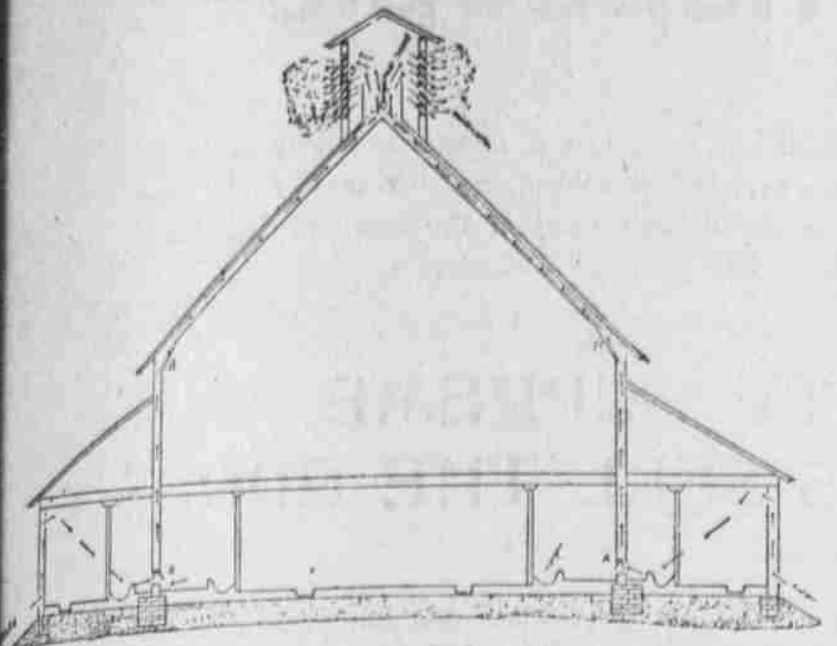


IMPORTANT FEATURES OF GOOD VENTILATING SYSTEM

Order That Our Dairy Products May Rank Higher More Attention Must be Given to Health and Sanitation—One Plan.



Method of Running Ventilator Flues. Fresh Air Is Admitted at the Bottom and Foul Air Taken Out at A and B.

(By J. H. FRANDSON.) Through mistaken ideas of some farmers, many of our farmers have developed the idea that to keep cows healthy and comfortable and to produce sanitary milk it is absolutely necessary to have expensive barns. As a matter of fact, many of the dairy farms where sanitation is the primary object are quite inexpensive.

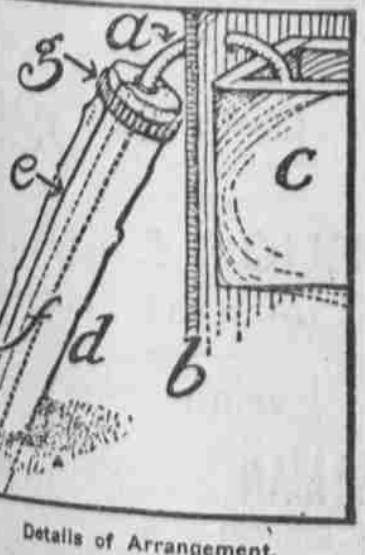
On the other hand if it is to be conveniently arranged to embody the best accepted sanitary features, it is essential that some attention be given to the plans and specifications of the barn that is to house the dairy herd to the best advantage.

Every detail of a new barn should be carefully worked out before actual construction takes place. The illustration here shown will, it is hoped, give the builder some new ideas as to how the barn can be made more sanitary. In building a dairy barn, or any other kind of barn for that matter, the plans must be worked out to suit different conditions and locations. Hardly any two sites would permit exactly the same plan being used.

KEEP FROST FROM PIPES

Illustration Shows Excellent Method of Protecting Water Pipes During Severe Weather—How Done.

