

Farm and Garden

PRAIRIE SCHOONER BARN.

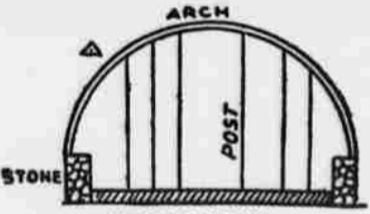
A Farmer's Original and Practical Plan For a Horse Home.

An agriculturist in Dowagiac, Mich., has made plans for a prairie schooner barn, and he states that the barn has proved satisfactory to him. He built his ten years ago. He calls it a prairie schooner barn because it is mostly roof and has no beam or mortise in its makeup and ordinary farmer help can do all of the work. The barn is forty feet long by sixty feet wide, and the arches (which represent the bows of the prairie schooner or mover's wagon) are made of inch boards six inches wide and of any length and six boards



PRAIRIE SCHOONER BARN.

deep, each board bent to shape as it is nailed to the others, using plenty of nails and giving plenty of lap over each joint. The arches form a half circle, and in building them the owner drew a half circle on the ground and set posts a few feet apart (perhaps ten) on the outside of the circle, being careful to get them perpendicular and three or more feet high, so several could be made before any had to be moved. Fourteen arches in all were used. These were placed about three feet apart on the side walls, four feet high by two feet thick. These arches, or rafters, were covered with roof boards and shingles, except the top being too flat for shingles, metal roofing was used. Six round posts are used in each end extending from stone wall one foot high to arches, on which the girders and siding are nailed. The floor is paved with field stone about twelve inches deep, except un-



DETAIL OF BARN.

der the horses, where eight inches deep was filled in with soft sand, and that covered with wooden blocks on end four inches long. The stone is covered with a hard, smooth clay. Both floors have given entire satisfaction. Stables are on each side of the barn next to the wall, but with eight foot driveway back of the stalls, so one can drive through with a wagon in cleaning the stable.

More Money in Live Stock Than Grain.

The value of farm animals is increasing rapidly, suggesting that farmers of the west are going more and more into general farming, not depending so much on raising grain for market. The statement is made by the American Cultivator. The value of farm animals is placed at about \$5,000,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire value of farm property. The value of receipts at leading market centers for about 50,000,000 head of cattle, horses, hogs and mules will total well over a billion dollars, this sum of the leading markets only, and probably nearly as much more live stock is sold at the smaller markets, as it is figured that about two-fifths of the farm live stock goes to market during one year. Of the annual income from live stock, cattle make up about five-eighths, hogs one-fourth and the balance sheep, horses and mules. The great iron and steel industry is surpassed in value of exports by the shipments of meat and dairy products. The tendency of all lines of animal products is toward increase, while the country is becoming less and less an exporter of grain. The farmers are wisely securing a double profit by turning their grain into the home market and selling it as a finished product in the form of meat, butter and cheese. The United States has more dairy cows (22,244,446) than any other country in the world, more horses, 23,000,532; more mules, 4,056,330; more swine, 57,976,391, and (except British India) more cattle, 73,246,573.

Mexican Timber.

According to data in the dairy circular and trade reports, there are from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of first class timber in Mexico. The heartiest stands of pine and oak are found in the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacan and Guerrero and are said to compare favorably with similar stands in this country as regards quality, diameter and length of clear body. In addition to the open pine stands there are said to occur some twenty-five varieties of hard wood not well known to the lumber markets. Descriptive notes are given of the wood of many of these varieties, together with data on the chicle industry, transportation developments, rating and prices of wood, cost of logging and manufacturing and statistics of the lumber trade with the United States for the years 1905 and 1906 and a list of wholesale prices of American lumber f. o. b. City of Mexico.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Causes, Symptoms and the Common Method of Treatment.

It is more or less common on farms having a considerable number of horses to each year have one or more cases among them of flatulent colic. More especially is this true where horses are being fitted for the market, necessitating heavy grain feeding.

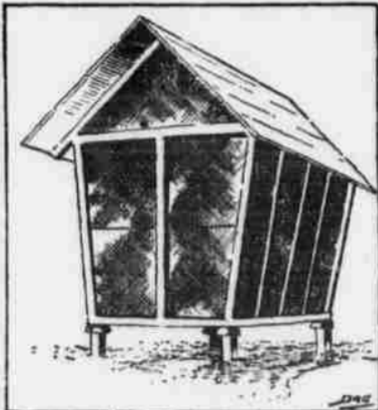
In a work issued by the United States department of agriculture, entitled "Diseases of the Horse," this subject is discussed in detail, in which are given the causes, symptoms and the common methods of treatment. It is pointed out that among the most frequent causes of this form of colic are to be mentioned sudden changes of food, too long fasting, food given while the animal is exhausted, new hay or grain, large quantities of green food, food that has lain in the manger for some time and become sour, indigestible food, irregular teeth, crib biting, and, in fact, anything that produces indigestion may cause flatulent colic.

