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NEVER DEIGN TO EXPLAIN

Japanese Have a Peculiar Philosophy Which Westerners Find It Rather Hard to Understand.

A Philadelphia lady, now resident in Japan, has written to a friend in her home city a letter which the Public Ledger reproduces in part, because it is "so fine in its reading from within of the Japanese nation and nature." Mrs. Nitobe says:

"I am hoping that the light may soon dawn upon the uninformed mind of America in reference to the true thought of Japan.

"It is part of the Samurai training not to explain. 'If you are wrong, show that you acknowledge your error by changing your conduct. No amount of explanation can set the wrong right. If you are right and your accuser is mistaken, time will make manifest the justice of your cause.' This is the underlying thought of this particular teaching. It is, I believe, often carried too far—certainly, it may prove misleading to an impatient westerner, and I do not hesitate to say that I have at times resented the situation it has created.

"On the other hand, it is impossible to bare one's soul to the unsympathetic or curiously minded.

"Every man or woman of fine feeling knows that, and the Japanese are singularly sensitive to a sympathetic or an unsympathetic, a coarse or an understanding probing."

BELGIANS PROUD OF CITIES

In Their Centers of Industry They See Embodied the Glorious History of the Past.

No man shall say we love our land less than a Frenchman loves France, less than a Belgian loves his native land. We have our holy cities, Winchester and Canterbury, and a hundred more whose old names are dear to speak. Yet I believe, writes "Londoner" in the London Evening News, that the Belgian has a patriotism of the city, of the town, which we never had.

The story of that love for the city is all the history of Belgium. The history of the freedom and the wealth and the ancient arts of Belgium is in the history of Antwerp and Bruges, of Brussels and Ghent, and Louvain and Ypres. It begins with the building of the town wall, with the market that grows up behind the shelter of walls and armed gates, with the raising of the tall belfry, the town's pride, and the hanging of the bells.

If you were a tourist who could see the glory of old Flanders and Brabant, you would look not at the cathedral or the church, although Belgium has many noble old churches, but at the town hall and the belfry. The like of them is not in any other country.

First to Teach Deaf Mutes.

The first American institution for the education of the deaf and dumb was founded in Hartford in 1817 by Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, who was born in Philadelphia 131 years ago. He was educated at Yale and at Andover Theological seminary, and it was his intention to enter the ministry. Before leaving Andover, however, he had decided to devote his life to the instruction of deaf mutes, for whom no provision had been made anywhere in America. He remained at the head of the Hartford institution from 1817 until 1830, when ill health forced his retirement. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb in Europe was made in 1570 by Pedro de Ponco, a Benedictine monk of Spain. The first British institution of this kind was opened in Edinburgh in 1773.

California Burglars' Original Methods.

Burglars attempted to open the safe of the Western Mechanical company. Failing to dislodge the safe doors after burning off the hinges, they broke into the company's garage, took out a truck, hoisted the safe through a skylight with the company's tackle, hauled it to a canyon and rifled it of $1,500 cash and Liberty bonds.—Los Angeles Times.

Some Proposal!

Edith—So Mr. Bronson proposed to you. Did you accept him?

Ethel—Mercy, no! He's too awfully matter of fact. Why, he proposed by asking me if I felt favorably disposed toward a unification of interests.—Boston Transcript.

Passes on Its Merits.

"Some say that dancing is simply hugging set to music. "All I've got to say is this: You don't have to set hugging to music to make it attractive." Louisville Courier-Journal.

DAIRY

DON'T FEED ROUGHAGE ALONE

Leguminous Hays, Such as Alfalfa, Clover, Soy Bean or Cowpea Hay Are Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The best kind of dry roughage to be fed to the dairy cow, in connection with corn silage or roots, are leguminous hays, such as alfalfa, red, crimson, or alsike clover and soy bean or cowpea hay. While corn silage is an excellent feed, it is not a balanced one, as it does not contain sufficient protein and mineral matter to meet fully the requirements of the cow. The leguminous hays, in addition to being very palatable, have a tendency to correct this deficiency. They are also one of the best and cheapest sources of protein. One or more of these hays can be grown on any farm, and in addition to their value for feeding purposes, they improve the soil in which they are grown. Hay from Canada field peas, sown with oats to prevent the peas from lodging, also makes an excellent roughage.

Corn stover, coarse hay, etc., also find a good market through the dairy cow. This class of roughage is low in protein, however, and when it is used the grain must be richer in protein.