This diagram illustrates one way of protecting water pipes against frost. In the cut a is the pipe, b a partition through which the pipe runs, c the water tank, d the ground, e a wooden post and g an iron ring. In operation the post, which may be six to eight inches in diameter, is split in the middle, as shown at e. The center is hollowed out slightly in each half, and



Details of Arrangement.

into this space pipe fits. The iron ring at g holds the halves firmly together, says the Orange Judd Farmer. This protection might, and probably would, be an actual practice, continue on through the wall of the building. It could be arranged for by setting the pipe at a greater angle.

Fresh Manure Dangerous to Trees. When an old orchard is renewed the soil may probably receive a liberal application of well-rotted manure. This should be applied only under the extremities of the branches and worked well into the soil. Fresh manure should not be applied. Ashes may be used in addition to the well-rotted manure, or it may be thrown near the base of the tree to destroy many of the insects there.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that we have no better disinfectant than good, old-fashioned sunlight. For this reason in planning our barns much more attention should be paid to the question of securing sufficient light. It is said by authorities on the subject that four square feet of window light should be allowed for each cow in the barn. Long windows reaching well to the ceiling have been found the most satisfactory for the reason that the light coming through them can reach all parts of the barn better than if the short windows are used. It is also of importance to remember that there is no better way of preventing the spread of tuberculosis in our herds than by admitting plenty of sunlight and fresh air into the barn.

The height to ceiling differs somewhat according to different ideas of the builder, but the height should be sufficient to give ample air space in the structure.

The important features of a good system of ventilation are that it provides a constant supply of pure, fresh air, that the fresh air is admitted near the ceiling and that the impure air is taken out near the floor. The fresh cold air should be admitted near the ceiling, so that it may, by contact with the warm air, be tempered before reaching the cows. By forcing the impure air out near the floor less heat is lost and, as is claimed by most authorities, the major part of the impure air is found near the floor where the cows are constantly depositing many of the impurities given off in breathing. A damp stable favors the breeding of disease germs. A good system of ventilation will carry away all extra moisture. No system of ventilation can be successful in a barn where the cracks and crevices in the walls permit cross-currents to interfere with the work of the ventilating flues.

IN TANNING SMALL SKINS

Excellent Methods Given for Preparing Hides of Fiver Muskrat or Rabbit for the Market.

The skins should—first be heated by sprinkling fine salt over the flesh sides—then roll up and allowed to remain for 12 months. If the pickling method is preferred, the skins may be immersed in a strong solution of brine. After being treated with the salt, wash in cold water, and then all the flesh and fat scraped off. Then sew together to form pouches with hair inside and placed in weak wattle bark solution. The wattle bark solution is made by boiling the bark and having the decoction stand for 24 hours, then taken out and skins are left in this bark solution for 24 hours, then taken out and allowed to draw. The strength of the solution is increased by the addition of more oak bark every day for six days. At the last day take out the skins, wash off, and coat the flesh side with dubbing. The skins are then thoroughly worked and stretched and hung up to dry, and the fur cleaned and evenly smoothed.

Another method of curing skins is to treat them with salt and sulphuric acid. Over two quarts of wheat bran pour six quarts of boiling water, then strain. Make an equal quantity of strong brine. Mix brine and bran together and to each gallon of the mixture add one ounce of sulphuric acid. Then immerse the skins, stirring them occasionally until tanned. Rabbit skins will tan in 30 minutes in this solution, when tanned, wash the skins in cold water, and hang in cellar to become partly dry. When skins are nearly dry, being moist to the hand, work and stretch until they become soft and pliable. The skin side should then be thoroughly rubbed with prepared chalk.

Grooming Improves Animal. Grooming the horse every day not only cleans the skin, but prevents parasitic disease as well. The modern horse is an artificial product, living under artificial conditions. In order to do his best he needs the care of man.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, Feb. 10.—Government clerks who are paid from \$600 to \$1800 a year, on whom the burden of the high cost of living falls most heavily, are having hard sledding this winter. A few years ago the senators and representatives raised their own salaries 50 per cent, and at the same time refused to raise the salaries of the clerks. Since then many of the higher officers, such as cabinet members, supreme court justices and others at the top of the official ladder, have had substantial increases.

