

BETTER BARNS NOW THE RULE

Farmers Going More and More to
Better Type.

DESIGN THAT IS FAVORITE

Erect Houses for Live Stock and Win-
ter Supply of Feed That Keep
Animals at Their Best—
Profit Producer.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer
questions and give advice FREE OF
CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the
subject of building work on the farm, for
the readers of this paper. On account of
his wide experience as Editor, Author and
Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the
highest authority on all these subjects.
Address all inquiries to William A. Radford,
No. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.,
and only include three-cent stamp for
reply.

Everywhere throughout the country
the farmers this year are going more
and more to the modern type of barn
—a barn that will keep their live
stock in the best of health and at
their highest point of productivity all
winter. Such barns cost more than the
old-fashioned, loosely constructed

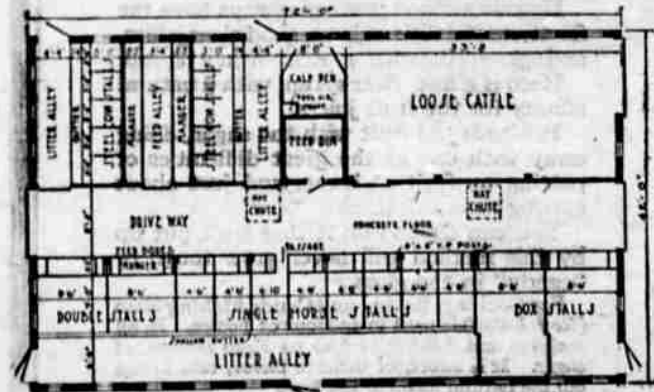


buildings, but in the end they more
than pay for themselves. Warm ani-
mals produce more from the feed they
consume for the simple reason that the
nourishment is not required to keep
them warm. While it is a long time
until winter, now is the time to build
barns, houses and the other buildings
the modern up-to-date farm requires.

Forethought, someone has said, is bet-
ter than hindsight. This is true in
planning the sort of barn to be erected
this year. By taking into considera-
tion the facts that the successful farm-
ers have found during their experi-
ence, the modern farmer will profit in
the end. These facts are that good
houses are the most important feature
in making dairying profitable.

Illustrated here is the type of barn
the modern farmer erects. It is what
is known as a plank-frame barn, one
constructed of lumber, but framed on
the foundation, rather than on the
ground. The latter type was popular
in the days of the "barn-raising bees."
This is the most economical type of
construction, and, at the same time,
provides the best sort of a weather-
proof barn for the live stock.

The dimensions of this barn are 42
by 72 feet, which is amply large for



the average farm. The floor plan shown
is designed to accommodate ten
milk cows and twelve horses, besides
considerable loose stock. This can be
changed, however, to suit the needs of
the owner. For instance, one end of
the barn can be partitioned off so as to
have the horses separate from the
cows, which is required by the pure
food laws of some states. When this
is done, as much or as little space can
be set aside for the horses as is want-
ed, and the balance devoted to the cow
stable.

This barn has an exceptionally attractive
exterior appearance and will
make a fine addition to any farm build-
ing group. It is of the gambrel-roof
type, which provides a large amount of
mow space. The building is set on a
concrete foundation, with a concrete
stable floor. The balance of the build-
ing is of wood.

As in most modern barns the stalls
are placed so that the animals face in.
Through the center of the building runs
the feed alley, wide enough for a
wagon to be driven through. This
gives the owner an opportunity to
carry the grain feed by wagon directly
to the feed bin, from which it is dis-
tributed by an overhead carrier direct-
ly to the mangers. Along one side of
the building, back of the horse stalls

is a litter alley. The overhead carrier
track is extended over this part of
the barn, which makes the work of re-
moving the manure easy.