The symptoms of wind colic are not so suddenly developed, not so severe as those of cramp colic. At first the horse is noticed to be dull, paws slightly and may or may not lie down. The pains from the start are continuous. The belly enlarges, and by striking it in front of the haunches a drum-like sound results. If not soon relieved the above symptoms are aggravated, and in addition there are noticed difficult breathing, bloodshot eyes and red mucous membranes, loud, tumultuous heart beat, profuse perspiration, trembling of the front legs, sighing respiration, staggering from side to side and finally plunging forward dead. The diagnostic symptoms of flatulent colic are the distension of the bowels with gas, detected by the bloated appearance and resonance on percussion.

The treatment for wind colic differs very materially from that of cramp colic. Absorbents are of some service, and charcoal may be given in any quantity. Relaxants are also beneficial in this form of colic. Chloral hydrate not only possesses this quality, but it is also a pain reliever. It is then particularly well adapted to the treatment of wind colic and should be given in one ounce doses in a pint of water. Diluted alcohol or whisky may be given or aromatic spirits of ammonia in one ounce doses at short intervals. A physic should always be given in flatulent colic as early as possible, the best being one ounce doses of Barbados aloes. Injections, per rectum, of turpentine, one to two ounces; linseed oil, eight ounces, may be given frequently to stimulate the peristaltic motion of the bowels and favor the escape of wind. Blankets wrung out of hot water do much to afford relief. They should be renewed every five or ten minutes and covered with a dry woolen blanket. This form of colic is much more fatal than cramp colic and requires prompt and persistent treatment. It is entirely unsafe to predict the result, some apparently mild attacks going on to speedy death, while others that appear at the onset to be very severe yielding rapidly to treatment. Do not cease your efforts until you know the animal is past help.

Wire Fence Corncrib.

In the drawing is shown a handy, inexpensive corncrib which possesses several advantages not possessed by the ordinary slat corncrib. It is made on 4 by 4 posts with pans at their summits to prevent rats from climbing in. The slats are 4 by 4, scantlings 2 by 4 and two feet apart. The fencing is nailed to these on all sides, and the door frame is similarly covered. The roof is made wide, so as to shed



NOVEL CORNCRIB.

all possible water. The height, length and width may suit the farmer's convenience. A convenient width is about five feet at the floor, widening to seven feet at the eaves. Owing to the very open nature of this crib, corn dries more quickly than in a slat crib, and as there is less chance for water to lodge in the cracks the crib will be more durable than if built entirely of wood.

Training Girls For Farm Work.

The Arseley House Colonial Training school at Hitchens, England, is devoting itself to the training of girls for life in the English colonies, more especially for farming life. Throughout the wheatfields of Canada there is a continual demand for women to help on the farms, but the ordinary servant is far from answering the requirements. The girls at Arseley House are taught plain cooking and breadmaking (which is not expected of an English cook, who gets her bread from the baker's shop), riding, driving, stable management and simple carpentering. These unusual elements of education are to make the girls resourceful and capable members of a community far from any center of civilization.

Trained Flies.

In a lecture on flies before the Royal Photographic society of London F. P. Smith said that with a little patience flies could be trained, and he showed some cinematograph records of flies lying on their backs twirling miniature dumbbells, balancing weights bigger than themselves, climbing revolving wheels and acting as nursemaids, holding dummy babies. Accurately balanced little machines were used for training the flies, and the only discomfort to the insect, said the lecturer, was involved in its being imprisoned for a day or two. On being released, although its wings were uninjured, it had no desire to fly, but showed tractableness and readiness to perform these extraordinary gyrations instead.

Common Mistakes in Astronomy.
Gore, the great English astronomer, has been calling attention to several widespread errors. He says the statement that with the Yerkes telescope one can see the moon as if it were only sixty miles away is utterly wrong, for if the moon were really only at that distance we should see only a very small part of it instead of the entire half, which we do see. We should, he says, see only one-ninetieth of what we see now.
Professor Gore says it is also an error to say that the stars can be seen in broad daylight from the bottom of a well. He says they cannot be seen unless a telescope be used.

A French cuirassier, Joseph Bideau, deserted and made a round of villages in his uniform, declaring that he had been sent to make arrangements for the reception of two cuirassier regiments. Preparations of all kinds were made, and Bideau lived on the fat of the land of Burgundy. In the end, however, his festivities were rudely interrupted by the arrival of gendarmes.

