

IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

BY WM. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, 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. 13 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

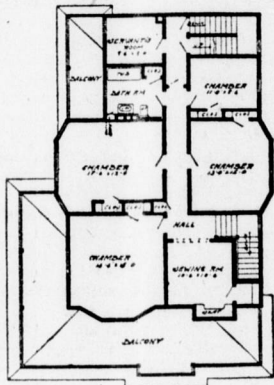
In the building of a town situated in a rolling country the level tracts are usually the first to be occupied. Next come those which are easily and inexpensively graded, and finally the side hill lots, offering problems in building that many people are prone to avoid.

The situation on a hill side or gentle slope, however, is exceedingly attractive. It offers, first, a fine outlook. The houses overtop each other like the seats in a theater, and each commands not only a larger view, but more of the sunshine, more of the breeze, and a certain amount of added privacy which cannot be secured when all the houses are on the same level. In fact, the fundamental principle in selecting the site for a home is to find a rising piece of ground which will afford good drainage, and also add to the dignity of the house to be placed on it. The early treatises on the building of an English dwelling make the narrow terrace, banked against the foundation, a vital part of the design; and the tendency of the ordinary present day builders to set the house high above the ground is due not entirely to a desire to avoid deep excavation, but comes as the result of this old idea of a terrace and a little formal garden to connect the house with its surroundings.

The high hill, therefore, or a part of it, in the form of a hillside lot, should offer no insurmountable difficulty to the builder. But following out the idea of the terrace he should strive for a design fitted to the larger

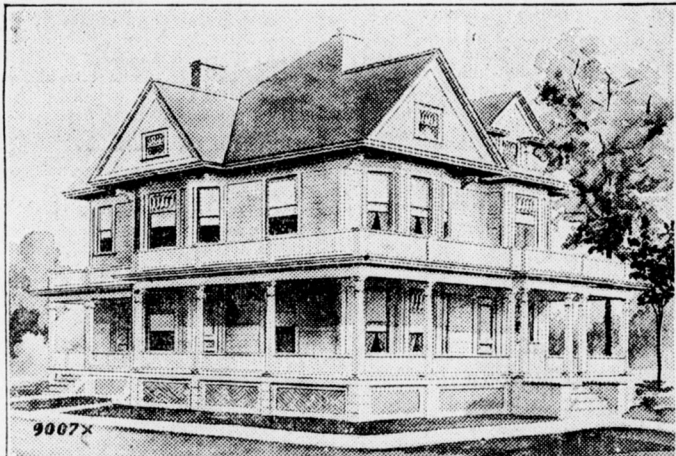
house suitable for a hilltop or high rise of ground. It is not difficult to imagine the delights of a summer evening on this wide expanse of porch if this house were on an elevation high above the surrounding dwellings. The building is 36 feet wide and 51 feet in length. It has a reception hall, 15 feet square and the parlor is 15 feet, 6 inches by 14 feet, 6 inches in size. A delightful living room is provided that is 17 feet by 15 feet. The dining room is the same size. The kitchen is 13 feet, 6 inches, by 16 feet, 10 inches.

Access is had to the second floor by a good sized stairway leading from the reception hall. One of the features of the second floor is a sewing room, which every woman will appreciate. This room is 10 feet, 6 inches square.

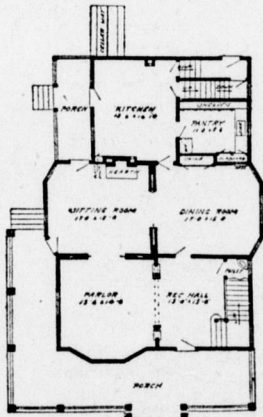


Second Floor Plan.

There is one bedroom 15 feet, 6 inches, by 15 feet, another 17 feet, 6 inches, by 13 feet, and a third bedroom 13 feet by 15 feet. The servant's room is 9 feet, 6 inches by 8 feet. The bathroom is 9 feet, 6 inches by 7 feet, 6 inches. A noticeable feature about



elevation upon which the house is to be placed. In the country, where one usually has a larger area from which to pick a site, the problem is much simpler—room must of course be allowed for the stable or garage. Ease of access must be considered, and also the relation of the dwelling to other parts of the property. But if it has been decided to place the house on the side of a knoll certain things must be studied in order to secure the best results. The shape of the knoll itself should determine the contour of the house. Placed on a hilltop where the ground falls away in all directions, the lines of the house should conform to those of the site. The slope of the roof should repeat that of the hillside.



