## POOR DOCUMENT

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 18 1839.

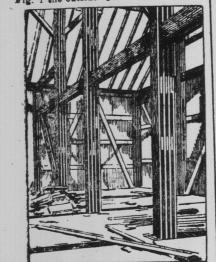
### A PLANK FRAME BARN. Method by Which Large Timbers May Be

Dispensed With and the Expense Lessened.

During the last few years, there has been a decided change in the methods and materials used in barn building. The and materials used in barn building. The increase in the cost of the large timbers used in framing called for methods by which the same results of strongth and rigidity of frame could be obtained with less expense. Methods, by which the smaller timbers could be woven together and so take the place of the more expens-ing source timbers have heen in use in I NOVIX AND AND ive square timbers, have been in use in bridge building for some time, but the bridge building for some time, but an application of such methods to barn building is only recent. Such plank frame barns have been used with great success in central Ohio. They are both success in central onic. They are both eheap and strong and easily erected by a small force of men. They will probably have an extended use. They outs and description given herewith are from The These bars Rural New Yorker:

In regard to the manner of construc-tion, Mr. Woodward says that in building this kind of barn, there are no "steps" in the work of erection; it is sather a weaving tegether continuously, one plank at a time.

ene plank at a time. There is no such thing as putting a bent together and then raising it as under the old square-timber system. In Fig. 1 the outside plank of the corner



PRACTICAL SEED TEST. vania State College in place of one destroyed by fire, and as a member of the Very Simple and Satisfactory Operation executive committee of the board of Which Requires Absolutely No. trustees, I was made chairman of the building committee. We secured a model

### Expenditure of Money.

ent of the plank frame, with explicit Testing seeds on the farm is such a highly satisfactory practice that, having tried it once by a good method, it is likely to become an established feature. Nothing can be more verations than to carefully manure and preners a piece of carefully manure and prepare a piece of ground for some particular crop, plant the seed just at the right time and in the right manner, and then, after waiting a reasonable time, finally discover that poor seed has been procured in the begin-ning and that only a part of it has come ILKS IN P up. Experience like this can be avoided by seed testing, which is in reality a very simple thing, and requires absolutely no outlay of money. 

ALL

Square timber is very hard to find and very costly. Plank may be picked up by the 10,000 feet in any well-conducted lumber yard, in stock, and at low figures. Skilled labor is not needed in framing; any apprentice or day laborer who can handle a saw and a square and drive spikes, is a good hand. We used spikes instead of bolts. It is the strongest frame of its ize L aver saw, very much stronger of its size I ever saw, very much stronger of its size i ever saw, very inder stronger than any square timber frame of the same size. I have examined the barn in company with the superintendent of our college farms, and though our erops have been immense, and the barn is filled to its numest canacity (it is 93x108 feet in

ARE THE FARMERS INTEREST.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

by seed testing, which is in realing a very sinch is or set of this subject which is of so much importance to the outly of money. It which is of so much importance to the outly of money. It which is of so much importance to the outly of money. It which is of so much importance to the outly of money. It which is of so much importance to the outly of money. It which is of so much importance to the outly of money. It was a seed, it can be obtained to be poor. All the apparatus necessary for ordinary test is form the same with the such neglect in the past as the poultry department. Our progressive farmers have learned the value of modern farming implements, of thoroughbred horses or horned castile, of sheep or pigs, and then inspected, unlarg than the save as the outly of the pan, as hould have a state of modern farming implement in the past tank of the south south of the south will be the south of the



FIG. 1. SEED PAN.

