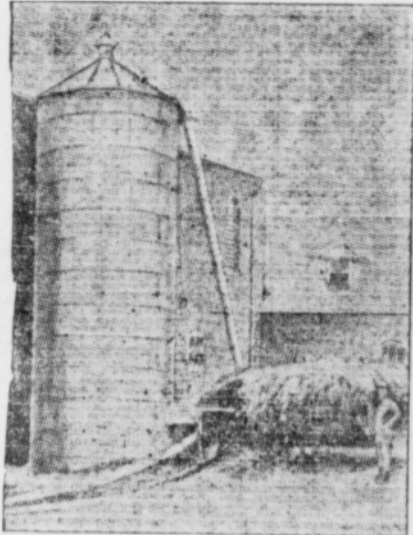


Inventions and Appliances

METAL SILOS EFFECT SAVING.

USING a noncorrosive galvanized metal, an Ohio concern is building metal silos which are strong, durable and rigid, withstanding the varying elements of all seasons, and cannot dry out or crack. Actual tests have shown that these silos preserve a far larger proportion of



Silos Made of Metal Show Superiority.

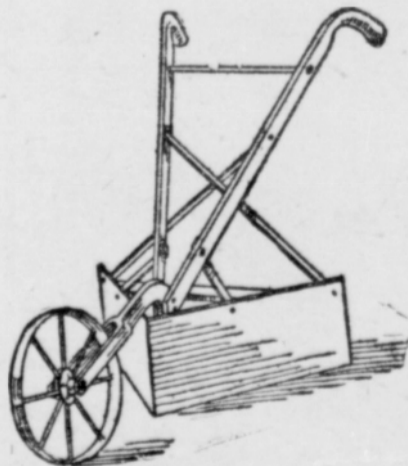
the contents in usable condition than even the best wooden ones. Metal silos are neat, and while they should be painted every year, the upkeep is low and their life extends over many years. They are simple in construction and can easily be put up by two men, neither of whom need be an expert.

A FILE THAT CAN BE RESHARPENED.

THE DISCOVERY that the milled curved-tooth file, which has come into quite general use since its invention in 1900, can be resharpened as easily as a milling cutter, is considered an advance in shop practice greater than the invention of the file itself. The fact that in the making of the curved-tooth file each tooth is cut and milled separately suggested a method of resharpening similar to the original cutting, and a machine has been devised for the purpose. This file-sharpening machine consists of a small fine-grinding wheel which operates in an adjustable arc to conform to the curve of the teeth. The file to be sharpened is fed through the machine by a small hand wheel in front, and the grinding wheel is passed through each tooth in turn by means of a guide lever attached to the wheel mounting. Resharpening will increase the life of a file considerably.

SNOW PLOW FOR CLEARING SIDEWALKS.

THE ILLUSTRATION shows a V-shaped plow made of boards and attached to the shank of an ordinary garden plow after removing the



The Shovel Is Attached to the Shank of a Garden Plow and Used as When Plowing Soil.

shovel. Each board is 10 inches wide and 2 feet long. The rear ends are 2 feet apart, braced with a cross-piece, fastened securely as shown. This plow surpasses a snow shovel many times for ease and speed.

NOVEL USES FOR TELEPHONE.

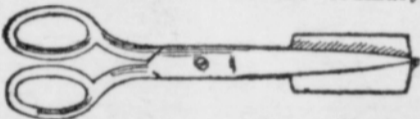
THE TELEPHONE is being put to many strange uses as a labor saver and an emergency aid. In the cost-keeping systems in many factories, the workmen do not keep their own time records, but telephone to the bookkeeper whenever they start or finish a job, so that he can make the entry. Automatic telephone temperature recorders are used in orchards to save fruit crops from frost; when the temperature falls, the central operator is notified so that she can arouse the farm hands and send them out with smudge pots.

STOVE EASILY CARRIED.

G. N. Frazer of Eugene, Ore., has invented a good range for camping trips, and has now made an improvement on his first take-down device. It consists of four sections—a fire box section, a flue section, opposite to and facing the fire box section, and intermediate upper and lower sections. And the virtue of the thing is that all four may readily be assembled and taken apart, and when separated may be stored in a minimum space.

STROPPING HANDLE FOR SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.

INSERT a safety-razor blade in an ordinary pair of scissors and use them as a handle in stropping in the same manner as the ordinary



The Blades of the Scissors Will Hold the Wafer Razor Blade Securely for Stropping.

razor. If the points of the scissor blades are too open to grip the wafer blade and hold it securely, insert a thick piece of paper with the blade.

