



Round Dairy Barns.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has sent to press a bulletin in which the economy of the round dairy barn is discussed at considerable length. Comparison of the cost of round dairy barns with rectangular ones, including the amount and cost of material, the cost of construction, the amount of stock that can be sheltered, the convenience in storing, handling, and distributing the feed, etc., are brought out very clearly.

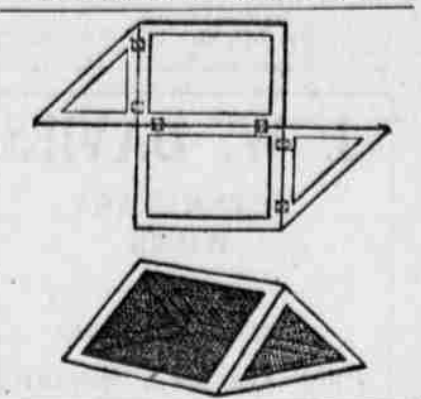
The bulletins include cuts and plans of several round barns in actual use. An itemized statement of the cost of a 60-foot round barn, and cuts showing how the round barn at the agricultural college was built, etc. The conclusions arrived at by the author of the bulletin are that the round barn has a great advantage over a rectangular barn in convenience, strength and cheapness.

It is found that the round barn is more convenient because of the compactness with which it is built and the ease of getting the feed to the cows. Investigations show that the round barn costs from 34 to 58 per cent less than the rectangular barn containing the same amount of space and built of the same grade of material.

Pasteurizing Milk at Home.
If milk is not drawn under the most sanitary conditions it is not advisable to feed it to children without being

collapsible Chicken Coop.
The average chicken coop made of a soap box or some other small box is not always convenient for carrying around, and use in different places. An A-shaped coop is little better than an ordinary box. The accompanying sketch, says a Georgia writer in Popular Mechanics, shows a collapsible A-shaped coop that can be folded and stored away or carried set up for use anywhere.

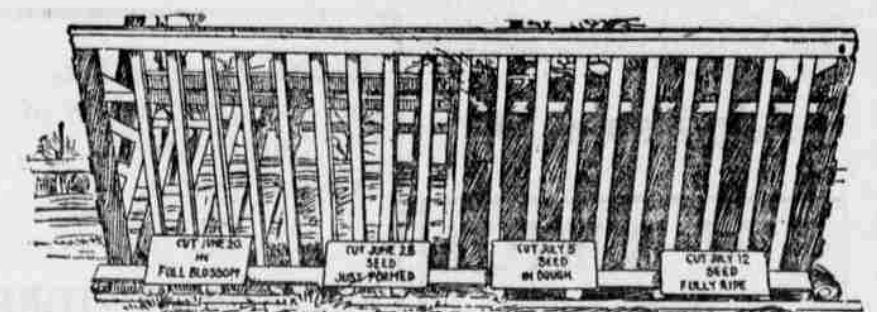
The main frame is made in four



parts and joined together with hinges as shown in Figure 1. The frame can be covered with wire netting or boards on top part with netting on the ends. The hinged frames provide a way to open either end. A small hook and eye should be provided at each end to hold the parts in place.

Alfalfa Needs Food.
It is important to know that there is little difference between successful alfalfa growing and the successful growing of other crops. Poor farming never brings big crops, nor will poor land produce as big yields as the more fertile. Failure to restore to the soil the necessary elements of which it has been robbed means the same in New York, Kansas, Virginia or anywhere else. Every farm plan, to prosper, must find in the soil, readily available

BEST TIME TO CUT HAY.