A CORNER OF THE PLANK FRAME BARN FIG. 1. pest may be set up in place, toenailed at the bottom to the sill, and stay-lathed. That a single plank of each of the other parts in that end of the building may be set up in the same way, and one or twe of the nailgirts (the horizontal pieces) may be nailed on. After that any haif-finished mechanic can see how to proceed, accompanying slip. After the seeds have

## ED IN POULTRY? The reception which poultrymen have

accorded the initial article in this department has been very gratifying and encourages us to believe that the greater and more valuable field among our farming population will duly recognize the advantage to them of having a regular and systematic treatment of this subject which is of so much importance to

breeds adapted for that paiticiliar pur-pose; if size of egg is required there are special breeds which will supply your needs; if you think that early chickens which mature quickly will be the best for you, several breeds have been practically perfected in that respect; then for greater weight the breeds are as distinct as in any other class of stock. Bat you say "I want a general purpose

But you say "I want a general purpose fowl;" even that can be had, fully developed. Again, your small eggs bring you a small price on a market which you have to seek. If you establish the fact that you sell large eggs, absolutely fresh eggs, clean eggs, your market will become steady and will seek you, so that you steady and will seek you, so that you can gradually advance your price, as perhaps you have done with your butter since you learned to keep better breeds, and make the butter under suitable cir-

Consumption Many people outlive consumption. Thy have it all their lives, but keep it

3

in check by the use of Shiloh's Consumption. Thy have it all there is an a start way it is a start of the sta

Outlived

ing the fact that he suffered several years in his youth from consump-tion. It is not the mere fact that the lungs are touched by consumption that causes death, it is the amount of lung-tissue that becomes diseased and disorganized beyond epair that is of serious import. of Snalcare and the administration tions w's Cure according to directubercular overcome every case of mains enough tissue to make a pointer of the table of the second foundation. If the recess of life are reinforced before it roo late the process of decay will be conquel, and the patient will get well. In other work consumption is cured. Fifty years of uni-success have made Shiloh's Cure the standar remedy for consumption in every form. J. H.Caldwell, of Malta, Idaho, writes as follows to the S. C. Wells Co., of Le Roy, N. Y. "I have used Shiloh's Consumption Care many different times, and always received great benefit from it. I believe it saved my life in a case of congestion of the lungs, and kept

me from an attack of consumption, as many people said I had it. Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee that your money will be refunded in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

# IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR:

Diarrhœa,

#### Coughs Colds. Asthma, Bronchitis

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE -Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORO-DYNE. Dr. Browneis the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic

and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination) and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be folse Ohlorodyne must be false.

This caution is necessary, as many person deceive purchasers by false representations DR.J.COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invi-gorates th nervous system when exhausted DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Dysentery,

Sholera o

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepa is, Colic, Palpi

may be named on. After that any half-finished mechanic can see how to proceed, ene plank at a time, to the fluish, stay-lathing each part until one or more tie-planks have been put in place to hold the thing together. It will be teen at the left of Fig. 1 that the several planks of the post, the brace, and both the upper and lower ties are all interspaced, and these are nailed at each and every joint or crossing, and thus all the numbers are woven together, and the frame grows increasingly rigid. With each added increasingly rigid. With each added plank the nails should correspondingly increase in length. Bolts are usually recommended and, he believes, used, but he prefers the wire nails and spikes.

Mr. Gilcrest's Experience. Last November I built a barn with frame after the plan of Mr. John L

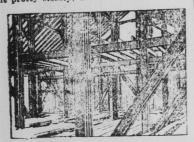


AN ADDITION TO THE PLANK FRAME BARN

Shawver. This frame is made entirely planks-2x4, 2x6, 3x8, 2x10 and 2x13 inches, but very few of the latter size, only the collar beams. The posts are 2x8 the joist beams 2x10, and the braces are of the lighter timbers. This barn is 40x80 Seet. with 24-foot posts. There is a base ment 8 feet high throughout the entire building, with a 12-foot driveway through the center, the short way. This basement is used exclusively for live stock, all the space above is for hay, and there is no simber, from the floor to the comb, in the way of bandling it.

