60$. From 50 to
60 cattle can be fed at one of these feeders. Have slides in the troughs
so the amount of grain can be adjust-

## USING STRAW STACKS.

## Every Farmer Who it Rainting smal Grain Han Thit Rather weighty Problem to Solve.

If he is a good farmer he will no allow the stack to stand and rot down
Aside from waste, there is nothing about a farm more unsightly than old
straw piles. A neat and energetic
farmer does not have them. He finds a use for all the waste on his farm,
and therecin fees the secret of sucess.
There is wenlth There is wealth and prosperity for the
man who utilizes all the waste. The
way to use straw is as a feed. By the way to use straw is as a feed. By the
usual method of stacking, its value as
feed is very soon destroyed, howerer.
an it is the common practice to put the
boyn on the straw pile when threshing. idea is to raret it atrought from of the manechine
so that the threshing may progress as hright straw fed to cattle as a rough
feed It would prove of great value, also.
in the construction of sheds. A shed
made by piling straw made by piling straw around and over
a framework of posts and poles is
much warmer than any shed made of lumber. A any shed that in to made of
and sraw, facing the sonth, where the
chickens can run and scratch on the
warm dass of winter, will warm days of winter, will more than
pay for the trouble of making it in ding number of eggs latide. As and horses, it can have have
diterior. It readily bibsorbs the tiquid manure, which is the most valu-
ible part, and ts usually lost. It is huus converted into a most valuable
fertilizer if hauled directly from the tertilizer if hauled directly from the
baras to the fied.s. Nothing is then
lost.-J. L. Irwin, in Agricultural Epit-
mintion tor
three and a half feet apart and with
the kernels from two to aix finchea apart in the row. In o very wet enea
ton a heavier crop may be harvested
leld of pr
tito crop
the.
prol
erop ple
anted with leents toed $p$
As a roward of valor th the Britiah
 enneral and private aike. Tor the sume purpose has the
8tated
medel of honor, granted by congress but it is much more rarely given than
the Vlotoris Crose, the Vlotoris Cross, and thousands of
colderes have never even seen it. The bowknot worn in the buttonhole in except the the rery few. The medal is
竍 of bleck bronze, and is often mistaken
for the grand army insignia, the latter haring been patterned atter it to a certaln degree. It is much larger than
the latter, and on the reverae side is en. the latter, and on the reverae side is en-
graved the name, rank, date and the battle in which the service was ren-
dered, and the specific aet of herolsm for which it was given. The medal is
only worn on state ocensions, but the only worn on state occasions, but the
bowknot in always worn. It is a small


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thananige Cora Ror singe. } \\
& \text { The Bichigan experiment stat } \\
& \text { bulletin says: For the sillo the oc }
\end{aligned}
$$



Distopts muscles, Shallers Nerves, silifens Joints.
$\geq=2 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{F}$

 indirilef Rhoumat/sm is Strlotly a Blood Disease,
 nim ued destion and bigat down the comituition. Ind at the same time fids the aystem of the poison is
S. 5 . made of roots herbe and barks of wonderfus




> If Yuo wish To brcoum



Read This ! Read This !

 One Word About ictures.
 W. H. FEELIN,

## Liberal Adjustments. Prompt Pavments. <br> H. HARVEY SLHICH,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY SELINSGROVE, PA.


Frank S. Riegle,