First Floor Plan.

Flipped or hooded, pierced by low dormers and spreading out over the hilltop in long and pleasing lines, such a house will add to the beauty of the landscape and well repay the extra care given to the design. Since its site is high its windows and porches will afford a pleasing view, and unless the ground is heavily wooded no over or lookout will be needed. When desirable that a portion of the house should be more elevated care should be taken to make the tower wide and low, and the pitch of its roof the same as that of the mass of the building. The design here shown is a type of

this house is the large amount of closet room offered. There are six closets, all of good size.

This house can be built at a moderate cost and will afford much delight to the owner if placed on a rise of ground on account of the abundance of light offered by the numerous windows. A feature of modern construction which is based on sanitary principles, is an abundance of sunlight which is deemed essential to happiness and good health. Home builders are coming more and more to appreciate these essentials in construction, and it certainly is vital to the welfare of the race.

This house is estimated to cost sixty-five hundred dollars when built substantially of good grade materials.

RACE OF MEN WERE GIANTS

Bones Recently Found Show Gigantic Stature and a Low Order of Intelligence.

Eleven skeletons of primitive men, with foreheads sloping directly back from the eyes, and with two rows of teeth in the front upper jaw, have been uncovered in Craigshill at Elensburg, Wash. They were found about twenty feet below the surface, twenty feet back from the face of the slope, in a cement rock formation over which was a layer of shale. The rock was perfectly dry.

The jaw bones, which easily break, are so large that they will go around the face of the man of today. The other bones are also much larger than those of the ordinary man. The femur is twenty inches long, indicating, scientists say, a man eighty inches tall.

J. P. Munson, professor of biology in the state normal school, who lectured before the International Biological college in Austria last summer, visited the spot and pronounced them the bones of a primitive man. The teeth in front are worn almost down to the jaw bones, due, Dr. Munson says, to eating uncooked foods and crushing hard substances with the teeth. The sloping skull, he says, shows an extremely low order of intelligence, far earlier than that of the Indians known to the whites.

Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

Girls of sixteen and even younger often write me for complexion formulas and I always feel like saying the same thing to them all: "My dear children, you have it in your own hands to possess not only a good, but very likely a beautiful, complexion."

And if I did say this thing I should be speaking the absolute truth.

Now let us consider the complexion defects which afflict so many girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen. Pimples, oily skin and large pores are the chiefest ones, and these are largely attributable to unhygienic habits. The proof of the statement is that girls who are looked after very carefully and who are warned by their mothers against mental excitement, rarely have them. Left to their own judgments about their health, the girls with complexion worries have neglected their bowels, ignored the importance of the hot bath, been lazy about exercise, have eaten coarse or highly seasoned foods, have drunk too much ice water, have slept in close rooms and done everything else they ought not to have done. Of what benefit to these young ostriches would cosmetics be? Their heads are buried in the sand of ignorance as to the needs of their own little bodies, and there is nothing to do but wake up their understanding as to the operations of nature herself.

There is that much abused organ, the liver, to which is entrusted so many of the chemical processes of the body. If it is clogged through having too much work thrown upon it as in gourmandizing or when deprived of the mechanical action needed to stimulate the flow of its juices, as in a sedentary life, it is not ordinary waste matter which is thrown back into the blood, but foreign products which no organ knows what to do with. It is in this condition, the existence of poisonous matter, which gives rise to so many complexion defects, and, when the liver is so clogged there is nothing to do but give the system a complete clearing out. An innocent little dose of castor oil, bought at the drug store for ten cents and doctored with five drops of brandy to keep it from griping, will start the liver to a better action through freely moving the bowels. The oil must be taken on an empty stomach on going to bed, and the next morning it is wise to take a bottle of citrate of magnesia to start the movement of the intestines and further clear them.

A diet of laxative foods after this will continue the good work of keeping the bowels in easy order, all fresh fruits, cooked rhubarb, cooked and raw prunes, spinach and greens coming under this head. As a beautifier to the skin, and a gentle laxative, molasses, too, is unequalled, but it is necessary to get the very dark, rich kind and eat it with coarse bread, such as graham and rye, whose rough grain is very beneficial in clearing the bowels. A sufficient quantity of pure drinking water between meals, this taken hot or cold, is required, and if a squeeze of lemon juice is added to the hot water at least once a day the complexion is further cleared. Other drinks of a freshening sort to the skin might be sassafras and spearmint tea. The sassafras is prepared by steeping the roots in boiling water, and the infusion may be taken hot or cold.