I consider that I saved nearly 40 per sent. in the timber. I paid for sawing phout 20,000 feet of timber for this frame, than four shillings an acre per annum. The fact went far to disprove the comluding roof sheathing and mow floors is required the labor of four carpenters mane ready for raising. All was framed and raised from Tuesday evening till Saturday evening of the same week. south side of the river. After raising, it requires a little more time and labor to prepare it for siding, as the nail ties and side braces have to be put on after raising. Whether this frame is as strong at all control as any of the manumeth timber

Young farmers who would scorn to raise a scrub calf or a mongrel chicken, points as some of the mammoth timber frames (much of which is used) we have seen in barns, would be difficult to deraise a sorub call or a mongret chocken, are fools enough to take a wife from a worthless family. Grapes are scarce en thorn bushes. Strive to be a better farmer than your father, or you will never be as good. In minding your own business ask help eide; but I am comvinced that the Shaw ver frame is abundantly strong for al purposes for which a barn is used. M barn is now nearly full of hay: I observe it pretty closely, and I cannot see an of no neighbor



LOOKING THROUGH THE PLANK FRAME BARN, FIG. 3.

place where there is any lack of strength or symmetry. It stands as straight and trim as any building; in fact, there is no than any of our States in the way of good obance for it to do otherwise, as it is so well braced and supported wherever roadmaking, says the American Agricul-

turist. It confirms what we have learned turist. It confirms what we have learned from New Jersey and some of our other States, that the old road system if prop-erly worked can be made to give us at least decent roads. First of all, we must have ditches for draining the subsoll. Surface drainage will not suffice. These disches should be four fest deep on each side of the road and well tiled or stoned Would I advise a farmer who wants to build a barn to use this plan? I think he cannot afford, if he is going to build a large barn, to put into it a lot of timber large barn, to put into it a lot of timber and labor that are unnecessary. If I were going to build a large barn again, i would certainly use the plank frame. I would put a good foundation under it, and would have nothing to fear but fire and lightning. I would make a driveway it feat wide instead of 13.—S. G. Gilside of the road and well tiled or stoned up. A road that is once made dry to the death of three or four feet can be kept in erder with a very slight outlay. To throw good material into a road which has hever been dry more than six inches deep is to throw it away.

heir own.

Farmer.

The Pennsylvania College Bara. This barn was built at the Pennsyl-

Profitable Returns of a Larch Plantatio 70 Years Old in Scotland.

Burr Knapp's Farm Furrows.

Ease is good for old men; hard work

Steady going secures success before

for young men-but laziness for neither.

Readmaking in Ontario.

Many of them, however, will sprout be-fore the expiration of that period and these should be removed and a record kept of them. Some seeds of course start Tree-planting, when conlucted on proper lines, can, it seems, be made a very profitable business, fudging from the result of an experiment begun 70 years ago in Peeblesshire, Scotland, as related in The Peeblesshire Advertiser of the 5th ult. The particulars are given in a report of the autumn excursion of the Royal Scottist. Arboricultural Scolety. There was a large and influential reprenamed, 14 days; grass seeds are slow to There was a large and influential represtart, and for all grasses except rye grass and timothy, from 20 to 28 days may be sentation of the members, and the party chose for their visiting place the woodlands on Haystonn estate, belonging to Sir Duncan E. Hay, Bart. The most imrequired. Kentucky bluegrass and Ber

portant discussion during the outing occurred in reference to a larch plantation, its commercial value being princi-pally considered. A large quantity of cut wood which had been exposed for sale two days previously was critically exam-ined. It was about 70 years' growth, and ined. It was about to years prowth, and is was interesting to hear that several workers on the estate could remember their fathers planting the young larch. The cut timber averaged 25 feet to 35 feet, and the price brought reached an average of about one shilling and three

TIG 2 BAG FOR SEEDS.

