

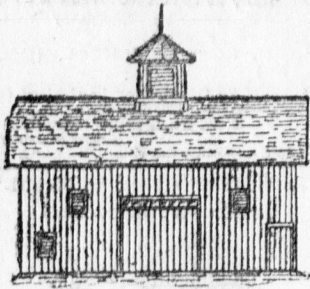


A HORSE BARN.

Plain and Convenient, Suited to the Ordinary Farmer.

We copy by permission from Mr. J. H. Saunders' book on "Farm Building" the following cuts and description of such a barn as the ordinary breeder of a few horses would want. Mr. Saunders writes:

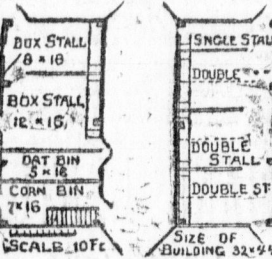
The horse barn, plans and specifications of which are herewith given, was built by M. Rich of Flanagan, Ill., who says he would not change it in any particular were he to rebuild it, and that it has been duplicated by his neighbors. The estimated cost is \$275, although Mr. Rich thinks it cost somewhat more.



HORSE BARN—SIDE ELEVATION.

The foundation is of blocks of stone about four feet apart laid on top of the ground except about the box stalls, where it is solid wall. Frame consists of 6 by 8 inches by 18 feet posts, with 8 by 8-inch sills and 6 by 8-inch plates and girders, and two middle posts of 8 by 8-inch stuff, all braced and staid. Joists are 2 by 8 inches and a foot apart. Floors are 2-inch plank. Floor and loft and floor and sides of grain bins are of matched pine and floor of box stalls is dirt. Rafters are 2 by 6 inches and 24 feet apart. Roof one-third pitch. Sides of barn are boards planed and battened. Body of barn is painted red, with white trimmings.

The expense items were as follows: Barn boards, 5,200 feet at \$19, \$98.80; stuff lumber, 11,000 feet at \$16, \$176; matched lumber, 1,800 feet at \$20, \$36; incidental, \$10.80. Total, \$320.60.



HORSE BARN—GROUND FLOOR.

sheeting, 2,100 feet at \$14, \$29.40; shingles, 15,000 at \$3.50, \$52.50; piping, \$12.50; carpenters, hardware, glass and paint, \$120; one car load of stone from Joliet, \$27; 8,200 feet battening at \$5, \$41; incidental, \$10.80. Total, \$375.

A Girl's Pet Lamb.

I am a farmer's daughter who believes in developing the resources of the farm before going into other business. I would like to tell the girls one way in which I am making a little money this spring. On Feb. 13 one of my father's sheep had twin lambs. Neither of them was strong enough to stand on its feet, and both were brought to the house, where I heated water and put them into it, letting them remain until they were thoroughly warmed through. Then I wiped them dry and gave them a little warm milk. They were soon on their feet, when we took them back to the barn. There, to our dismay, we found their poor old mother stretched out on the stable floor dead. Of course I had to adopt the lambs. We had very little milk, but having a new milk cow, so I took some hay, and having made a strong tea of it diluted the milk with it. Having slightly sweetened the mixture, I fed it to them, and they have grown like the proverbial weed. They came when I call and follow me about the barn and yard. I feed them from an old tin teapot, with a nipple such as is used for baby's bottle tied onto the spout. They are now by all odds the nicest lambs in the flock. If they keep on growing as they have done, they will be worth at least \$5 apiece by fall. They have always been kept at the barn except during the first night.—Lucy Taylor in Rural New Yorker.

Glanders in Horses.
Authorities make a rather arbitrary distinction between the different manifestations of glanders. Thus they describe nasal glanders, farcy and pulmonary glanders. The nasal form is most common. In this form a nasal discharge is present, and in the latter stages the nasal cavity becomes covered with ulcers. In farcy the lymphatic system is the chief seat of the disease. The legs swell, and small hard nodules appear on the inner surface. Later the nodules become soft and break, discharging a viscid liquid. The nodules may also appear on the head and neck. Pulmonary glanders seldom if ever occur alone, but follow the other forms. No medical treatment can be recommended. The only thing to do with affected animals is to destroy them and either burn or bury the carcasses deeply. Everything with which the diseased animals have come in contact should then be thoroughly disinfected.—Exchange.