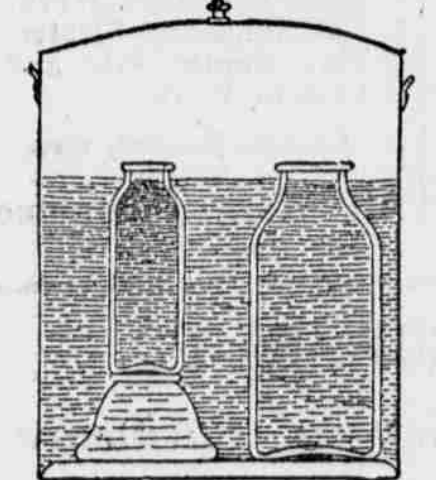


To get the best quality of hay the timothy plants require to be cut when in full bloom. In an experiment made by Prof. Waters of Missouri racks were filled with hay cut in different stages of ripeness. As shown in the illustration, all the early-cut hay was eaten before the late-cut was touched. The largest yield of dry matter was obtained by cutting at the dough stage.

pasturized. It is very easy to accomplish this without any special apparatus.

Put the milk in a milk bottle. Take tin plate and punch the bottom full of holes. Turn this upside down in the bottom of the kettle and set the bottle on it. This will prevent bumping when the water is heated.

Punch a hole through a piece of cardboard and insert in the top of the bottle. Through this hole suspend a thermometer. A good thermometer



with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Heat the water until the thermometer registers 155 degrees.

The bottle should be then removed and allowed to stand for twenty or thirty minutes. Cover the bottles with a towel to make them cool off slowly. After twenty or thirty minutes cool the milk as quickly as possible by setting it in cold water.

Tree Ventilation.

The people of the New England States are proverbial for their veneration of trees, and in these days of ruthless destruction of woods it is refreshing in the extreme to hear of a case like the resident of Kennebunkport, Me., who, rather than to disturb an old tree which grew on his farm upon a site desired for the location of a barn, built the structure around the tree. The barn wall completely circumscribes the tree, but lies at sufficient distance to give the tree plenty of air. The age of this particular tree is not accurately known, but it is one of a pair which is said to have been full-grown trees at the time of the American revolution.

Three Kinds of Corns.

Three kinds of corns to which horses are subject are generally recognized: The dry, moist and suppurating. The dry corn is recognized by the blood-stained horn and is not attended with excessive inflammation. Moist corns are recognized by the large amount of inflammation shown by the fluid accumulating in the region of the corn. Suppurating corns are the moist corns which have become infected with pus germs.

Weight of a Quart of Feed.

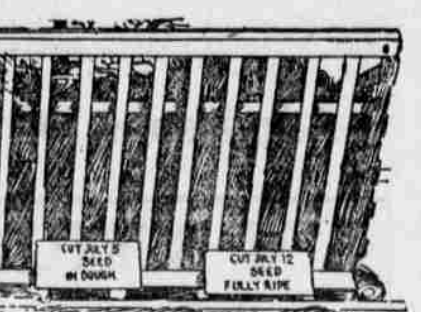
According to figures furnished by the Connecticut Experiment Station, the weight of one quart of feed is as follows:

	Pounds.
Cotton-seed meal	1.5
Linseed meal, old process	1.7
Gluten meal	1.7
Wheat bran	1.7
Wheat middlings, coarse	1.5
Wheat middlings, fine	1.3
Mixed wheat feed	1.5
Corn meal	1.5
Oats	1.3
Eye bran	1.3

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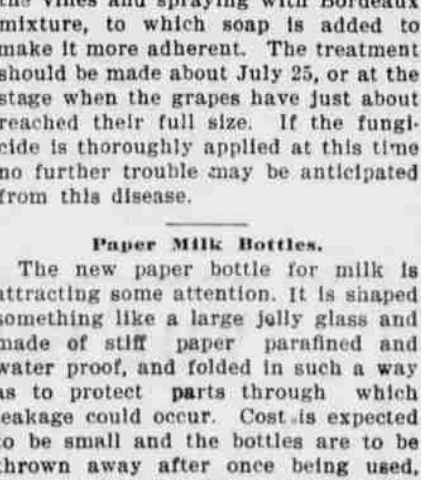


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IRON IN TRADITION

FROM ITS DISCOVERY IT HAS BEEN A SYMBOL.

