MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Not fewer than 100,000 American troops, it is believed by military experts at Washington, are ready to take their place in the battle line in France to withstand the German attack or to assist in a counter-attack. General March said he had no such information.

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"Whatever may be the present ground held by the Germans; whatever sacrifice of men the situation must entail the allies will see it through and will win," said Major General March, acting chief of staff, United States army.

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"Entirely new in this warfare, the Americans worked like the best veterans in the battle of the Somme," says a wounded French captain who has been brought back to Paris from the battlefield. He is quoted in La Liberte.

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A message from David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain, calling upon the United States to send "American re-enforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time," was read by Lord Reading, British high commissioner to the United States, at a dinner given in New York in his honor.

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Washington has been informed officially that General Foch, the French chief of staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the allied and American forces in France.

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With the American Army in France an American patrol, consisting of a regimental intelligence officer, a sergeant and three men, took four prisoners from a German outpost position. The Americans quietly slipped up behind and covered six Germans. Two of the men ran and were killed when they refused to halt.

... order issued at Cleveland, O., by United States District Attorney Wertz and United States Marshal Lapp prohibits subjects of Germany and Austria from working or riding on lake vessels, freight or passenger, this summer.

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Sergt. Maj. Charles P. Taft, son of former President Taft, who is with the American army in France, has been recommended through the regular military channels for promotion to a commissioned officer.

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The fabricated hull of the West Grove, an 8,800-ton steel ship built for the United States government, was launched at a Pacific port just 62 days after the laying of the keel. This is claimed to be a world's record for this type of shipbuilding.

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Three miners were killed and a fourth is still entombed in the Ironton mine near Bessemer, Mich., as a result of a cave-in.

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Foreign

The seizure of the Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch government, in a statement in the Official Gazette, as an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling. The government takes issue with the proclamation of President Wilson regarding the decision of the United States, saying it contains assertions which are contrary to the facts.

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Three persons, two of them young women, were wounded in a battle between troops and a mob of anti-conscriptionists at Quebec. The clash occurred while soldiers were removing firearms from hardware stores to the citadel to keep them from falling into the hands of the rioters. Cavalry troops dispersed 10,000 rioters by charging on them.

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An official dispatch to Washington from France said the chaplain and two nuns of the hospital of St. Elizabeth at Antwerp have been executed by the Germans. They were killed in the courtyard of the barracks at the same time as the Belgian oculist, Dr. De Mits.

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As a result of charges brought by the public prosecutor, a court-martial at Athens has ordered the criminal prosecution of former King Constantine.

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The prefect of Sassari has sequestered estates valued at a half million lire owned by Admiral von Tirpitz in Sardinia, says a Rome dispatch.

UNITED STATES AT WAR ONE YEAR

Expansion of Armed Forces Outstanding Feature of Period.

1,528,924 MEN IN THE ARMY

Official Review of Twelve Months' Activities Shows What Various Departments of Government Have Done.

The United States has been an active participant in the great world war for one year. At the opening of the second year the government committee on public information has issued a review of the first twelve months of hostilities, showing what has been done by various branches of the government to place the United States in a position to play an effective part in the ultimate defeat of Germany and her allies. The committee on public information says that all statements contained in the following summary of the review are authorized by the war department, navy department, United States shipping board and treasury department.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 men, now is made up of 10,698 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, numbered 3,733 officers and 76,713 men; now it comprises 16,893 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,360 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,839 men.

...candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

Corps of Engineers.

At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railways and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railways, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department.

Since the outbreak of war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about $14,000,000 and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been $4,756,503,185.

The ordnance storage properties embrace separate warehouse buildings and miles of railroad siding, all comprehended within the depot premises, which are inclosed by electrically charged wire barriers and lighted and patrolled with unremitting vigilance.

...slightly more than twice the cost of building the Panama canal. The contractors' profits on the several contracts averaged only 2.98 per cent.

Air Service.

The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the $640,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of $691,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men, 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kaleidoscopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines, as follows: For flyers at ground schools and flying fields; for mechanics at the flying fields and at over a dozen different factories; for photographers, balloonists, adjutants, supply officers, engineer officers, armorers, and instructors of mechanics.

Development of Navy.

The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

VAST EXTENSION OF FEDERAL POWER

TO CONTROL SHIPS NOW IS ASKED OF CONGRESS IN FLETCHER'S BILL.