No positive rule can be laid down as to the quantity of dry roughage that should be fed, but about 6 to 12 pounds a day for each cow, in addition to silage, will be found to be satisfactory in most cases. When the dry roughage is of poor quality, such as coarse, weedy hay or a poor grade of cornstalks, a large portion can often be given to advantage, allowing the cow to pick out the best and using the rejected part for bedding. With this quantity of dry roughage the cow will take, according to her size, from 25 to 50 pounds of silage. This may be considered as a guide for feeding to apply when the roughage is grown on the farm. When everything has to be purchased, it is often more economical to limit the quantity of roughage fed and increase the grain ration.

While a cow's stomach is large and her whole digestive system is especially designed to utilize coarse feeds, there is a limit to the bulk that she can take. This limit is below the quantity of roughage that it would require to

A Well-Bred Cow.

furnish the nutrients she must have for maximum production; that is, a ration may contain the proper proportions of protein and carbohydrates and still be so bulky that she cannot handle it. She therefore should have some grain even though the roughage in itself is a balanced ration.

FIRST-GRADE MILK

The five essentials for production of first-grade milk are: (1) Healthy cows and men, (2) clean cows and men, (3) clean cans and pails, (4) covered milking pails, (5) cooling milk to 55 degrees Fahrenheit or below within an hour after production and holding it as low as possible until delivered.

LACK OF ICE AT CREAMERIES

One Concern Turned Back to Farmers $2,700 Worth of Food Products—Many Other Losses.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One large creamery, which buys about 350,000 gallons of sweet milk and cream per year, returned to farmers last year nearly $2,700 worth of these food products on account of lack of proper care which caused souring, churning and off flavors.

The records of another plant show that nearly 50,000 gallons of sour milk were received in one year.

Insufficient cooling caused most of these losses, which are duplicated many times all over the country during the heated season.

TREATING COWS FOR GARGET

Afflicted Animals Should Be Milked Regularly—Hands of Milker Should Be Washed.

Cows that are subject to garget should be milked regularly and clean. In some cases it may be advisable to milk oftener than twice a day. The hands of the milker should be washed after milking a cow that is affected with garget before milking another cow, to prevent carrying the germs. The practice of milk[illegible] of fected cow on [illegible] for the [illegible] to othe[illegible]

BARN IS FARMER'S BEST INVESTMENT

Modern Building Increases Production, Lessens Labor.

IDEAL STRUCTURE IS SHOWN

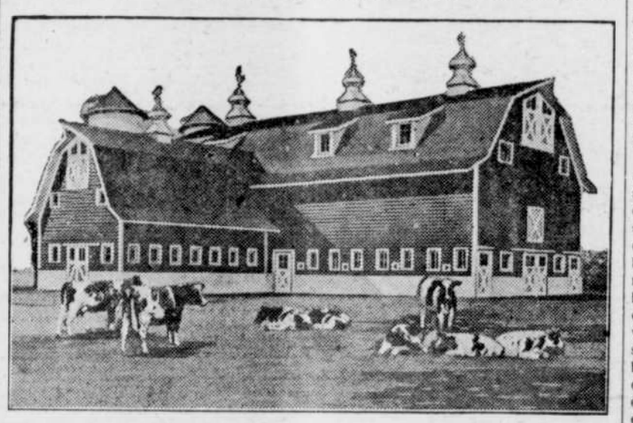
Plans Provide for Combination Dairy and Horse Stable—Brings All the Live Stock Under One Roof.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST 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. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

"Better barns mean better and more productive cows." That is the axiom of the successful business farmer. Cows are valuable. More valuable than they have been in the history of the dairying industry in America. As profit producers they stand at the head of the live stock division of the farming industry.

When the owner of a dairy herd demonstrates to himself that a warm, well ventilated stable causes greater milk production at the time of the year when milk brings the highest price, he wonders why he did not build such a barn before. And when, with the modern barn equipment, he realizes that a great part of the unpleasant work about the barn can be performed easily and with less effort, he is as keen for modern conveniences in the barn as he is to have them in the house.



A comfortable cow is the best revenue producer. A cow that is cold, that is allowed to go thirsty until given times in the day does not produce the quantity of milk she is capable of giving. In a cold barn, that is poorly ventilated, a cow must consume greater quantities of food to keep herself warm. In a tight stable a greater portion of this food is converted into milk. Running water in the barn, where the cow can take a drink whenever she wants one, also means greater milk production. "Put the water into the milk, only do it before instead of after milking" is the advice of the successful dairyman.

Good Buildings Reduce Waste.