In the arrangement of the stalls here
shown, the cows face each other at
the end of the barn. Between the
stalls is a feed alley, while litter al-
leys run back of each row of stalls.
The hay chute is located in the center
of the building with the feed bin. Each
stall is equipped with modern stan-
chions, which give the animals much free-
dom and at the same time hold them
securely, while at each stall is an indi-
vidual drinking cup.

Gutters are sunk into the concrete
floor back of each row of stalls. The
water system is used to flush these
daily, as well as the floor, thus keep-
ing the stable floor clean and whole-
some.

This barn provides three features
that all animals need to be kept
healthy and at their highest point of
productivity. They are sunlight, fresh
air and fresh water. It will be noted
that there are many windows ranged
along each side of the building. These
admit quantities of sunlight, and are
at a height that will permit the sun's
rays to hit the litter alley. Sunlight
is nature's greatest germ killer, and by
admitting the sunshine there is less
danger of the spread of disease among
the animals. On the ridge of the build-
ing are two ventilators, which are con-
nected with four air shafts leading out
of the stable. These ventilators suck
out the foul air, which is replaced by

fresh air. The fresh air is admitted
at a height that prevents the animals
from being in a draft. The drinking
cups at the stall provide the cows and
horses with fresh water at all times.
Water makes milk, and those who have
put in water cups have been surprised
at the amount of water a cow will
consume while standing in the barn,
and at the increase in the amount of
milk she will give.

The mow floor is clear of obstruc-
tion in this type of a barn, the roof
being supported by rafters only. A
carrier track is run along the ridge
and out underneath the gable at the
front. The door drops down out of
the way, and the hay is moved away
by power.

While no silo is shown in this il-
lustration, one is put up in connection
with most modern barns, as it has
been discovered that the animals thrive
on silage, while at the same time less
hay is consumed. Hay demands a good
price in the grain market, while there
is no sale for corn stalks. A silo adds
to the farmer's income.

While the cost of building now is
higher than it was before the war, the
farmer gets so much more for his
products in proportion that he cannot

afford to put off building. As was said
at the beginning, a modern barn is a
profit producer. It will increase the
milk production and will keep his high-
priced animals healthy.

Prices of materials now have been
stabilized. That is, there will be no
change in them during the year. There
is no reason why every farmer should
not have the new buildings he needs.
And now is the time to build them.

Lost French Children.
A correspondent in the London Daily
Mail writes of the lost children of
Lille as follows: "According to infor-
mation received by me from France,
the mother of Lille, through M. G.
Lyon, the sector, and E. Douner, pro-
fessor of the University of Lille, have
presented a petition to the president
of the French republic asking him to de-
mand from the German government the
return of their children, of whom
nothing is known except that they
have been taken away by the Germans,
and urging that it is possible that the
fear of reprisals might induce the bar-
barians to return the children to their
mothers."

The missing children include 18 un-
der fourteen years of age, 1,100 un-
der fifteen, 1,447 under sixteen, 1,440
under seventeen, or 4,015 in all.

When the Smiths Built in the Suburbs Their Money-Saving Garden

The Smiths had lived in a city apartment many
years. More than a fourth of their income was spent
each month for rent. The building was not in a
desirable neighborhood nor was their apartment at
all to their taste. But when moving time came they
could find nothing better and so they were forced
to stay on, paying rent each month for an apart-
ment which didn't suit them.

More than another fourth of their income went to
their table. Mrs. Smith went marketing every day,
trying to find crisp vegetables and fresh fruits at
reasonable prices, but it seemed impossible. Even
though she spent far more than she could afford,
she was often forced to buy wilted, stale vegetables,
eggs that were far from fresh and poultry of the
cold storage variety.

Finally they rebelled. "I'm tired sharing my income
with landlords and grocers," said Mr. Smith. "We'll
build a home of our own, pay rent to ourselves and
have our own garden and a flock of hens."

So for a month the Smiths studied the suburbs of
their city until they found the ideal spot—out on
the edges where the city joins the country.