pence a foot. It was estimated that there would be about 240 trees to the acre, which meant, after making an allowance muda grass are very slow to start. The periods recommended are those adopted by the Department of Agriculture in its seed tests. If the seeds are good and fresh, for planting, thinning, fencing and other necessary expanses, an average value of most of them will sprout in less than half the time allowed for the test. It is essenthree pounds an acre for the 70 years, or a total of £210. This result was felt to be extremely encouraging. At a subse-tial, of course, to see that there is never quent meeting of the society, Col. Bailey, a lack of moisture for the seeds, and that the cloths are never allowed to become dry. It is also advisable to soak the seeds the president, made a congratulatory reference to the success of the experi-ment. He pointed out that even putting during the first ten hours by putting enough water in the pan to touch the bottoms of the bags; this will hasten the the net profit at as low a figure as £210, they got a net profit per acre per annum of £8, realized on land which, if not stocked with trees, would not yield more germinating process, but too much wetting will tend to spoil the seeds.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

soonly-held opinion that forestry in Scot-land was not profitable. It was decided Plants, like animals, need food, and, that on a future occasion the society would visit the other plantations on the like animals, do best on a balanced

It may be accepted as true that where corn is grown for the grain each plant should have opportunity for its fullest Let the whole family pull together; development. that is the best kind of farm socialism.

Experimental work thus far conducted indicates that it makes but little differ-ence, so far as yield is concerned, whether corn is grown in drills or in hills.

A man is worth something to himself. and the world, because he is greater than the brutes-greater in aspirations-and satisfaction with him means more.

The 420,000,000 people inhabiting Canada, the United States, Europe and Aus tralia annually consume the product of 552,000,000 acres of rye and wheat, being at the rate of .06 of an acre per capita. We hear of soil wearing out. This often

nears that the finest soil grains have sen dissolved in the process of feeding the plants leaving, the soil mass with a coarser mechanical arrangement, which

Steady going sectres success before spasma of speed. Don't pickle your sorrows in whiskey; they only keep the longer. Some men are like guideposts, good at sending but poor at going. Fertilizing a sandy farm is like filling a well with dew. reduces its power to retain moisture. You may know just how you want to plow, but even your horses have plans of Hints for Stockmen. The profits from a poor farm are as

Feed some chopped feed, with meal, to

thin as turnip milk .- Orange Judd the hogs. The work horse should have planty of good grooming.

The whole science of butter making seems to revolve around the question of The Province of Untario is doing more

Very much is said about feeding warm water to cows. The same principle applies to swine. Cooked or steamed food does the hog an immense amount of good.

Already reports come from Nova Scotia that business has fallen off with the fanciers since New Brunswick positry-As pigs increase in age it may be well fanciers since New Brunswick positry-men have started anew, and we see no reason why our breeders should not open up a profitable business in supplying at least our own province with the thoroughbred stock which is so much to increase slightly the proportion of corn in order to make the rations a little more carbonaceous toward the finishing period.

At the exhibition there will be to suit the requirements of those desir-ous of improving by means of new blood the various breeds which they may now be keeping; from the majestic hrahma

matances with the pro stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS implements. Now what has the general farmer? A Now what has the general farmer? A lot of nondescripts, bred in and in until they have lost size and stamina, and as producing of either eggs or poultry for market are a dismal failure. The largest, earliest, best matured chickens, being first rea . y for market, are almost invariably killed off, the late chickens, small and poorly developed, not being ready for the hatchet are kept on, and these form the basis of the breeding DR.J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE algia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatisr these form the basis of the breeding stock for next season, along with the and cochin to the importinent bantam a older stock, which never was and never would be in condition to market. large and varied collection will be to the

would be in condition to market. Could anything be worse managed, and with such stock to judge from could it be expected that the farmer would have a high opinion of fowls or feel that it was profitable to devote much of his time or attention to the hens? No farmer expects his crops to grow without con-siderable work and attention being given to them and one the supert his All breeders recognize that the shows offer a splendld opportunity of complet-ing their breeding pens in any particular in which they are lacking, for very shortly the pens will be made up and the earlier settings will be under the first broody hens within a few weeks, unless siderable work and attention being given to them; nor docs he expect his cattle to improve without he studies and directs the development on the lines which he desires. Then he should give one is fortunate enough to be the posses sor of an incubator, in which case he will not have to wait to suit the inclina a proportionate amount of his care and

ings from some of our most experienced poaltry men and the information which

various kinds of fowls by seeing them, rather than by reading our description or that of anyone else, therefore it would be well for those who feel the slightest