Senator Is Aiming at Enemy Activities to Provide Germany With Fleet After the War—Board Thwarts Efforts of Teuton Capitalists.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Vast extension of Federal powers over shipbuilding, shipping rates, docks and terminals has been asked of the Congress by the Shipping Board, and is proposed in two bills introduced by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, after conference with Chairman Hurley. The President would be authorized by the legislation to prescribe through the Shipping Board charter and freight rates and to take over ships, docks, wharves and terminal facilities in one bill, and the second measure, amending the law creating the Shipping Board, would extend its authority over ownership and transfer of vessels, existing or under construction. Both bills have been referred to the Commerce Committee.

In explaining the new legislation Senator Fletcher said the Shipping Board had discovered and thwarted attempts of German capital to obtain control of vessels owned or under construction in the United States, for present profit as well as to provide Germany with a merchant fleet after the war. To enlarge the powers of the board to deal with such attempts is one of the chief purposes of the proposed law. Besides authorizing the President to prescribe "rates, terms and conditions" under which American...

CIVIL WAR EVER GOING ON

Two Classes of Germs in the Human Body That Are Constantly Engaged in Strife.

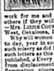
Our bodies always contain the two classes of microbes or germs—the benevolent and the malevolent—and the processes of life, from the cradle to the grave, consist of a constant conflict between these two classes, Dr. W. H. Vail writes in the Christian Herald. When the benevolent germs are in the ascendency we are well and everything prospers; but when the malevolent microbes have the upper hand we are miserable and everything puts on jaundiced hues. This concretely describes our condition from day to day. Again, we must not forget that as long as we maintain our health up to, or near, what we call par, we are immune to the ravages or inroads of the germs which cause disease and deaths, whether through the processes of fevers or inflammations, or both. We know that not over half of the people who swallow the germs of typhoid fever suffer from the fever, and the inference is that those who fail to contract the disease, in spite of having swallowed the microbes, were immune from the fact that they were enjoying a state of health that enabled them to throw off the poison instead of allowing it to remain in the system and, through the process of fermentation, to develop the fever. To the end that we may maintain this condition of immunity, it is of the utmost importance that we should eat only such food as shall be readily assimilated and masticate thoroughly what we eat, remembering that every atom of food that is placed in the stomach, not in condition to be readily assimilated, lowers the system below par just to that extent and renders it subject to the inroads of whatever poisonous germs may gain an entrance into the system, whether with our food or through the air we breathe. Live in the fresh air as much as possible.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. Lizzie Courtney, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.



PREVENT ABORTION IN COWS!

Quite Different.

"My money is clean spent."

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

MARCH TO VICTORY

GRENADE RECEPTION FOR A HUN ATTACK

This Poilu in the first line trenches "somewhere where the battles rages" is ready to fire a rifle grenade into the ranks of the oncoming Teutons.

To Spend Fifty Millions For Workers' Homes

Government Plans to House Its Big New Army of Shipbuilders.

TO BE DONE IN RECORD TIME

Community Houses, Equipped Like Club, for Single Men—Homes With All Modern Conveniences for Married Men—Standardization for High Speed.

By JAMES H. COLLINS.

In a hastily remodeled suite of Washington offices today sits a man who has a war task that appeals to the imagination.

Between now and July 1 he is to build $50,000,000 worth of homes for workers in Uncle Sam's new shipbuilding army, which is being mobilized from the picked mechanics of every state in the union.

This army will number something like 40,000 men. Fifty million dollars invested in houses for a work force of that size gives $125 per man. That seems rather a limited sum of money with which to provide anybody with warm sanitary living quarters, having baths, hot and cold water, steam heat, electric light, modern kitchen facilities, and all the comforts of home. Yet this man is going to make his $125 per man suffice for the job and carry out his construction in record time.

It is interesting to figure with him a little—if you just remember that present figures must be rough estimates to a certain extent.

First of all, he can eliminate a large proportion of this shipbuilding army, because many of the new shipyards are handy to cities with ample housing and all conveniences, and Uncle Sam will solve the housing problem in those places by improving the transportation service between a man's work and his home. But other shipyards have been created in undeveloped spots along our wide stretches of seacoast, and in these places it becomes necessary to provide workers with modern living...

...of the work in building a single house, as anyone who has paid the bills will know, consists in sawing, cutting, and fitting the material.

Everything Cut to Fit.

With standardization of every possible item, most of this cutting and fitting will be done in factories and the material shipped ready to be put together by carpenters and plumbers. Second, the cost of housing an individual was reduced to a most reasonable figure. It is still too early to give totals in dollars and cents, but present estimates indicate that the investment in these community homes for single workers will not exceed $350 per man this including living quarters, baths, community lounges for each club of 25 men, kitchen and mess-hall facilities, heating and lighting—everything. If all the housing appropriation for shipworkers were spent on these community dwellings homes would be provided for about 125,000 men, or nearly one-third the whole emergency shipbuilding army.