This getting of the bowels in good order and keeping them so with fresh foods and drinking water is required for the preliminary treatment of every skin trouble—pimples, large pores, oily condition, discolorations and sallowness. Even freckles, those teasing little skin sprites which are so hard to banish, are more easily dispersed and dimmed if the bowels are cleared first.

As to other foods useful for clearing the complexion, milk, sweet and sour, is undoubtedly beautifying, milk possessing the lactic acid which bleaches the skin, and being about the most natural of all foods to the stomach. Sweet butter is also preferable to salt, while a liberal diet of green salads, prepared with olive oil and lemon juice, through the help they give in the digesting of heavier foods, is certainly to be recommended. The anemic girl who needs all the nourishment she can get should, however, take her salad with mayonnaise, which is in a way quite solid food and easily digested as well. In fact, the more olive oil the thin, pale girl takes the better, and it would do her far more good than harm if she consumed, besides, four raw eggs a day.

Needle Work Bit.

A little piece of needle work that a woman who embroiders can finish in a couple of hours or so is in linen of flat bow shape stamped around the edge for scalloping and at each side the center for two big eyelets. The rabbit that falls below this place is also stamped for scalloping and with a small pattern on the end. The eyelets are to be threaded with a velvet ribbon bow.

Social Forms and Entertainments

"Ignorant" Asks Questions. Am going to entertain a young ladies' doras. Can you tell me something new to serve—only four things. One of the guests will bring a friend whom none of us ever met. Am I supposed to introduce her to the guests, or is her hostess? Will you kindly tell me how a girl's name "Adelaide" is pronounced, also "Adele?"—Ignorant.

Try this for your menu; it may not be new, but is a happy combination: First, halves of chilled canteloupe, then creamed sweetbreads and mushrooms (canned), green peas, rolls, cherry sherbet. If you can work in a salad course, have halves of pears with mayonnaise.

Either you or the hostess of the stranger may make the introductions; either is proper.

Pronounce "Adelaide" this way, "Ad-el-aid," and "Adele" with the mark over the first "e" is "Ad-da-lee," without the mark over the "e" it is generally called "Adell."

Better Not.

How should a boy ask a girl if he wants to kiss her? On parting at night, should he ask her if he can kiss her?—Billy.

Never, never, Billy boy, ask a girl to kiss you unless you're a man grown and you feel very sure that "she" is the girl of all girls whom you wish to make your wife. Let this be your rule: Do not ask a girl to do anything for you that you would not want your sister to do. Girls are perfectly delightful chums and comrades, but treat them as such; don't take the bloom of the rosebud or the blush from the peach, but treat your girl friends with all the reverence and protection that is their due and your privilege to give. Don't kiss, and don't hug. I wish I could write all this in capitals, so as to attract the attention of every boy and every girl who are good enough to read our department.

From "Sunshine."

I have been reading the questions, and have noticed many useful answers. Do you think there is harm in two young girl friends of sixteen spending a day at a park in their home town without their parents? And is there harm in having a gentleman friend of your own age at your home?—Sunshine.

I see no harm in going quietly to the park together and behaving like young girls should, nor in having a man visitor at your home with the permission of your parents. Men are not ogres, and I regret to say that it is often because girls are so very careless with themselves that we are forced to be on guard. If girls realized that they must act so as to preserve their dignity, men would soon get over attempting to take any liberties.

Farewell Surprise Party.

I have planned to have a party for a friend who is to move to another town.

There are to be about twelve girls about thirteen or fourteen years old. Could you suggest some games and a menu for a light lunch? This is to be a surprise.—Topsy.

I feel sure, my dear, that with all the suggestions in today's paper that you will find just what you want for your party. All you will have to do is to explain to your guests that it is to be a surprise, so I would give the invitations verbally. If you want to get up a jolly present for the going-away friend, that could easily be arranged when you ask them.

When to Wear Them.

I enjoy your hints to the needy so much that I thought I would come to you for advice and also to settle an argument. On what occasions are silk hose (all colors) worn? I contend that they are to be worn with "dressed up" dresses and not with a street suit. Am I wrong? Please answer this plainly, so I may show your answer to the other party.—Lettie.