Then they called on a well informed friend in re-
gard to the financial end of it and they learned to
their unspeakable amazement that they could build
a home and pay for it on even smaller monthly pay-
ments than they had been putting into rent!

They built without delay—exactly the kind of home
they had always dreamed about. For the first time

in their married life they were thoroughly happy,
contented and comfortable. In addition to this they
found—

Their garden reduced their grocery bill to less than
one-fourth what it was in the city. Their flock of
hens reduced their egg and meat bill to almost
nothing. And when the first flakes fell in the fall
there were safely laid away in the cellar almost
enough vegetables, canned goods and preserved
things to see them through the winter. All this at
a cost of a little planting and hoeing in the evenings!

What the Smiths did for themselves you can do for
yourself. Statistics show that from Twenty to Twen-
ty-five percent of a man's income is spent for rent—
On the other hand they also show that it is possible
to build a home on monthly payments as low and
often lower than this percentage. Such being the
case, don't you see that you are actually losing money
each day you delay building?

Choose a lot in the suburbs and build now! Nothing
can be gained by waiting. Authorities are agreed
that you can build as economically now as at any
future time that can yet be foreseen.

For any information you may desire on any subject
pertaining to locations, plans, materials, finishings,
furnishments, costs, equipments, information con-
cerning architects, contractors etc.—call at the
Building Information Office. Not a thing to sell but
a great deal to give away!

Indorsed by Allied Building Interests of Albany



NOTICE OF SALE OF GOVERN-
MENT TIMBER. General Land Of-
fice Washington, D. C., June 11, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that subject to
the conditions and limitations of the
Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218),
and the instructions of the Secretary
of the Interior of September 15, 1917,
the timber on the following lands will
be sold August 6, 1919, at 10 o'clock
a. m., at public auction at the United
States land office at Roseburg, Ore-
gon, to the highest bidder at not less
than the appraised value as shown
by this notice, sale to be subject to
the approval of the Secretary of the
Interior. The purchase price, with
an additional sum of one-fifth of one
per cent thereof, being commissions
allowed, must be deposited at time of
sale, money to be returned if sale is

not approved, otherwise patent will
issue for the timber which must be
removed within ten years. Bids will
be received from individuals, firms,
partners and corporations organized un-
der the laws of the United States or
any state, territory or district there-
of only. Upon application of a
qualified purchaser, the timber on
any legal subdivision will be offered
separately before being included in
any offer of a larger unit. T. 16 S.,
R. 2 W., Sec. 3, SE¼, SE¼, red fir
710 M., cedar 10 M., Sec. 11, NE¼,
NW¼, red fir 300 M., NW¼ NW¼,
red fir 330 M., SW¼ NW¼, red
fir 300 M., none of the red fir or
cedar to be sold for less than \$1.75
per M. T. 37 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 9,
NE¼ NW¼, sugar pine 40 M., yel-

low pine 120 M., red fir 160 M., SE¼
NW¼, sugar pine 75 M., yellow
pine 210 M., red fir 40 M., none of
the sugar pine to be sold for less
than \$3.00 per M., none of the yellow
pine to be sold for less than \$2.75
per M., and none of the red fir to
be sold for less than \$1.25 per M.
T. 38 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 35, SW¼
SW¼, sugar pine 250 M., yellow pine
50 M., red fir 50 M., none of the
sugar pine or yellow pine to be sold
for less than \$3.00 per M., none of
the red fir to be sold for less than
\$1.00 per M. T. 39 S., R. 8 W., Sec.
3, NE¼ NE¼, sugar pine 200 M.,
yellow pine 150 M., red fir 50 M.,
black oak 5 M., SE¼ NE¼, sugar
pine 130 M., yellow pine 100 M., red
fir 70 M., none of the sugar pine or
yellow pine to be sold for less than

\$3.00 per M., none of the red fir or
black oak to be sold for less than
\$1.00 per M. CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner General Land Office.
dj30a2

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vice for all. Electric Massaging and Shampooing.

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