A Useful Recipe.
A good condition powder for indigestion, lack of appetite and to make a horse sleek and active is made as follows: Take of opium salts, 2 ounces; powdered gentian root, 1 ounce; nitrate potash, 1 ounce; nux vomica, 1 ounce; fenugreek, 2 ounces; charcoal, 2 ounces. Give a tablespoonful night and morning in the feed.

Caution.—If you desire to retain your nervousness and ill-health, do not use South American Nerve, as it is an absolute cure.

TREATMENT OF BROOD MARES.

Great Care Necessary to Avoid Injury to Dam and Foal.

Well ordered work is not an injury to mares with suckling colts, but conditions arise in the rush of farm labor which make great care necessary in order to avoid serious injury both to mare and colt. Overheating the dam by violent exercise in the middle of the day is one of these, but it does not represent all the danger. In the hurry of his work the driver of the team is often inclined to a fractious handling of his horses, with a resulting use of the whip and harsh words and tones that fret and often greatly excite the nervous system of mares in milk, the nervous system being particularly sensitive at this time to disturbing causes. It is very well known to intelligent dairymen that harshness in the treatment of cows is at once followed by a decrease in the quantity both of milk and butter, and that, too, where the harshness is not accompanied by blows. What may be thought then, of the effect upon the milk producing organs of the mare of the use of the lash, the brutal jerking upon the horse's mouth with the reins and the rough language that one too often notices in the driving of horses?

Humanity and a love for dumb animals ought to insure kind treatment of all the animals upon the farm, but if that idea does not carry sufficient weight with one's self interest, ought to come in and show that unkindness means a positive loss in dollars and cents. It is often, however, not a question of real brutality on the part of unkind drivers of horses. The drivers are themselves perished and fretted, and thoughtlessly and impulsively a blow of the lash is given or the harsh commands uttered that would not be given or uttered under other circumstances. In such cases the driver must keep a check upon himself as well as upon his horses.

Mares in milk are more susceptible to changes of temperature or to sudden chills from drinking freely of very cold water when heated. In all ways brood mares must be treated with extra care and kindness if their own future usefulness is to be conserved and the thrifty growth of the foal assured. They should be given a nourishing supply of food that will provide abundant sustenance for the dam and an ample supply of milk for the colt. Good pasture and a liberal ration in which bran or ground oats predominate will be found to yield most satisfactory results.—American Agriculturist.

Experiments in Hog Feeding.

Two important experiments with feeding hogs have been made, says American Cultivator. One is at the Canada experiment farm at Ottawa, and the question considered was whether warm or cold feed is the better. The results of the experiment seemed to show that cooking the food for the hogs was not profitable. In the experiments peas and small grain were fed raw and cold, and also the same amount warmed by steam. In bulletin 22 of the Minnesota station the question of wet or dry feed for hogs has been considered. Hogs are such greedy creatures that they are inclined to swallow their food so rapidly that it is not mixed properly with the saliva. In the case of dry food this is impossible, but a great deal of their wet food is thus taken into the stomach. The wet feed, however, is so much more attractive to the hogs that they will eat a great deal more than of dry feed, and as they digest most of it they gain more off such feed. Where hog feed is cheap it pays the farmer to give them wet feed in abundance rather than dry. But feed is expensive, and every pound is a loss unless great gain is obtained, a less liberal feeding on partly dry feed would result more profitably.

For the Winter Lamb.

The greatest desideratum is a heavy lamb crop. My favorite plan, therefore, in Wisconsin is to set aside a narrow strip of blue grass in June, so that in December the grass lays over the fields in large, dense tufts, on the inner portions of which are to be found generous bites of fresh green grass. This grass keeps in this condition all winter. When the cultivated pastures begin to fail late in the fall, I turn the breeding ewes upon this reserve blue grass. They stay by it as close as though it were a patch of turnips. This grass does not die down like tame grass nor freeze, and the ewes get constant exercise picking over these green tufts for the tender morsels within. I aim to keep my ewes on this until the very latest possible moment, taking care to have them brought down to the buildings and carefully divided up and placed in dry, airy quarters before lambing.—Cor. Northwest Farmer.