Food can be preserved without undergoing decomposition for a much longer period in a container from which the air has been nearly exhausted than in the customary refrigerator. In a nearly absolute vacuum milk, fish and meat have been preserved for months unchanged without further expense than that of withdrawing the air originally present in the receptacle.

Edward Cecil Guinness of the famous Irish firm of brewers was made a baronet in recognition of his gift of \$1,250,000 for the rebuilding of the stims of Dublin. The work occupied six years, and when successfully accomplished King Edward raised the baronet to the peerage, with the title of Baron Iveagh. After the king visited Ireland last year Lord Iveagh presented \$250,000 to the Irish hospitals, and in return he was made a viscount.

Coal Gas.

It was in the early part of the eighteenth century that coal gas was accidentally discovered by the Rev. John Clayton, then dean of Kildare. Neither Mr. Clayton nor any of his contemporaries seems to have thought of making use of the new gas for lighting purposes, and it was not until the year 1792 that it was first so employed.

A Bride's Outfit.

A part of the curious list of Lady Littleton's wedding outfit 200 years ago is as follows: "A black paddy's gown and coat, a pink unwatered paddy's suite of cloaths, a gold stuff suite of cloaths, a white worked with snail suite of cloaths."

A Sunday newspaper printed in the evening is all right for Washington, for that is just when the Sabbath dawns upon our overworked ruling classes.

Defined.

"Papa, dear, what do they mean when they say a man is 'broke'?"
"They mean he has just paid the last of his Christmas bills, my darling daughter."—Browning's Magazine.

Appropriate Name.

They hired a girl to dust.
A girl both tried and trusted.
She took all the dust in eight—
And then the dust girl dusted.
—Houston Post.

Serenade.

Oh, come with me and be my cook,
And you may have my pocketbook!
For you the parlor door's ajar,
And you may use my motor car.
Your friends may come to dine or dance,
And I will pay you in advance,
And, if these things should suit your book,
Then come with me and be my cook.

For you the gladdest gowns to don,
And yours the couch to rest upon,
And if to study you aspire
My books shall wait on your desire.

My wife has gems that you may wear,
And you may use her Sunday hair,
And, if these things entice you look,
Then come with me and be my cook.
—Puck.

Making Trouble.

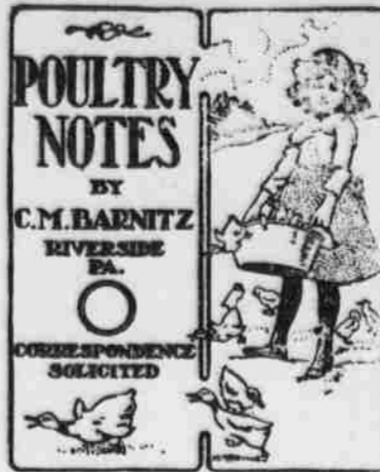
"What's the matter with all you Swampbusters?" demanded Citman.
"You all appear to hate Newcomb, and yet he's a decent sort of fellow."
"Hub!" snorted Subbubs. "The miserable chump bought his wife a thirty dollar hat the other day, and now there's no peace in our homes."—Catholic Standard and Times.

One Kind of a Bird.

Said the maiden fair in the cafe,
"I eat no more than a bird."
Said her escort later when he saw
The check: "Well, upon my word,
When I have liquidated this bill
I'll not have a single cent."
Therefore methinks an ostrich is
The kind of a bird she meant."
—Detroit Tribune.

Texas.

Texas means "friends." The name was given by Ponce de Leon to the Aztlans Indians.



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POULTRY NOTES

BY C. M. BARNITZ, RIVERSIDE, PA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

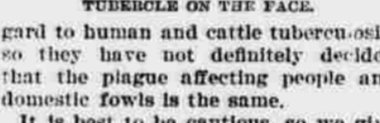
TUBERCULOSIS AMONG POULTRY

A lady's parrot had "warts" and "ulcers" on its toes. She was surprised when we called these tubercles and diagnosed the disease as tuberculosis, commonly called consumption.

She was terrified when told that the germs of parrot and human tuberculosis are pronounced identical and parrots have died from the bacilli of human sputum, just as the same awful plague has been introduced into a home by the germ laden dust from a parrot's cage.

Fair lady, does your caroling canary kiss your lips? Be warned. Bird kisses are often fatal as human, for most of the captive birds die of this disease.

As the late world's tuberculosis convention at Philadelphia differed in re-



TUBERCLE ON THE FACE.

gard to human and cattle tuberculosis so they have not definitely decided that the plague affecting people and domestic fowls is the same.

It is best to be cautious, so we give you these drawings and a list of symptoms from a diseased chicken that you may not buy, eat, sell nor have birds with such a contagious deadly disease.