Recently it was attempted to raise the salaries of the United States circuit judges from \$7000 to \$10,000, and of the secretary to the president from \$600 to \$10,000 a year. The increase in the judges' salaries was defeated in the house by a vote of 157 to 139.

In the senate other increases which had passed the house were accepted without protest, with one exception—the senate became mightily virtuous and struck out a clerkship of \$900 per year. The increases go to employes in the higher ranks of the service, who already are drawing salaries from two to six times as high as the average wages paid to civil service workers. The rank and file, as usual, go unrecognized.

The chief of the bureau of trade relations in the state department is raised from \$2000 to \$2500. The chief clerk in the treasury department from \$3000 to \$4000. Five law clerks in the customs division, treasury department, are raised from \$2000 to \$2500; assistant chief from \$2000 to \$2500; the law and bond clerk the same increase.

In a sarcastic speech in the senate today Senator Johnston of Alabama defended William Lorimer, of Illinois, whose election the senate investigated. Senator Root of New York today in the senate declared his opposition to the direct election of United States senators.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The campaign of the Taft administration for the ratification of the reciprocity agreement with Canada moved on apace today. The house committee on ways and means held its final hearing and is expected in executive session tomorrow to vote it favorably.

That the exposition in commemoration of the completion of the Panama canal, if held at San Francisco, would be the greatest ever known is the opinion expressed by the senate committee on industrial expositions in a report presented to the senate today. This view is based on the fact that \$17,500,000 has been promised by California for the proposed exposition. The report makes it plain that the promise of the large sum had much influence in taking the exposition to the Pacific coast.

A copy of the Daily Congressional Record for every home is contemplated in a bill introduced today by Senator Heyburn of Idaho. The bill provides that the Record shall be supplied at the rate of \$1 per year, and that all postmasters may take subscriptions. The democrats of the house, aided by a few republicans who declined to be bound by the party caucus, won their fight today for an increased representation in the lower branch of congress under the census of 1910.

They voted down the republican caucus bill to retain the house membership at 391, and then passed the original Crumpacker bill, fixing the membership at 433 on and after March 4, 1913. If Arizona and New Mexico are admitted to statehood they will be given one representative each, bringing the total to 435.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Chamberlain has been informed by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Hays that Chamberlain's bill for the relief of the Siletz settlers clashes with the president's withdrawal of those lands last summer. Chamberlain takes the ground that if the bill is enacted it will relate back to the date of the original entries. He urges that common justice to the settlers demands some measure of relief, as most of them acted in good faith and have been wrongfully denied what is theirs under congress' own laws. He will seek some way out of the difficulty.

Following their conference with the president today, Senators Crane and Carter delivered to the members of the senate the president's message declaring that he would positively call an extra session of congress if the Canadian reciprocity agreement was not adopted at the present session.

Senator Fletcher of Florida came to the defense of Senator Lorimer yesterday when, in addressing the senate, he declared the election of Lorimer was a "dark horse" proposition "and was brought about by the combination of personal and non-partisan feeling." The Humphrey bill, providing for the transport of famine supplies to China, passed the house yesterday afternoon and will be rushed through the senate. The bill authorizes the use of any army transport to carry supplies of food collected in the United States across the Pacific ocean. The collection of food will at once be commenced by the Red Cross.

Now a Telephone Trust.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Anticipating the formation of a multi-million dollar telephone trust, the United States department of justice today detailed special agents to investigate every step taken by representatives of the Independent Telephone association, which is meeting in Chicago this week. It is reported that a plan is being considered to consolidate all the independent systems in the United States with the Bell-Morgan system.

and kindred associations. It will probably be gathered for shipment at Seattle, whence the transport will sail for Asia.