Instance in Point is Recorded in English History of the Year 1235 and Custom Still is Observed.

Henry III. in the year 1235, on the occasion of a tournament on ground belonging to the Knights Templar, the site of what is now the Victoria embankment, in London, England, was delighted with the dexterity shown by one Walter le Brun, a blacksmith who had a hovel on the ground, and was employed to shoe the knights' horses and repair their armor. In recognition of his skill he gave him a piece of land on which to erect a forge, and fixed the quit-rent six horsehoes with nails complete; and these horsehoes and 61 nails were duly counted out on Monday afternoon by the city solicitor, as they had been counted out since the year when the rent was fixed.

In the other of the memories which took place in the law courts on Monday, the rendering of the quit-rent of the sharp and blunt knives, the noticeable point is that the knives, sharp or blunt, were of iron. Iron, with its wonderful powers of cutting, molding and striking, became from the day when it first began to be dimly understood as a new force in the world, at once a symbol and an influence. Presents or iron, purchases of iron, debts paid in iron, became significant and notable events. The tradition and the belief remain with us. Still, when we deal in iron with each other, we demand certain formalities to appease the latent powers in the obscure and potent metal. When we give presents of knives and pairs of scissors we are in a sense, not even now shamefacedly, but in a spirit of acquiescence in the thought of a thousand generations, that the receiver shall return to us a piece of an older metal. We present a schoolboy with a pocketknife, and ask him for a halfpenny back, "or else we shall quarrel." Knives "sever friendships." The power of the western metal survives in a dozen different ways in the ordinary life of the town and the country side of to-day. The story which is still one of the most popular of all nursery-fairies-tales of the princess who must be guarded from childhood from the prick of a needle. The custom still survives in Scottish households, when a death has occurred in the house, of thrusting a needle or a nail into butter or meat or whisky to prevent death from entering the provisions.

Our Underworked Acres.
The United States has the most fertile soil and most favorable climate in the world, but by careless methods produces an annual average yield of less than fourteen bushels of wheat per acre, while England produces more than thirty-two, Germany about twenty-eight, the Netherlands thirty-four and France 20.

Of oats the United States produces an average yield an acre of 23 bushels, England 42, Germany 46 and Holland 53. In potatoes the United States produces 85 bushels an acre, Germany, Belgium and Great Britain average each 100 bushels.

Germany, with an arable area no greater than some of our largest states, produces approximately two billion bushels of potatoes annually, while the annual crop of the United States averages 275,000,000 bushels per annum. In the year ending June 30 we imported 8,344,000 bushels.

In the ten years since 1898 the acreage in the United States increased 23 per cent, while our exports decreased 67 per cent, showing that in a few years we shall be obliged to import the necessities of life. The annual average yield of wheat an acre is less in the United States to-day than it was 30 years ago.

Unmapped Portions of the Earth.
The international conference at the British foreign office to discuss the desirability of joint action in map making is a reminder that only about one-quarter of the land area in our globe is accurately surveyed, and that outside Europe the United States and our overseas possessions there are practically no maps existing based on exact trigonometrical surveys. Should the conference agree to commence an international map of the world, the scale chosen will in all probability be slightly less than sixteen miles to the inch. A good part of Africa, China and south America has already been mapped on this scale, and any smaller scale would be of little use. The Indian survey, indeed, has mapped the whole of India, with the exception of a portion of the Rajpootana desert, the generous scale of one mile to the inch, and with an exactitude comparable with the best European surveys.

Where She Put the Notice.
Great are the mysteries of a New York apartment to an upstate bride. Particularly in this true of the kind of flat where push button and "clicker" latch in the door take the place of a hallway. One couple who are just getting settled haven't found a "treasure of a maid" yet. They were going out the other evening, and as they were expecting some furniture to be delivered they left the key with the janitor. "Better put a note, 'Ring janitor's bell' over our bell button," suggested hubby. Wifely attended to it. The furniture came, found no admission and went. "Didn't you put up a notice?" asked the annoyed husband. "Why, yes," she replied. "I put it right in plain sight on our own hall door. They must be stupid!" And he's so well trained he never even laughed.