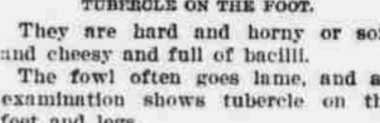
All poultry is affected alike. There is no cough or spitting of blood. Fowl's comb becomes pale; it loses appetite, spirit and weight.

There is persistent diarrhea, progressive emaciation, and at last the bird is "skin and bone" and "light as a feather."

Some call this disease in chickens and pigeons "going light."

Small grayish elevations appear about mouth, eyes, nostrils and on head.

These often form patches and range in size from a mere speck to a walnut.



TUBERCLE ON THE FOOT.

They are hard and horny or soft and cheesy and full of bacilli.

The fowl often goes lame, and an examination shows tubercle on the feet and legs.

These may be found on all the joints, with swellings, deformities and ugly ulcers full of pus and germs. On dissection you discover tubercle in the lungs, spleen, heart, the lining of the lungs and abdominal cavity, and the intestines may be so thickened and full as to be almost closed.

Intestinal ulcers are special germ breeders.

The liver is often enlarged, soft, and the ulcerations frequently cause fatal hemorrhages.

These tubercle are even inside the bones.

Kill diseased birds at once. In their graves throw a shovel of lime on them and bury them deep.

Remove well birds to new quarters and observe closely, as disease is treacherous, and it is often necessary to sacrifice the whole flock. Disinfect thoroughly. Conditions favorable to other diseases are conducive to tuberculosis. Therefore practice prevention; keep sanitary; keep down vermin; keep clean, take special care of molting fowls and quarantine all new stock.

Today's Suggestion by Ellen Stanley

DAINTY WAIST OF FLANNEL.

THE up to date girl will have all her waists made this season with lot sleeves. Only those intended for evening or party wear are now designed with short ones. They may be in the tight fitting directoire style finished low over the hand or in regular shirt waist style with narrow, stiff cuff; but, of course, the directoire sleeve is most satisfactory for waists of net and lace.

Colored nets, laces and fish nets are much favored for waists of the more dressy order, while satins, silks and flannel are preferred for morning wear with the tailored suit. All these materials are now displayed in colors harmonize with the cloth for suits and separate skirts. The new and leading shades are taupe, wistaria, plum, bronze green, ca-tawba, terra cotta, a plicot, peacock green and blue, ir-purple, bordeaux and salmon.

In laces the flannel net patterns take the lead, although chantilly designs are also popular. In waists constructed of lace the lining is usually of soft wash silk or pongee in the same shade. Bands of straps of the silk material embroidered in self color or folds of silk of a matching shade are usually employed as a waist trimming and give the separate blouse much the appearance of a whole costume. The high waisted skirt and directoire sash still further carry out this idea, and many pretty models with inserted plaited panels are seen, by those with the habit back are used of all the latest designs.



This tucked waist closes in the front. The pattern is cut in three sizes for girls fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age. To copy it for a girl sixteen years of age requires 3 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide or 2 yards 36 inches wide.

Any reader of this paper who desires to secure this pattern may do so by sending 10 cents to this office. Give the number, 4376, state size desired and write the full address plainly. The pattern will be forwarded promptly by mail.

Today's Suggestion by Ellen Stanley

PRACTICAL DRESS FOR WINTER.

THIS dress may be made in either tub or woollen materials, but for winter the latter is preferable. Plaids are smart this winter for school wear, and those of large patterns are more the vogue than small designs and will be found most becoming to young girls. The very sensible model opens all the way down the front and fastens with large flat, material covered buttons. The back of the skirt is finished with an inverted box plait and at the sides an inverted plait also stitched in one depth.

The waist has fashionable sleeves with a simulated button closing the lower part of the arm. The broad sailor collar is finished in the front so as to have the effect of directoire revers. The separate chemisette, particularly desirable for school wear for the reason that it may be made of some white wash material, such as pique or linen, and by changing it frequently the dress may be kept neat and clean.

An innovation for the season is the bloomers in place of petticoats. The first of these were considered only suitable for children, but they are so comfortable and practicable that they are only young girls but women, have taken to wear them.

For girls in school dresses it is well made them of material like the outer garment, and then they are wholly inconspicuous. For the growing girl between awkward ages fourteen and sixteen, where everything seems to be too young or too old, the costume made of one material seems to be the most becoming style.

This dress is cut in three sizes—fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age. To copy it for a girl sixteen years of age requires 6 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide or 5 1/4 yards 44 inches wide.

Any reader of this paper who desires to secure this pattern may do so by sending 10 cents to this office. Give the number, 4396, state size desired and write the full address plainly. The pattern will be forwarded promptly by mail.



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