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Taft made no effort today to conceal his displeasure over the rejection by the senate of the nomination of Elmer E. Colwell as United States marshal for Oregon, but, on the other hand, was decidedly outspoken in discussing this matter with several of his callers.

The president, acting upon recommendations made by Senator Jones, today sent to the senate the nominations of Joseph R. H. Jacoby of Seattle to be United States marshal for western Washington and W. A. Halteman, of Spokane, as marshal for eastern Washington.

The house of representatives yesterday passed a bill which has heretofore passed the senate, permitting the secretary of the interior in his discretion to graduate payments required of settlers now on government irrigation projects, exacting of them small annual payments during their first years of residence, but increasing them until at the end of 10 years they will have paid back to the government full charge assessed against their land for water, maintenance and operation.

The house of representatives Monday passed the bill heretofore passed by the senate granting leave of absence to homesteaders up to May 15, 1911. This bill also extends until that date the time in which homesteaders shall be required to establish residence.

The house of representatives today passed a bill already passed by the senate, providing that, where entries on government irrigation projects made prior to June 25, 1910, have been relinquished in whole or in part, the land so relinquished shall be subject to settlement and entry under the homestead law.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A defense of Cullom of Illinois formed the most striking part of an address made in the senate today by Theodore Burton, of Ohio, in opposition to the report of the committee on privileges and elections by which Lorimer, of Illinois, was exonerated from the charge of obtaining his seat by means of bribery.

The reference to Cullom, who is Lorimer's colleague, was called out by a statement made by Bailey, of Texas, in the senate during the excitement incident to the close of Root's arraignment of Lorimer last Friday. Speaking of the existence for years of a "jack pot" fund in connection with the sessions of the Illinois legislature, Bailey, who supports Lorimer, said that the means used to elect Lorimer were the same as had been employed in the election of Cullom.

Burton did not dwell long on the Texas senator's inferences. At the joint request of Bourne and Chamberlain, the senate today rejected the nomination of Elmer B. Colwell as United States marshal for Oregon, thereby rendering it necessary for President Taft to pick a new man for this office. Who that man will be, the president has not yet intimated, but he has stated that he would not act upon the recommendation of Bourne.

"If the necessary appropriations were available, I would establish postal savings banks tomorrow in 500 additional cities and towns of the United States."

This statement was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock in view of reports of the first month's operation of the postal bank system.

Favorable action of the house on the Canadian reciprocity agreement was assured tonight, when the caucus of Democratic representatives formally pledged the party to vote for the agreement.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The first reading of the agricultural bill in the house today precipitated a bitter controversy between Macon and Stanley and later this afternoon was followed by a denunciation of a Washington newspaper man by Macon, which nearly ended in an exchange of blows between the two. Nearby representatives, newspapermen and the sergeant-at-arms prevented actual hostilities.

With the first reading of the bill Macon began to make points of order on proposed increases in salary to chief clerks and other employees. Several members objected to this method of "personal legislation" and appealed to Macon to desist. He declined.

Macon charged that nearly every member of a committee had some "pet" whom he was anxious to promote and to this end he said the members were willing that other "pets" should also go up in the salary scale. That the Canadian reciprocity agreement must stand or fall as a whole in the house committee on ways and means was made clear today by Chairman Payne at hearings that occupied the entire day.

A proposal of Fordney for an amendment of the lumber schedule and another in reference to a possible amendment of the item making barley free were met with the unequivocal statement that the committee would sanction no change of any item.

LaFollette Goes After Taft.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Direct demand that President Taft publicly answer the question whether he is attempting to dodge a decision in the Cunningham coal land case was made today by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin in an open letter to the president, which was published in LaFollette's Magazine and given out here today. The letter is signed "LaFollette's Magazine," but is regarded as coming from the senator

OPPOSES RECIPROCITY.

National Grange Demands Reduction on Everything or Nothing.