Is Graduate of Vassar.
Baroness Uchida, wife of the newly appointed ambassador from Japan, is a graduate of Vassar, and is said to be one of the most distinguished women in her country. She took the highest honors in her class at Vassar, and then studied in Berlin and Paris. She is a member of a society in Tokyo for the education of Japanese women along modern lines of education. She speaks English perfectly and is always greeted after the most approved fashions.

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

Be happy and perhaps you'll be good. No man is as mean as his wife sometimes thinks he is.

It is human nature to want to abuse some one occasionally.

Are the belles in society for the purpose of giving it tone?

The favors you get for nothing are often worth that much.

Trying to get back at backbiters is hardly worth the effort.

A woman's idea of an easy mark is from a dollar to 98 cents.

Silence sometimes gives consent and sometimes it gives offense.

A woman says it's easy to flatter a man, but hard to keep him flattered.

Women are like babies; they have to cry for nearly everything they want.

Isn't it better to be a chicken-hearted bachelor than a hen-pecked husband?

A person who uses his brain has an excellent excuse for keeping his face closed.

All men think they are manly, but the majority are entitled to another estimate.

Nearly every little man has a doctrine that he believes the world will finally accept.

Some men enjoy a show only when there is fifteen minutes' intermission between the acts.

There are too many real troubles in the world, so don't worry about the imaginary ones.

When the world begins to applaud a man for his actions his head gets too large for his hat.

The heart of a coquette is like a street car, inasmuch as there is always room for one more.

And many a man will go out of his way to avoid saying a good word in behalf of his neighbor.

Adam fell in love with Eve—and the fall of man has been a continuous performance from that day to this.

When a man hands you a "come-any-old-time" invitation it is equivalent to an invitation to remain away.

There seems to be a good deal of human nature in a motorcycle that makes more noise than an automobile.

After a woman has been married about a year she is willing to admit that her husband doesn't know it all.

When jealousy flies out of the window it usually takes love along with it for no other reason than to keep from getting lonesome.

If men and women would forgive each other as readily as they forgive themselves this wouldn't be a bad world to live in.

Some men get more pleasure out of losing \$5 on a game of chance than they do from earning \$10 by the sweat of their brows.

After the average man has reached the three score and ten mark he can sum his life up in these few words: "What a life I've been!"

Every man knows himself better than other people know him, therefore every man ought to swallow flattery with several grains of swallow cholla.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A shiftless man's favorite saying: "O, we'll get along somehow."

Women are modest enough until a doctor begins asking them questions.

The fact that you don't believe it, isn't particularly convincing to others.

We don't believe the men look for second wives as industriously as they used to.

When your wife buys a new hat, how much attention does she pay to your taste?

The man who "talks things over" frequently, is apt to waste a great deal of time.

You can usually tell the difference between a renting farmer and an owning farmer.

There is such a thing as luck. If you are a small eater, and a slow eater, you are lucky.

Every man who gets up picnic thinks that really he should be known as "The Rain Maker."

Women think one of the best things that can be said about a man is, "He isn't hard to cook for."

If a man has only two dogs, his neighbors, when speaking of him, say he has a "pack of dogs."

You can't judge a family happiness by the fine sentiments worked into the cardboard mottoes on the wall.

Don't grow old: If you are not invited to picnics any more take your fried egg out near the well and eat it there.

Walk toward a big mirror, and ten to one you will remark that you have a more awkward walk than you imagined.

If you are as unselfish as you expect others to be, you feel as badly when it rains on someone else's picnic as when it rains on yours.

WHEN NO MAN'S A FAILURE.

When he loves his work for itself as well as for what it brings.

When he puts ideas and ideals into his work.

When he can put a little humor into his work.

When he is more anxious to do favors than to ask them.

When he gets on by helping others up instead of pulling them down.