But many of the new shipworkers will be married men with families, and for them separate dwellings are being built. Something like 50 types of five, six, and seven room cottages have been studied and reduced to standards in the same way. Everything is calculated for quick, economical, durable construction. Each separate dwelling will have its bathroom, heating, lighting, and kitchen equipment. Moreover, great pains have been taken to avoid any appearances of standardization or monotony in exterior design. Only the materials and inside appointments have been reduced to standards while exterior lines and ornament may be modified according to local conditions to secure individuality and beauty. That is not all.

The plans have been drawn for these individual family cottages with the idea of permanence. In so far as possible, they will be erected at shipyard sites which are fairly certain to be permanent. Single men are free to move to temporary employment for the war and disperse if shipyards are abandoned when peace comes. Married men with families cannot do this, of course, so they will be assigned to the permanent yards as fast as possible with the expectation that they may live there for years.

The plans take into account not only the provision of homes for them when they are shifted into shipbuilding to meet the war emergency, but the purchase of their own homes on installment payments equivalent to rent if they feel that the new locality is a suitable one in which to work and live, and bring up a family.

Present estimates indicate that the family houses can be erected for considerably less than $3,000 each. This does not include the cost of land, nor has that been figured in the building of community houses for single men.

The major part of this great building program will have been completed by the 1st of July. Some idea of its magnitude may be given by comparison with other building operations. On a peace time basis an equal investment would build five Woolworth buildings or two Equitable buildings.

Hearing for All Comers.

Naturally the magnitude of a building program like that and the promptness with which it must be carried out appeals to the imagination not only of the shipyard workers who are to live in these buildings and the American citizens who are interested in them as part of our war program, but to many persons who wish to assist with advice, plans, inventions, and special schemes and devices for speeding up the job. To the offices where this program is being carefully laid out have come in the past few weeks men with all sorts of proposals for the building of houses and dormitories in record time, and of many kinds of emergency materials and construction. Those having the project in hand have given a hearing to all comers, and moreover, gone afield themselves to investigate promising new methods. In the end, however, as the outcome of careful investigation and plans, these shipyard dwellings will be erected pretty much on standard lines of tried and proven materials with all elements of speed and economy centered in standardization of materials and large-scale building by well-equipped contractors with capable organizations.

CAMOUFLAGE WAS PUZZLE TO HUNS

Originated by French Painter in 1914, Serving as Ordinary Artilleryman.

NOW ONE OF WAR'S SCIENCES

That Section of French Army Now Has Over 2,000 Men, Artists, Scene Painters, Engineers, Etc.—Many Tricks Employed.

Paris.—"Camouflage" that has come to be one of the sciences of modern warfare, was originated at Toul, France, during the early days of August, 1914.

...painted to represent a tree that stood between the French and German front lines in the Champagne region.

The French had been operating at a decided disadvantage, as the Germans held the high ground from which they could carry out their observations at ease. The commandant noticed the tree that had been swept clean of its branches and foliage through shell and machine gun fire. At night he called in his camouflage squad and confided a plan to them.

A week later a squad of sappers crept out on a dark night and dug a ditch on the French side of the tree. The trunk was attacked from beneath the ground by saws that had been liberally dosed with oil and cut away. Long, steel-tipped peevies such as the Main lumbermen carry...

KENTUCKY NEWS

Items of Interest From All Sections of the State

Bardwell.—Interest is keen in the organization of boys' tomato clubs in Carlisle county.

Paducah.—Stricken with paralysis while ironing, Miss Mattie W. Norman, 58 years old, died a few hours later.

Richmond.—Orders have been sent to Western Kentucky for the first car of seed corn for Madison county growers, with a number of prominent farmers and business men standing sponsor for it. About 500 bushels have been signed by the growers.

Maysville.—A merger of the congregations of the First and the Central Presbyterian churches here was perfected when the membership voted to consolidate the two churches. Both are wealthy congregations. They have been separated since the Civil War.

Danville.—Jerry Hooper, of Parksville, says that practically all peaches were killed by the severe winter. Many of the trees were killed also. Mr. Hooper has a very fine peach orchard. He says that there will be plenty of pears and an abundance of strawberries and raspberries.

Mayfield.—Since taking over the plant of the Mayfield Water & Light Company the city officials have made reduced rates and made other plans for the convenience of the public. Electricity for cooking is being furnished at 4 cents per kilowatt hour and the price for lights is 10 cents per kilowatt hour.

Paducah.—Robert H. Young, a civil engineer of Louisville, has been making road surveys in Crittenden county the past few days, and has about completed the contract. Crittenden county soon will begin improvement of roads under state aid. The contract will amount to many thousand dollars.