Live Stock Points.

An international show of stallions will be held at Vienna Oct. 14-17 at the instigation of the royal ministry of agriculture.

Sales of wool in Australian colonies are increasing very largely, the aggregate quantity disposed of for the 1892-3 clip being 725,000 bales as against 634,000 for the previous season.

Experiments at the Wisconsin station indicate that the heavy feeding of dairy cows is profitable. A cow producing a full flow of milk should receive over 70 per cent more food than is necessary to sustain life.

Dehorning is cruel when it is done with a club in the hands of an angry man.

Brushing a cow daily with a stiff horse brush dampened with kerosene will soon rid her of lice.

Whether it is for the best or not, this is the age of differentiation in live stock, as in everything else. The breeder who would catch on to the times must rear animals for a special purpose in every line of his domestic stock, even down to the hens. If he wants eggs, he must get an egg breed.

For the family cow nothing is better than a pint of warm water in which is stirred a quart of bran. Give it three times per day and add a little salt.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Here is a significant fact which our Canadian prohibition commissioners may do well to grasp the meaning of while they are making their investigations into saloons. During last year there were no less than 2,106 distilleries opened in the United States, here and there. Not one of these was opened, however, in Maine, or Kansas or Iowa—three where increased activity States. Whatever increased activity there may be in the liquor making business elsewhere in that country, liquor making has ceased to be a "thriving industry" in prohibition States.—[The Templar.

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

The immediate and important step in the plebiscite campaign, is the organization of municipalities. It is a very simple operation and demands no outside help. Every township, incorporated village and town, should have a public meeting at once for the organization of a committee on voters' lists, a committee on the circulation of literature and the preparation of matter for local papers, a committee on public meetings, and a committee on finance. A general chairman and secretary should also be chosen so that meetings may be called whenever necessary.

It is the duty of any temperance organization to take the initiative and lead a movement where there is no society, then some temperance worker should ask a few friends to join him in announcing the meeting.—[The Templar.

THE PRICE OF LICENSE.

Gentlemen, as business men, when we have anything to sell, we first ascertain its cost to us, and upon that estimate our profit, and the addition of the two will tell us what we should sell for. You, gentlemen, are discussing among other things in the bill the price of a license, know wisdom would dictate that you first ascertain its cost to the commonwealth, and then you can form an intelligent judgment of what you should obtain for the same. Statistics show that there is expended in the United States \$900,000,000 yearly directly for strong drink, and an equal sum indirectly to take care of the victims of the traffic, making a total of \$1,800,000,000 a year. Now if we divide this amount by \$180,000, the number of saloons in the country, we have \$10,000 as the cost of every saloon and consequently of every license. You cannot accept a less sum than that without conducting your business at a loss.—[H. Clay Gascon before the committee at Albany, N. Y., in reference to the license question.

BIBLE WINES.

The grapes were to Palestine what the apple is to America—the most common and abundant fruit. And it was used very much as we use the apple, eaten fresh and dried, and its juice drunk in various stages of fermentation, as our cider is, sweet, fermented or grape juice was used in all its stages from sweet wine to vinegar. The "honey" so frequently mentioned in descriptions of the promised land was made (so Dr. Thompson tells us) by mixing the pulp of the grapes in grape juice, very much as Tennessee housewives make apple butter. But distilling was not known for a thousand years after Christ. The wines of commerce are a mixture of brandy and grape juice. The easiest, cheapest, surest way of preserving grape juice is to mix or fortify it with brandy. The alcohol will keep the grape juice from rotting as it preserves snakes in bottles. But the wines of the New Testament have nothing whatever to do with the wine of commerce or the traffic in them. Wine whether fermented or unfermented is one thing, and a mixture of wine and brandy is an entirely different thing. We cannot argue from one to the other.