When the harder he is knocked down the quicker he can pick himself up.

When he is willing to admit that he is in the wrong and unwilling to worry about it.

Thoughtless.

"Yes, George," said Mrs. Golightly, argumentatively, "but if, as you say, it's so difficult to get food to the men in lighthouses in the winter why do they build them in such out-of-the-way, dangerous places?"—Tit-Bits.

Letting Him Know.

Fortune Hunter.—I'd like to make the acquaintance of that Miss Gold-bag. I'm told she's got \$5,000 a year and no incumbrance.

Candid Friend.—And, what's more, she's not looking for one.—Scraps.

USE HOTEL SAFES

MANY SEEM TO PREFER THEM TO DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Valuables are kept in these receptacles by Guests for Years at a Time—Some Notable Instances of Fact.

A woman walked up to the counter of a fashionable hotel and asked for a package of valuables which was in the safe.

"If I had not wanted one particular thing I suppose I should have left the package where it was for another three years," she said to the clerk.

"Yes," said the clerk in answer to a question after the woman left, "that packet had really been in our safe for three years. Why, we have all sorts of valuable papers, jewelry and even money that are entrusted to our keeping for years at a time. People seem to prefer a hotel safe to a safety deposit vault."

One reason, perhaps, is that it costs nothing. Another is that the standard of hotel clerks has improved.

"It is astonishing the amount of jewelry that people keep in hotel safes. Of course, the owners have originally stopped in the hotel, but they go away, leaving their valuables, and I have known such persons to be gone as much as two years and never make an inquiry about their property in that time."

"To show you how much confidence people have in hotels and their employees, I might mention that the other day a man came in here and put four \$1,000 bills in an envelope, wrote his name on the latter and asked me to put it in the safe. Not long ago a man actually did the same thing with seven \$10,000 bills."

The clerks of several other hotels talked in a similar strain without any outside suggestion.

"I'll bet I have handled more than a million dollars' worth of jewelry to-day," said one. "Look here," and he opened the safe and piled six or eight big jewelry cases on the counter, but hurriedly put them back. "In one of those I know there is over \$200,000 worth, and what I showed you was only a few of what the safe contains."

Up at a big hotel near the park the employees are greatly concerned about the freedom with which a wealthy foreign woman who is stopping there displays her jewels. Every evening she wears a rope of pearls that goes once around her neck and then falls to her knees, to which is attached a long net.

Everybody who has seen the jewels has exclaimed at their size and perfect matching, and wealthy patrons of the house who have sold as well as bought jewelry say the necklace is worth not a cent less than \$200,000. The owner went the other day into one of the big jewelry houses and business was immediately suspended while everybody crowded about to admire the necklace.

How It Started.

Now, when Jacob had given the "savory kid soup" to Isaac, and the latter, pleased with the gift, had given to his son the much-sought-after paternal blessing, lo, Esau stuck his head through the tent flap and did pour molten words upon the tribe which had scabbed him of his birthright.

And after some hours, when his anger was well-nigh spent, he shot the topic sentence straight:

"Why did you do it?"

Then did Isaac call him near and look into his face. Also did Isaac smack his lips and point to the remains of the repast and say:

"I love my Esau, but oh, you kid!"

Whereupon Esau, who happened to be strolling by, carefully tucked the jest into oilier paper and did put it into the ark, whence, with much odor and more odium, it was brought forth by humorists some 4,000 years later.—St. Louis Republic.

Not Fair Game.

The citizens of Carbon are enraged over the actions of a hunter who recently shot a pet deer of the neighborhood. During the forest fires last summer an employee of the Portage Mill company captured a fawn, which he brought to his home and had cared for since. The fawn grew up around the dooryard and became thoroughly tame. It would travel about the town, calling on the neighbors, always returning to its home for the night. It was the pet of the community. One day a hunter driving through the town saw the deer in the street and shot it. The indignation of the citizens was something fierce, and it was only through the counsel of the wiser ones that the slayer escaped bodily harm.—Houston Pioneer.