Paris.—Police Judge Ernest Martin assessed a fine of $22.50 against J. B. Kenton for trying out the speed limit of his automobile. Mayor E. B. January witnessed the performance, and securing the number of the machine, wrote to Frankfort for the name of the owner of the machine. Mr. Kenton paid the fine.

Louisa.—A fireman named Boyle and Pearl Thompson, a brakeman, were killed when a C. & O. freight train was wrecked near the mouth of Beaver creek. A tree had slipped on the track and the engine and several cars turned over. The engineer escaped. Thompson was a son of former County Judge John H. Thompson, of this place.

Irvine.—By a decree of the Estill circuit court, handed down by Judge Adams, Mrs. Sid Stacey wins the right to $26,000, which represents back royalties on valuable producing oil lands and one-seventieth interest in the big McKinney lease in Estill county, that she had sold for $75 as a minor, and without knowledge of the value of the land.

Lexington.—Skeptics said it could not be done, but it has been. The first of the colored eggs, with its tints controlled by the color of the dye capsules fed to the hens ten days ago, has been produced at the University of Kentucky. This egg is a bright red inside. The shell has a pinkish tint. Other colors will be experimented with.

Flemingsburg.—Dr. Carlton, veterinarian of this city, has received from France an undelivered letter which he had sent to N. L. Friedland, who had made his home with the doctor and who joined the army some months...

Paducah.—Prayers for the success of the United States and her allies are being offered up by the churches of Paducah.

Paducah.—Farmers in mass meeting urged the Commissioners of McCracken county to employ a farm agent immediately, emphasizing the great need of such an assistant to the growers.

Ashland.—Whigg Weaver, aged 17 years, an employe of the Hayward plant of the Ashland Fire-Brick Co., fell from a freight train on which he was riding at the Enterprise station and was fatally injured. He was thrown against a pile of ties near the depot.

Elkton.—Tom McGehee, 68 years old, was given a five-year term in the penitentiary in the circuit court here for the killing of Dick Wells on Rabbit Ridge, in North Todd county, September 25, 1916. His 18-year-old grandson, Taylor McGehee, was acquitted of the same charge.

Maysville.—The shortest session of a Circuit Court ever held in Kentucky, as far as known by the oldest attorneys in this section, was the March term of the Robertson Circuit Court. It was convened, the grand and petit juries sworn in and court adjourned two hours after convening.

Nicholasville.—During a storm lightning killed two mares and a milch cow belonging to P. T. Foster on his farm about three miles east of town. The lightning struck two barns on the farm at the same time, although they were some distance apart. The cow was in one of the barns and the horses were behind the other one.

West Point.—Charles Frederick Stugard, 8-year-old son of Frederick Stugard, superintendent of the Kosmosdale cement plant, near here, was crushed to death beneath a cement tram car. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cable controlling the car. The boy's skull was crushed at an ear severed.

Lexington.—Two hundred drafted men from Kentucky and Indiana will probably be sent to the University of Kentucky for special training in mechanical industries, Captain H. N. Royden, commandant of the university battalion, said in discussing the visit of Captain Max Garber, United States Infantry, to the university recently.

Winchester.—What is thought to have been ground glass was found in candy purchased at a confectioner's shop in this city by three young ladies. The fragments of gritty stuff were found concealed cleverly in particles of nut, which the candy contained. The sweet was a well-known brand sold generally on the market.

Maysville.—Two teachers and twenty pupils, members of the high school domestic science class, were seriously poisoned from eating food of their own preparation. Prompt medical aid was called and all recovered. Several of the pupils suffered severely. A thorough investigation into the matter has been ordered by Superintendent Caplinger, head of the school.

Paris.—Judge George Batterton, in County Court, took departure from the custom heretofore pursued by the courts of Paris, when he confiscated six quarts of whisky taken from a negro bootlegger by sending it to Massie hospital to be used under the supervision of the hospital management. Heretofore whisky taken from bootleggers has been poured into the streets.

Paducah.—With an acute labor situation confronting them manufacturers of Paducah, at a meeting, decided to have a survey made of the country within a radius of fifty miles of Paducah to ascertain the number of men and women possible to secure for factories and other enterprises. There is a sentiment for an industrial agent and likely one will be employed in the near future.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

"A" GOOD HOUSE FOR THE WAR LITTERS

You Can Move the A-Shaped House on Its Runners From Field to Field or From a Dirty Place to a Clean Location.

MOVABLE HOUSES SUITED TO HOGS

A-Shaped Type Especially Adapted to Beginner in Swine Business.