PASTORS' PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

Another new organization is proposed, which seems to us to be getting at the real core of the temperance reform, and that is a "Pastors' Prohibition League." This is to be composed of all pastors of Christian churches who will sign the following pledge:

"I hereby promise, with the help of God,
"1. To preach, pray and vote for the absolute prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drink.
"2. To preach every three months a special sermon on the duty of Christians in regard to the drink traffic, with special reference to political activity.
"3. To arrange and hold, as a regular church duty, a monthly temperance or prohibition meeting."

These pledges, when signed, should be returned to 10 East Fourteenth street, New York City, the office of the Anti-Nebulance League, which generously proposes to keep as being getting at the real purpose. It is expected that 20,000 ministers will enter into this movement as soon as invited, and W. C. T. U. members are urged to extend the invitation, with the pledge, to their pastors. This new league is for the concentration of the great force of the Christian pulpits upon the drink traffic, and as such will form a more uncompromising and intelligent foe to strong drink than any previously inaugurated movement. We wish it success.—[Union Signal.

THE CURSE OF LICENSE.

Under the license and tax laws of this country the liquor traffic has secured a firm hold. Manufacturing is unrestricted, wholesaling is unlimited and retailing has no bounds. The liquor man simply goes ahead and does as he pleases. Sometimes he pays for his privilege and sometimes he does not. Occasionally he respects the law and complies with its requirements, but generally he is a law unto himself, asking no favors and fearing of consequences. He is doing more injury to this nation than almost any other sinner. He is debauching consciences, beclouding intellects and searing hearts. He is destroying mortal bodies and ruining immortal souls. He is leading young men astray, unfitting them for usefulness and preparing them to be—

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

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Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely

pure and soluble.

It has more than three times

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with Starch, Arrowroot or

Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY

DIETETIC.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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come a public burden. His work is evil, only evil, and that continually. He enriches himself at the expense of his fellow. His trade is one-sided. It injures everybody and, save in cash, is of no benefit to himself.

Even to be legally suppressed. In relation to it the only righteous law is prohibition. Yet the bulk of our citizens do not see it so. They are so used to saloons, or so fond of drink, or so proud of self, or so lacking in the humane feeling, or so indifferent to the country's weal, or so wedded to party, or so unbelieving and fearful, that they say nothing, do nothing and think nothing that will help to put down this terrible curse and inaugurate an era of blessing. The license evil is gaining ground. There is more said in its favor, or by way of excusing it, than ever before. The saloon is here. Tippling is here. Debauchery is here. Murder is here. The bloody sacrifice of youth to this monster is here. The whole gigantic curse of rum in full-orbed ferocity is upon the American people, and few say nay. The churches denounce it theoretically, but who is fighting it practically? Glasgow, Glasgow!

Even the old forms of temperance lecturing and pledge signing are little in vogue. Lodges and leagues are seldom heard from. The curse lives on, and shows its gains vantage ground by the patronage of state and nation. Where are the reformers who can arouse the people from their stupor and put enough life into some practical policy to overthrow the curse forever?—[Michigan Christian Advocate.

MR. MOODY ON WINE.

Mr. D. L. Moody, in addressing the noon-day prayer meeting recently in the Christian Institute, Glasgow, referred to the miracle performed by Christ at Cana of Galilee in turning water into wine. He said some people had a difficulty about this subject in regard to what kind of wine Christ made. They were somewhat afraid Christ made a deal with the devil, but he was quite certain Christ never made alcoholic wine. He never made alcohol in nature. It was only when men took the good grain and destroyed it that alcohol was produced. Mr. Moody said he was in Jerusalem lately, and he asked a Jewish rabbi there what kind of wine they used at their feast. The rabbi replied: "We use the pure juice of the grape; we do not use leaves or anything else. We do not use anything but the pure juice of the grape in our wine." When the pure juice of the grape could not be got they poured hot water on the raisins and drank it. Those people in this country who have some scruples about the use of fermented wine at the communion need have no difficulty in this matter, as it is quite clear Christ never made or used alcoholic wine. Mr. Moody remarked that he just gave utterance to these statements to show he still held sound views on the temperance question. He was glad to say he was a teetotaler.—[League Journal.

Edward Linf, of St. Peters, C. B., says "That his horse was badly torn by a pitchfork. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured him."

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It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cows' milk.

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