During the last two years, the business farmer has been making money. But he has realized that with the proper buildings he could have eliminated much of the waste around the farm, and have made more profit. Now he has a chance to get the buildings that have been denied him during war.

A combination dairy and horse barn, such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, is the ideal building, since it brings under one roof all the work of caring for the live stock. Constructed with a trussed rafter gambrel self-supporting roof, arranged conveniently so that the work can be performed with the least number of steps, equipped with all the labor-saving devices, and built as sanitary as barns can be made. This building will prove a valuable addition to the farm group.

While this barn will add much to the attractiveness of the farm landscape, what will appeal to the business sense of the farmer is its interior. The floor plan that is shown gives the details of its arrangement. The main or cow stable, part of the barn, is 36 by 98 feet. The horse barn forms an ell and is 30 feet by 36 feet. Adjoining the rear of the cowbarn are two silos, 14 feet in diameter.

Accommodates 38 Cows.

The cow stable is designed to accommodate 34 animals in single stalls, and four others in pens. The cows are faced out, a feed alley, five feet wide, being between the wall and the line of stanchions. The litter alley runs through the center of the building and is eight feet four inches wide, forming a driveway through the barn. The advantage of this arrangement is that a team can be driven in one door, pass between the stalls, and go out at the other end of the building. At the rear of the cow barn are two feed rooms, connected with the silos. There also is a toilet room here.

The horse barn will accommodate ten animals, eight in stalls and two in box stalls. The farm office is at one side of the entrance and the harness room on the other.

While only the general scheme of equipment for this building is shown, the plans contemplate the use of many specialties that make for efficiency in doing the work required. The doors are equipped with storm-tight, easy rolling hangers; drinking water is piped to individual drinking cups at each stall, providing clean, fresh water at all times of the day or night; feed and litter carriers on overhead tracks make the distribution of food and the removal of manure easy. In the hay loft, a carrier is provided.

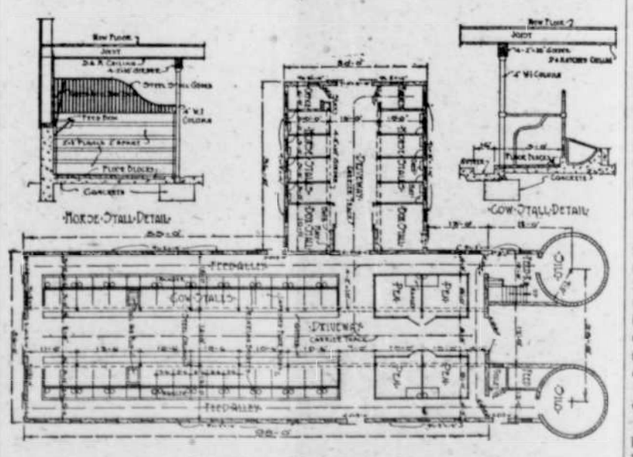
Careful provision has been made for ventilation, one of the most important features of the modern dairy and horse barn. There are air pumps or cupola ventilators on the roof, three large ones on the ridge of the main section of the barn and a fourth on the wing. These aerators pull the foul air out of the stables through well insulated foul air flues. Fresh air comes in through the windows as they are tilted back at the top, resting on galvanized iron window ventilating shields. With these the fresh air is deflected to the stable ceiling, where it diffuses gradually; no direct draft blows against the animals. Sunlight is nature's greatest germ killer. Plenty of windows are provided in this barn.

Taken all together, the plan shown gives all the practical features that a modern barn should have to make the animals comfortable and productive.

There is another side to the question of whether or not a strictly modern barn building with all the best equipment is a good investment. That is a human side.

Much Labor Eliminated.

Farming is the country's greatest business. But in the past there have been many disadvantages that have driven the young men from the farm. The work under the old conditions was not pleasant, especially that in the barn. But when there is a con-



Floor Plan of Combination Barn.

crete floor, with gutters into which the dirt can be washed; when there are carriers that take the food to the mangers and the manure out; and water at each stall, so that none has to be carried, or the animals driven to an outdoor water trough, which in the winter was usually frozen, there is none of the arduous labor taking care of the livestock that there was in the past.

A modern dairy and horse barn is one of the best paying investments the farmer can make. It will bring large returns in both money and satisfaction. It will lighten the work of caring for the live stock and cut the labor cost on the farm.

Leaving out all considerations of heeding the government's call to "Build a Building" in order to provide employment for the returned soldiers, building a barn that will provide a clean, convenient and sanitary home for the live stock is the farmer's best investment.