Old Enough to Have Sense.

That a man is never too old to get into trouble was illustrated the other day in the Columbia county court, Pennsylvania, when William Moser, aged 95 years and looking every day of his age, a veteran of both the Mexican and civil wars, was tried before Judge Evans on a charge of peace charge. Mrs. Clara Ball, an elderly lady, and a neighbor, accused him of threatening to burn her house, and with throwing stones at her. The veteran had Mrs. Ball arrested on the charge of threatening to kill him. Their homes were but six feet apart, and Moser was a tenant of Mrs. Ball.

Judge Evans told the litigants that they were both too old to get mixed up in court and directed them to go back home and live peacefully.

Museum in a Prison.

Paris is to have yet another museum of the revolution. It is to be situated up in the Conciergerie prison, and the two apartments devoted to it are to be the Salle des Girondins and the cell occupied by Marie Antoinette. This cell is to be fitted and furnished exactly as it was when the unhappy queen awaited her fate in it, and a number of authentic relics are available. Among them are included the queen's velvet-seated armchair, the lamp by the light of which she wrote her last letter, and the simple black wooden crucifix which she blessed on her departure from the place of execution. A credit of 4,000 francs has been voted for the purposes of the museum by the Paris municipal council.

Webster Made Neat Refort.

As Judge made law is now so much discussed, we may recall one of the neatest answers in history, as far, at least, as our own reading goes:

Judge (interrupting Webster's argument)—That is not law.

Webster—It was law until your honor spoke.—Collier's Weekly.

Post's Mail.

"We get lots of letters," says Post Wells, of the Buffalo News. Most posts do. They usually say: "A remittance would be acceptable."

These Questions.

"Have a pleasant trip east?"

"Yes."

"How did you find New York?"

"Why, you can't miss it, if you take the right"

CONCENTRATION.

A Little Discipline for the Writer Is, of Course, a Good Thing.

Concentration is the liking other people should have for the noise you are making. If they find it difficult to write while you are making jokes and knocking over tables and things, it is because they have no concentration, and they should be upbraided and admonished, and by cries of "Shame!" helped to acquire a virtue you are shocked to find them lacking in. If they mildly ask you to talk a little less loudly, you say, in surprised tones: "Do you mean to say that you hear us? You should be unconscious of our presence!" and the noises are slightly increased out of a friendly desire to help them to learn to do what at any moment they may find it extremely useful to be capable of. Who knows, some time it may be imperative that they write a masterpiece while waiting at a railway station! And without this former experience they would find themselves utterly distracted. This is just the discipline they need, and you are only too glad to be of service. A little music will be added, though you do not feel in that the mood for playing, when they have learned to write through talking and are equal to a slightly more difficult task in concentration. At this point the writer is very apt to become violent, and may even attempt to leave the room; but remind him that some of the greatest composers and authors have worked with their babies crawling over the desk and their wives cutting bread and butter at their elbows. If this does not bring him slinking back, it is regrettable; but the conclusion is pretty obvious that he is not a writer of the first water and would probably have done much better at something else.

GETTING MORE UP-TO-DATE.

Superstitious Turkish Women Submit Cautiously to the Stethoscope.

The attitude of the harem to medical practitioners has changed much of recent years, writes an English resident of Constantinople. Twenty or thirty years ago no Turkish woman would ever have submitted to a physical examination by a doctor. All he could have persuaded her to do would be to show him her tongue through a rent in the yashmak or let him touch her pulse from behind a heavy curtain and in presence of course of an Argus-eyed eunuch or old female slave.

Any attempt to apply a stethoscope to the chest would have been spurned as an impertinent presumption of western "barbarism." No matter how severe the illness the medical man could not go beyond certain strict limits of Islamic usage and traditional custom. Even in cases of imminent danger to life these scanty limits were never allowed to be overstepped, and the belief in the incantations of a priest and the house remedies of old, ignorant and