With most people silk stockings are a question of cost, and not propriety. They may be worn on every occasion, with street suits and boudoir gowns, and with the simplest morning gowns in the kitchen.

The Proper Thing to Do.

In acknowledging a formal invitation, should one use note paper or the correspondence card? Is it ever permissible to attend a card party without having sent an acceptance?—J. W.

Either stationery is proper; of late the correspondence card seems in favor, marked with monogram, crest or street number, or all three.

Card party invitations should be accepted or regretted at once, and no one should go without notifying the hostess of their intention to attend. MME. MERRI.

The KITCHEN CABINET



SO LONG as you think that someone else will do what you neglect—so long as you rail against misrule, yet fail to defend your civic rights—so long as you believe that your influence is not needed, and that without you there will be a majority sufficient to prevail for the many, the few shall continue to drag us into the chasm. —Herbert Kaufman.

SUMMER VEGETABLES.

For those who enjoy a vegetable garden of their own, no plant will give more satisfaction than Swiss Chard. It is good the season through, during the growing season. Cook it in boiling water as any vegetable is cooked, then dress it with butter, vinegar and sliced hard cooked eggs as spinach is served, or it may be served cold as a salad. It will grow up again and again new tender leaves, so that it is an easy vegetable to care for.

Lettuce that has become too old and tough for eating fresh may be cooked and served as one does spinach. It makes a pleasant variety for the daily menu. Lettuce soup is another method of using the old tough leaves. This is made as one does any cream soup.

The color of peas and asparagus as well as spinach and any of the greens is a brighter green if the kettle in which the vegetable is cooked is left uncovered during the cooking.

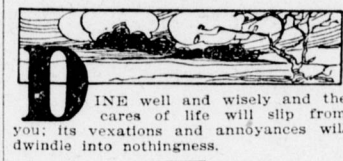
A pretty way of serving new peas or asparagus is to prepare them with a rich white sauce, then hollow out rolls, butter well inside and brown, then fill the centers with the creamed vegetable, and serve hot.

Spanish Beans.—Take a half cup of sliced onions, stewed until tender, one cup of stewed beans, one cup of stewed tomatoes. Boil until thick enough to serve on a dinner plate. Season with butter, salt and cayenne pepper.

Young beets will cook in an hour or less. Remove the skins after dropping them into cold water, then return to the fire and chop, season with butter, pepper and salt and a few drops of vinegar. Olive oil may be used in place of butter to advantage.

String beans are most palatable cooked for an hour or more with a slice of salt pork. Season with pepper and salt, if needed add a little vinegar, and serve hot.

Celery is nice stewed. Cook until tender, then serve with a white sauce on toast.



EMERGENCY HELPS.

A list of the common injuries to mankind, and their remedies, should be posted in a conspicuous place in every home. Time means life for many accidents. Many lives are being daily lost because of not knowing what to do and acting quickly. "Wisdom is what to do next. Skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it," says David Starr Jordan.

In case of being struck by lightning, the patient should have cold water dashed in the face until recovered. For sunstroke—loosen the clothing, lay the patient in the shade and apply ice water to the head. Keep the head elevated.

For fainting, lay the patient on his back with the head lowered, allow fresh air to circulate and sprinkle with cold water. Do not try to administer whisky or any stimulant, as the muscles of swallowing are not acting and strangulation might follow.

Fire in one's clothing—Do not run, but lie down and roll over in a carpet or rug—anything to smother the fire.

Fire in a building—Crawl on the floor, as the purest air is there; cover the head with something woolen and wet, if possible.

Suffocation from inhaling illuminating gas—Get the patient into the fresh air immediately. Place on his back and keep warm, give 20 drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a tumbler of water at frequent intervals. This is a good heart stimulant any time to give a patient while waiting for the physician. Two to four drops of nuxvomica should be given every five or six hours to the asphyxiated patient.

To stop bleeding—A handful of flour bound on to the cut.

Antidotes for poison—Soda, salt, vinegar, raw eggs, mustard, sweet oil. Soda and milk are powerful remedies for poison and are in every house. Send for a doctor, but do not wait—go to work. Mustard and water when drunk freely will cause vomiting; oils of all kinds destroy poison.

If ammonia is taken by accident give new milk, olive oil, bind ice on the throat. Strychnine demands a quick emetic of Ipecac.

Nellie Maxwell.