be well for those who feel the significant interest in this subject to make it a point to visit the poultry exhibition, which is to be held in St. John on the 24th, 25tb, 26th and 27th of this month by the New Branswick Poultry Associaby the New Brunswick Foulty Associa-tion. Mr. H. B. May, an American poultry judge of much prominence, is to score the birds by points and the sword of prizes is limited to only high scoring birds; perfection is represented by 100 points and a bird must score 90 moints to win a first prize S8 points to by 100 points and a bird must score so points to win a first prize, 88 points to win a second prize, and 85 points to win a third prize, this ensures the fact that all specimens winning must be of very high quality, and no scrabs can get the credit attached to a prize as is sometimes the case when indeing is by comparison.

the case when judging is by comparison. The prospect for a good show is very bright and possibly over five hundred entries will be received, many importa-tions have been lately made and the class of stock exhibited at this show will entries ary thing that has been seen surpass anything that has been seen

bort of the numrer ste salles with here in many years. Many were interested in the shows of poultry at the provincial exhibitions for the last few years; but from a poultry man's standpoint that is no time to exhibit, as the old fowls are not through moulting and the young fowls are not old enough to show proper development. This is the ideal time and our country cousins can better spare the time to visit the city and see at our winter poultry ex-hibition what is what, and what they ought to have. A neat premium list has been issued by the association which is procurable by the association which poultry from the secretary, John J. Burke, and intending exhibitors can still become members if they act at once.

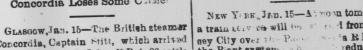
Daughter of a Millionaire Works.

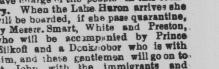
against being sold in this way and she intends earning her living here an li she can divorce ber mercenary husband."

ASHAMED OF HER MARRIAGE.

For Her Living

Concordia Loses Some Cattle





NEW YORK, Jon. 15-At nova tomorrow 's RR and



stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of OHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defend out Freeman was deliberately un-true, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1884. SOLE MANUFACTURER-

R.J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODINE Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN Neur-Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN Neur-J. T. DAVENPORT, SGreat Russel

DOUKHOBORS COMING.

Arrangements for the Arrival at. Halifax Todsy.

HALIZAX, Jan 15-The steamer Lake Huron, with the first lot of Donkhobors is expected to arrive here tomorrow. Besides Dr Montizambart of Ottawas, will not have to wait to suit the inclusion tions of the heat The active, energation, progressive far-mer will find it of interest to read the poultry column and we expect to hear of his applying practically what is found therein. Every man who is a director of an agricultaral society within the pro-vince should visit the poultry exhibition if he expects to keep himself properly chief superintendent of Canadian quaragencies in the old country.

agencies in the old country. Transportation arrangements have been made by the Society of Friends in England, who take an interest in their Bussian brethren and are seeking to benefit their condition in Canada. They made arrangements direct with the owners of the Lake Huron and Lake Superior to conver these member from Superior to convey these people from Russia to St. John and with the CPB LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Vienns corres-pondent of the Daily Mail says:— "Countess Bosemont de Rouge Aix, daughter of Mr Stewart, the Boston millionaire, has been living in this city incognito, as a governess in a gentie-ina few minutes after her wedding, ehe learned by chance that the count had only married her because ter father had promised to pay his debts, amountice to £3800,000 (\$1500,000). Overcome by this disclosure one ran away as a protest

Quicker Time to Havana,

a train corvies will be at real from Jer-Concordia, Captain Stitt, which arrived here today from St John, N B, is 26 cable the Plant system educe the y three hours. time of travel to Hayana

a proportionate amount of his care and attention to the poultry, and he will have more than a proportionate return. There is a considerable awakening upon this subject and we will be glad to help it along. The provincial govern-ment is doing well in bringing the mat-ter before the public by means of ad-dresses at the Farmers' Institute meet-ings from some of our most experienced if he expects to keep himself properly posted in his position.

they will give is sure to have a good effect upon the poultry interests of this

province. One can form a much better idea of the