New York — The machinery of the National Grange, an organization claiming a membership of 1,000,000 farmers in 30 states, has been started to defeat the ratification by congress of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The legislative committee of the grange at a special meeting recently adopted a resolution protesting against the enactment of the reciprocity bill, called upon the membership to exert pressure upon representatives from their various districts to vote against the measure and decided to go to Washington to map out a campaign there.

The legislative committee is composed of ex-Governor Nahum J. Baskelder, of Concord, chairman; Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind., and T. S. Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va. As soon as the terms of the proposed treaty became public they exchanged telegrams, decided upon New York as a meeting place, and left their homes without delay, to head off any possible campaign that might be started for the bill's enactment.

"We are not opposed to a general reduction of the tariff," Mr. Atkeson said, "but we are opposed to any arrangement which will make fish of one industry and flesh of another. Revise the tariff—yes, but do it all at once, and not by a reciprocal treaty with a country which exports agricultural products almost exclusively."

"Remove the tariff on steel and iron and manufactured articles along with farm products and we won't object. But we do not think it fair to compel the farmers to compete with foreign products and allow the manufacturer to derive the benefit of a high protective tariff."

"Acting along these lines we have decided to oppose the enactment of the bill. The committee issued a statement this afternoon which will be sent to every one of the 1,500 granges in the organization."

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Great Preparations Making for National Meeting in Chicago.

Chicago — Plans are being formulated by the Chicago board of control to make the 19th annual convention of the National Irrigation congress, which will meet here December 5 to 9, 1911, of world-wide interest. President Taft has promised to speak at one of the sessions on the closing day, and, in addition, there will be representatives from practically every irrigated district on this continent, government experts, railroad officials, capitalists and delegates from foreign countries.

Former Judge Charles F. Fishback, a member of the board of governors, has interested 30 prominent business and professional men of Chicago in the work of the local board of control, of which he is chairman, and the cooperation of the people of Chicago and the millions tributary to this great central market is bound to be a tremendous aid to the movement, which has for its chief purposes the saving of forests, storing of flood waters, reclamation of deserts and making homes on the land. "The National Irrigation congress will have the support of our public-spirited men," said Judge Fishback, "and with the assistance of our friends in other parts of the country there is every reason to believe that the coming convention will be the most important in the history of the organization."

Aviator Encircles Dome.

Sacramento—Charles F. Willard, the Curtiss aviator, encircled the dome of the Capitol here Monday. Fighting one of the trickiest winds in his experience, Willard, in a flight that lasted nearly an hour, reared from Agricultural Park, the scene of the three days' meet just opened, to the capitol, swung around the golden-tipped dome, dropping a message of greeting and welcome within three feet of the window looking from the office of Governor Johnson, and scudded upward and away into the teeth of a strong wind.

Gen. Piet Cronje is Dead.

Kerkdorp, Transvaal—General Piet A. Cronje, the noted Boer general, died here Saturday, Feb. 4. Piet Cronje was commander of one of the Boer armies in the early part of the war with Great Britain, which lasted from October, 1899 to June, 1901. He occupied a strong position at Magersdorp in the Orange Free state in December 1899, and repelled several reckless assaults from the British force under General Lord Wetheren, who suffered terrible losses.

Steel Mills Show Activity.

New York—The steel companies are inclined to make much of the fact that mill operations have increased from 5 to 10 per cent since the low point in December. The larger new orders and specifications have increased actively. The sheet and tin plate mills are operating slightly under 80 per cent of the capacity, the wire mills a little over 80 per cent and the tube and bridge-shops about 75 per cent. Much of the increase has come from export trade.

Puerto Cortez Taken Over.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras—General Lee Christmas, the revolutionary military leader, arrived here with parts of his force to take over the administration of this city, evacuated several days ago by the government troops and held by the international forces pending the arrival of the revolutionists. Puerto Cortez is the most important port on the Atlantic coast of Honduras.