With Her Egg Money, Maybe. An Acheson woman while on a shopping trip the other day ran across some lace for \$7.50 a yard. While she stood wondering whether she could afford to buy a couple of dollars' worth of it, a farmer's wife came along and bought the whole bolt without batting an eye.—Kansas City Journal.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 7

MALIGNANT UNBELIEF.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 3:20-35. GOLDEN TEXT—"This is the judgment, that light is come into the world and men loved the darkness rather than the light; for their works were evil."—John 3:19.

There are two kinds of unbelief depicted in this lesson, the malignant, cruel, vindictive unbelief of the Pharisees; and the incredulity, the amazement, the unbelief of the family and friends of Jesus. There are three natural divisions of this lesson; first (v. 20, 21) the unbelief of his friends who, beholding his marvelously busy life, so busy as not to take time to eat, concluded he must of necessity be insane on the subject of religion, as no other explanation would suffice. Secondly (v. 22-30) the malignant, malicious, blind unbelief of the representatives of the rulers in Jerusalem who had come down to "investigate" the popular Galilee prophet, that they might find wherewith to "accuse him." Third (v. 31-35) the unbelief of those his nearest of kin who also sought to restrain and to turn him aside if possible from his arduous labors. We have in this first section another of those wonderful gospel pictures, just a touch, but so graphic, of the eagerness of the multitudes to see and hear Jesus. Simply to hear him was enough to draw together a crowd. Yet notice his response, he would not even pause to refresh himself but the compassion of a great mission compelled him to minister unto them. What cared he for rest or refreshment?

Miracles Explained.

The multitude had studied Jesus as he performed his miracles and accounted him to be the Messiah (Matt. 12:23), but the Pharisees were not then willing to acknowledge him, for that would be to condemn themselves. However, here are these miracles that demand an explanation, and we must remember that these men came with a predetermined motive, viz., that they might find wherewith to accuse him (see v. 2 and 6.) Not accepting the plain common sense explanation and his avowed purpose in performing miracles (Mk. 2:10) they gave out that it was by the power of the Prince of Devils, Beelzebub, that Jesus performed his mighty deeds. The utter fallacy of such an accusation is shown by Jesus' reply. He did not upbraid them with anger though their accusation was the utmost limit of malignity. Jesus knew that he must needs endure just such contradictions of sinners (Isa. 63:3, 4), nevertheless he exposed their folly (v. 23-27). Jesus here gives us a fine example of logic, which is simply unanswerable. No more can a divided kingdom stand, or a divided house stand than for Satan the thief capture his booty unless he first finds or deceives the guard, than for Jesus to fight Satan and at the same time be his vassal. Satan is a "strong" man (v. 22) and he, Jesus, came to break, to overcome, that power, for he is indeed the stronger one. The subjects of Satan are his slaves.

In the revised version we find the correct translation for verse 29. "Whosoever shall blaspheme against the Holy Spirit hath never forgiveness, but is guilty of an eternal sin," thus effectually setting at rest any thought of a future probation after our life here upon this earth. If when men love their evil deeds to such an extent that they refuse to walk in the light and resolutely set their faces against the true Light, they commit the last and irremediable sin.

Sons of God by Faith.

Lastly we see the kinfolk of Jesus, including his mother, seeking to withdraw him from his conflict with the Jerusalem lawyers, or, as has been suggested, if they were among the friends mentioned at the outset seeking to protect him after this interruption by taking him away to a place of rest and quiet. Jesus was, however, not understood by his nearest and dearest kinfolk; and such has ever been the bitter grief of many of his followers, a grief that is even harder to bear than the denunciation of his enemies with all of their misrepresentation. But he who was reviled and reviled not again, who was led as a lamb to the slaughter, answers not this strange misunderstanding by any flash of anger, but in gentleness rebukes their interference with his plans and points out that his nearest and dearest are those who do his will. Jesus as our Great High Priest is here speaking not as the Son of Mary, but as the Son of Man.

The golden text throws wonderful light upon this whole lesson. He, Jesus, the Light, came into the world and we must account for him. Like Pilate, we have him on our hands. If we refuse to walk in the light we have committed the last and the irremediable sin. If we sin willfully after seeing the light, there remains no other, no more, sacrifice for sin. When in order to continue in our evil deeds which cannot stand the presence of the light, we choose rather the darkness and refuse to submit ourselves to the call of the Light, we bring ourselves under condemnation.