FARM STOCK

GOOD BUILDINGS FOR SHEEP

Should Be Dry, Well Drained, Ventilated and Furnish Ample Space for the Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The site for permanent buildings for sheep should first of all be dry and well drained. Ample yard space that is dry and sheltered should be available adjacent to the main barn or shed. A southern slope with sandy soil is especially satisfactory for this purpose.

On most farms it will be advantageous to have the buildings and yards easily reached from the regular pastures or from fields used to grow forage crops for summer pasture. As the flock requires attention many times daily during part of the year, convenience of location in relation to the farm dwelling and to other buildings will effect an economy of time in the performance of routine labor.

Since sheep do not require quarters that are especially warm, a single wall will ordinarily insure sufficient warmth. If lambs are dropped in very cold weather, a temporary covering over the lambing panels will provide warmth, or a small space can be partitioned off in which to keep a few ewes until their lambs become strong.

Shade and protection from heat are peculiarly necessary for sheep. Shade cannot always be furnished in pastures, and buildings that are well located and constructed so as to render them cool in summer will often provide greater comfort to the sheep during hot days than would be possible for them out of doors.

Dryness and freedom from draft are most important. Sheep cannot possibly thrive in quarters that are damp or dark. In fact, the flock should be shut in only during storms. Abundance of light in all parts of the building and at all times is necessary not only for the health of the sheep, but for convenience of the shepherd in caring for them. One square foot of window for each 20 square feet of floor space is necessary. Windows should be placed at a height to insure a good distribution of light, and particularly direct sunlight for the lambing pens during the period the ewes are lambing.

Close confinement in poorly ventilated pens is very injurious to breeding ewes. While they should seldom be shut indoors, a part of the flock will usually lie inside at night. At lambing and during storms doors should be closed. For such times it is necessary to provide means of securing fresh air without creating drafts. In a very large building with numerous doors and windows it is often advisable to build one or two partitions from floor to ceiling to prevent drafts. Fresh air can be admitted through muslin-screened windows opened on the side opposite to that from which the wind is blowing without causing drafts if all other sides of the building are tightly closed.

Government Sheep Shed at Beltsville Farm.

Level and well-drained clay-surfaced floors are satisfactory and economical. Sheep pack the surface very firmly, and if there is proper drainage the only objection to this floor is that it does not exclude rats. Concrete floors for alleys and feed rooms are necessary, but will seldom be called for in the pens.

The main features to be provided in the floor plan are minimum of waste space, convenience and ease in feeding and in cleaning the pens, and elimination of the need of moving or disturbing the sheep. Pen partitions should be movable. By using feed racks to make divisions in the pen space the size of the pens can be varied as needed, and in special cases the racks can be removed to permit the use of the space for other stock.

LIVE STOCK GAINING FAVOR

Farmer Who Does Not Raise Animals to Supplement Crops Loses Soil Fertility.

More and more is the tendency toward livestock raising to supplement crop growing in general farming. The farmer who raises crops, such as corn, cotton, sorghum, hay, etc., without animals and sells these products must sell the fertility constituents at wholesale and buy meat, milk, butter, flour, meal, etc., at retail, paying the high cost of hauling both ways and dealers' profits. Animal raising saves fertility and the high cost of hauling it is worth while.

WITH FINGERS!
CORNS LIFT OUT

Freezone is magic! Corns and callouses lift right off—Doesn't hurt a bit

A few cents buys a tiny bottle of the magic Freezone at any drug store. Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. Instantly that troublesome corn or callus stops hurting, then shortly you lift it out, root and all, without any pain, soreness or irritation. These little bottles of Freezone contain just enough to rid the feet of every hard corn, soft corn, corn between the toes and the callouses on bottom of feet. So easy! So simple. Why wait? No humbug! Free speech is no excuse for talking too much.

A rolling hat gathers a lot of mud.

A Feeling of Security

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Try to be satisfied with the best you can get.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Warning as to Our Waning Vitality

(Dr Lee Hermer Sutton, M. D.)

Every man should take stock of his physical condition just as frequently as he takes stock of his financial condition, thereby learning his weak spots and taking measures to repair them before it is too late.

In the winter or spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a tonic. One that will do the spring "house-cleaning," an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. This blood tonic, extracted from wild roots and barks, was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by the million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's always efficacious in the winter or spring when the blood is run down and you need a wholesome tonic. This is nature's tonic, which restores the tone of the stomach, activity of the liver and steadiness to the nerves, strengthening the whole system. Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package of tablets.

Then to keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take castor oil or a vegetable pill, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap, and sugar-coated, to be had at most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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