JUAREZ RECEIVES REINFORCEMENTS

Government Troops Take Advantage of Rebels' Delay.

Federal Train Derailed But Forces Proceed and Reach City After Hard Fighting.

El Paso, Feb. 6.—At 11:15 p. m. the exact results of today's developments in the situation about Juarez are beclouded by numerous conflicting reports. From the Federal viewpoint the situation may be summarized as follows:

Colonel Rabago, with 300 men marched into Juarez at 9:25 tonight, unmolested by the insurgents, and amid the joyful acclaims of citizens and soldiers.

Rabago's command repulsed the attack of Orozoco's force at Baucha today, with only two dead and six wounded, inflicting on the insurgents a loss of 140 killed and wounded. Insurrectos reported badly scattered as a result of the clash.

General Navarro's command, of a strength unknown, reported marching to the relief of Juarez and expected to arrive tonight or tomorrow.

From the insurgents' viewpoint, the situation stands as follows:

Rabago's command reached Juarez tonight, after defeat at Baucha, in which they are reported to have lost more than 100 men and a substantial part of their arms and equipment.

Alanis' rebel force of 600 men in a fight with 100 Federals 25 miles east of Juarez.

Alanis expected to join Orozoco some time tonight for an assault upon Juarez, which is scheduled for about daylight tomorrow.

General Navarro in command of 700 Federals, consisting of infantry and cavalry, left Gallego Friday for Juarez.

The fatal policy of delay having enabled reinforcements to reach Juarez, the probabilities of taking that city are now considered much more remote than before.

Other reinforcements, in the shape of General Navarro's column, are en route from Chihuahua and will reach Juarez tonight or tomorrow, and it is believed here that the Federals will be able to hold the city, and that knowing this, the insurgents will retire.

There is a rumor that the insurgents are near Juarez, but this cannot be verified. The net result of the battle at Baucha today between Orozoco and Rabago was two killed and five wounded among the insurgents. The Federal loss cannot be learned, as they carried their wounded with them.

CAPITOL BUILDING BURNS.

Convicts Make Heroic Fight for Missouri's State House.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri capitol building was totally destroyed by fire. The total loss, including the building and many records and state papers, is estimated at \$1,000,000, with no insurance.

Lightning which struck the dome shortly after 7 o'clock spread flames to the roof and in less than half an hour it was apparent that the building was doomed.

Because of the inadequate water pressure, the fire could not be reached, and no aid could be rendered for some time by the local fire company.

Governor Hadley personally directed the fight against the flames, which, because of the building's great age, rapidly gained great headway. The penitentiary fire department was called to the scene and the convicts worked heroically, scaling walls and taking dangerous chances.

The local military company was called out and formed a cordon around the building, driving spectators from dangerous positions and removing records.

Federals Beaten at Coyome.

El Pasco, Tex.—Mail advices say that a special train has arrived here from the Northeast, bringing many wounded from the vicinity of Coyome, Chihuahua, where the rebels defeated the Federals and killed 170. The correspondent says the death list is confirmed by several mining men, all of whom report the people in the region are out of supplies and almost starving. One man says he saw 19 Federal wounded guarded by soldiers and that he saw also a wagon load of uniforms taken from the Federal dead.

River Wrecks Property.

San Jose, Cal.—The San Benito river, which is swollen by the heavy rains, is doing a great deal of damage at San Benito. It has changed its course and is sweeping everything before it. At Taylor's ranch five acres of land and a barn full of hay were washed away by the powerful current. The property loss as a result of the storm will run into the thousands of dollars. The river is subsiding slightly at last reports.

Sea Wipes Out Village.

Helsingfors, Norway — An entire fishing village of 253 men which had been established on the ice outside Bkorko Sound, was carried out to sea in a gale on Friday night. The disaster was not discovered until morning, when the village was already out of sight. Boats have been sent to the rescue, but have not yet returned.