Lewis Audible Speed Indicator



A simple contrivance which attaches to the crank handle of any separator and is adjusted to the required speed.

Until the right speed is reached an alarm bell rings; when the right speed is attained, the bell stops ringing but there is a clearly audible click to be heard with each revolution. When the proper speed is passed and the machine is turned too rapidly, the click ceases.

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President Northwest Squab Club Indorses Lice-O.

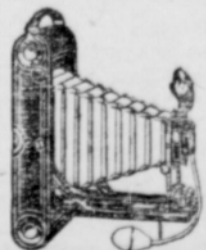
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Gentlemen: I have used your Lice-O on some of my fine pigeons and Barred Rocks with most excellent results. C. A. WARREN.

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Health and Sanitation

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREVENTION is more practicable than cure. So enormous have been the losses in livestock from contagious diseases in the past year that every farmer and breeder in the land must decide what action he is going to take on his own farm to stop them. A glance at the reports issued by the Government shows that livestock losses from contagious diseases are increasing from year to year, and the facts indicate that unless a firm and decided stand is taken against disease large numbers of breeders will find themselves obliged to quit their business. Even now many hog raisers are planning to engage in less profitable lines of agriculture because cholera and pneumonia put them out of the hog business.

It is hard to find a breeder who will not agree with you when you say to him that prevention is better than cure. But for his part in nine cases out of ten he quietly submits to the risk and loss of trying to cure the disease after it makes its appearance. It is true that to depend on curing disease when it comes is easier for the man who is willing to take this chance, but men who earn a living by the sale of livestock and dairy products cannot longer afford to take this chance. We cannot afford to remain idle with a yearly and steadily growing loss of over \$100,000,000 staring us in the face.

Prevention has not been extensively tried against contagious diseases of livestock, and, therefore, we must look to the results which have been achieved in the prevention of contagious disease among human beings. It has been determined by reputable physicians that where the system of preventing contagious diseases has been practiced 75 per cent of tuberculosis, 80 per cent of malaria, 80 per cent of dysentery, 75 per cent of influenza, 70 per cent of diphtheria and 70 per cent of typhoid fever have been prevented. Just an example or two will serve to show how this system works out. A prominent Eastern university simply disinfected the school room floors and hallways at regular intervals with the result that the number of colds and sore throats causing absence from classes was cut down to 60 per cent. A more striking example is found in the building of the Panama Canal. While the French government had charge of the work an average of 100 workmen out of every 1,000 died of the fever. Under the United States government, on the other hand, where the system of prevention was adopted, and the proper draining and disinfecting measures were practiced, the average number of deaths from fever was reduced to 23 per 1,000.

When we consider that prevention of contagious disease in human beings is made much more difficult because of conditions in densely populated cities, and the more frequent exposure to infection through the great amount of travel and other means of intercourse, the results that have been accomplished are truly remarkable.

On the farm the animals can be kept in one place directly under the control of the farmer, who knows just what food they are eating and what they are drinking and can keep infected animals away from his herd. The human being, on the other hand, moves about of his own free will, mingling alike with the well and the diseased, and eating and drinking food and water which may, for all he can tell, carry with it all manner of infectious disease germs.

There is, therefore, no reason why the prevention of disease among farm animals should not be even more successful than in the case of human beings.

It has been stated by a prominent authority that controlling and preventing diseases is 90 per cent of the business of hog-raising. This statement has been borne out by the experience of the last few years which have shown that the man who makes such work 90 per cent of his business has 90 per cent or 100 per cent of his hogs to haul to market at the end of the season, whereas the man who ignores it has 10 per cent, often none at all, of his hogs left to sell. Success in breeding means acquiring as complete a knowledge as possible of disease and the exercise of good judgment and never ceasing protection against disease.

For every form of disease there will be found a cause on the premises. Every breeder knows that animals in poor health and vitality are the first to be infected. The animal's health is not absolutely in control of the breeder, but science has given him the means of keeping the premises disease free. The exercise of good judgment, therefore, demands that the breeder first rid his premises of all disease germs by thoroughly disinfecting and then keeping them so throughout the year. Where disinfecting is done thoroughly and regularly, disease cannot attack animals. No matter what their bodily condition may be, for the very simple reason that there is no disease there to infect. This is the essence of the idea of prevention.

The idea of preventing diseases has already gained a strong foothold among breeders, and the reports received from them bear out the conclusion arrived at in this article. They have reported success in keeping hog cholera and poultry disease off their farms, while their neighbors stood by and watched disease rob them of the fruits of their year's labor.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

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