GOOD IN SUMMER AND WINTER

Front Can Be Closed in Colder Climates—Afford Needed Shelter for Sow and Litter—Lanterns Will Supply Heat.

Movable or colony hog houses are especially suited to the needs of the farmer just starting in the hog business and also for pig club members who are doing their part to help the 15 per cent increase needed in hog population. These houses, especially where the winters are mild, will meet all the needs of hogs for shelter both from the hot sun of summer and the dampness and storm of winter. They can be moved from field to field as the pigs are changed from one grazing crop to another. Their use makes it easy to keep the hogs healthy, as the house can be moved as soon as one place becomes unclean.

A-Shaped House.

Two types—the box-shaped house and the A-shaped house—are described by specialists of the United States department of agriculture in a recent publication. This article deals with the construction of the smaller or A-shaped shelter. The A-shaped house shown in the accompanying illustration and plans, is 8 feet wide and 6 feet from back to front. The foundation is made of three runners of 4 by 4-inch material or straight poles. A floor of 1-inch material is nailed to the three runners. Pieces 2 by 4 inches are nailed along the outside of the floor to keep the sides from spreading at the bottom.

The sides are built on the ground and then set up. Each side is made of six 1 by 12-inch boards 8 feet long. These are held together by two 2 by 4-inch crosspieces...

...fastened together by a saddle of two 1 by 6-inch boards.

There should also be a board nailed across the front to help hold the sides. As a framework for the back, 2 by 4-inch pieces are placed upright 2 feet from each side and nailed to the floor and sides. A crosspiece is put in 2 feet from the floor. The back boards are nailed to this framework and to the sides. A guard rail should be placed across the back the same as on the sides. The sides should be fastened firmly together so that no storm will blow them down. The cracks should be covered with batten. Guy wires should be put in place to keep the house from blowing over if in an exposed position.

For Fattening Pigs.

The A-type house is very good for a few fattening pigs and may be used to house a sow and litter in warmer climates. In sections where cold winters are experienced the front should be closed in. This will make a good shelter for a sow and her spring litter. If the front is to be closed this should be decided before the house is built. This is necessary for two reasons. First, provision for ventilation should be made, which can be done by inserting three or four 6-inch pieces of 2 by 4-inch material at the apex and spiking the sides firmly to them, thus providing a series of 2-inch spaces for ventilation. The saddle-boards are raised. Second, the insertion of the blocks to provide for ventilation will change the angle at which the boards for the back are cut.

In building the front proceed the same as with the back. The door should be 22 inches by 3 feet. If the front is closed the window in the front should be on hinges so that it may be opened to give ventilation.

If the weather is severe at farrowing time, one or two lighted lanterns hung in the top of the house will make it quite comfortable for the young pigs.

GET THIS CIRCULAR ON MOVABLE SWINE HOUSES

Proper housing is important in increasing hog production. Good houses reduce the amount of feed consumed and prevent losses from exposure, especially with the early spring litters.

Plan of A-Shaped Hog House; Closed Front on Left—Provision for Ventilation Shown in Small Diagram.

MATERIAL NEEDED TO MAKE A-SHAPED HOG HOUSE

CHANGE IN THE FARMER'S LIFE

"Making a Living" Idea Has Developed Into a "Money Making Fact."

A few years ago—and not so many at that—most farmers were satisfied if they saw ahead of them the opportunity to make a fair living, a reasonable competence in their failing years, and an assurance of an existence for their families. They worked hard, and tilled their acres with this end in view. Honest struggle, earnest effort and a true conception of upright manhood, together with the increasing knowledge that upon the fruits of their endeavor rested the structure of the world, whose people had to be fed and maintained. Economy in method, improved conditions of working, have added to the farmer's possibilities, and today instead of being a plodder for an existence, which his early training had bred into him, he has become the bulwark of the nation, and, as such, has become elevated to a position where his word and his work are recognized as the factors it was always intended they should be. He is now the man of business—of big business. He has forced an appreciation of his work, and the true value has been placed upon it. The big men of the country today are the farmers, who, with business acumen and forensic forethought are able to tell you—from their books—what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat or a pound of wool.

All of which is intended to prove that farming is a business, as much as banking or selling a suit of clothes. It is an industrial business, with more certain profits than accompany any other line of trade. It is a manufacturing enterprise, devoid of any of the dangers that the frills of fashion's follies and desires force upon ordinary pursuits. Food is something that all must have and the farmer produces it. The cheaper it can be produced the less will be the cost to the consumer. And this is one of the chief thoughts of the farmer. Within the memory of the ten-year-old boy there have been improvements in machinery, changes in methods, scientific discoveries of chem...

LIVE STOCK NOTES