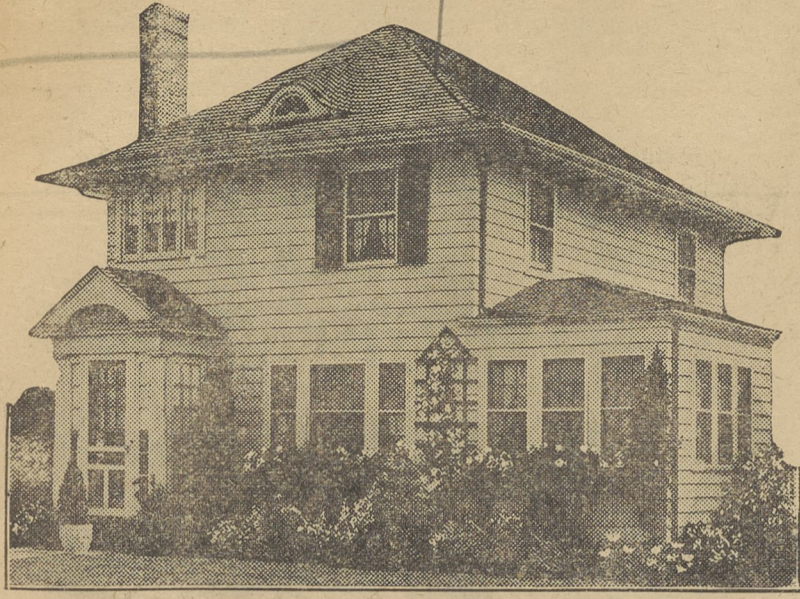


Square Type Farm Home Will Appeal to Many Prospective Home Builders



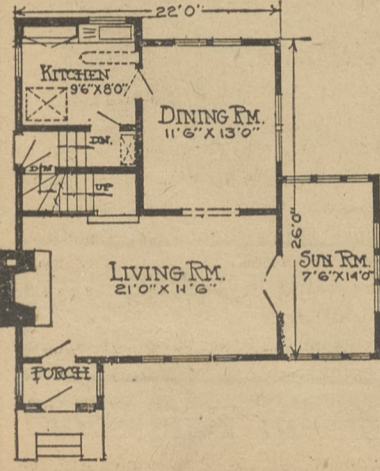
Life is only what we make it. With a pleasant home of this kind with its beautiful setting of flowers and shrubs, life could be enjoyed to its fullest extent.

By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home 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. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Modern architectural design has done much to make attractive the old-fashioned square hip roof farm home. By the addition of a sun parlor at one side and an old colonial entrance door and entry at the corner, the square type home shown in the accompanying illustration is made one that is out of the ordinary and one which will appeal to a great many prospective home builders.

This is not an expensive home to



First Floor Plan.

build as its foundation walls are nearly square and there are no angles in them. The size of the house is 22 feet by 28 feet. The living room reached directly through the entrance door is 21 feet long and 11 feet 6 inches wide. At one end is an open fireplace and at the other are double french doors leading into a sun par-

Housewife in Favor of Concrete Floors

The fact that concrete floors are fire resistive is a strong argument in favor of introducing them into the building of houses and residences. They have been found to be dry and healthful, and when these floors are immediately above basement rooms that are heated will be found to be actually much warmer than ordinary construction. The fact, too, that they are nonabsorbent and consequently easily kept clean makes them popular with many housewives. They do not squeak or vibrate and are soundproof. Such floors can be stained and then waxed. They can also be given an enamel finish. Sometimes, when the surface has just been placed and is still soft, Dutch tile can be laid, which gives the floor a vivid appearance. Frequently colored concrete tile are used to harmonize with the rest of the room and the walls.

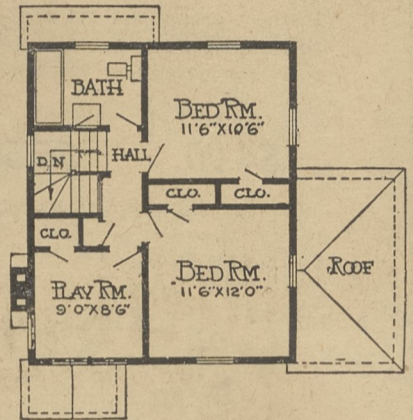
Flat Roof Success Depends on Location

The flat roof, which is so desirable in the West and Southwest, where there is little dew and no troublesome insects, would not always fit into a northern location. Though some have heard the idea expressed that such a roof proves economical in fuel consumption in the northern climate as a deep layer of snow forms a protective covering for the house. Terraced roofs, flat roofs, low-pitched and steep-pitched roofs, gable and hip, entrances, details of windows, doorways, porches, terraces, vases and garden furniture all aid in producing architectural variation.

Mahogany Is Favored Wood for Furniture

Since the early part of the Eighteenth century mahogany has been one of the most favored woods in the manufacture of furniture. However, it was first noticed by a carpenter on board Sir Walter Raleigh's ship in 1595 for its great beauty, hardness and durability. Cabinet makers were delighted with the new wood because it lent itself so well to delicate carvings; it was found to be more workable than oak and walnut. Mahogany is found in Africa, but most of it used in the United States comes from Cuba, Mexico and Central America.

lor which is 7 feet 6 inches wide by 14 feet deep. At both ends and at the side of the sun parlor are sets of three double-hung windows making the sun parlor a sunny and airy room. At the back of the living room reached through a double cased opening is the dining room 11 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. A double run of



Second Floor Plan.

stairs opening out of the rear of the living room go to the second floor and end in a central hall at one end of which is the bathroom and opening off of which are the three bedrooms. One of these rooms, 9 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, is designated on the accompanying plans as a play room but it is large enough for a single bedroom should the needs of the family require it for that use. The other two bedrooms are corner rooms, one being 11 feet 6 inches by 12 feet and the other 11 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches.

The basement of the same dimensions as the house supplies adequate rooms for a heating plant and for storage.

Prospective home builders will find in this design or one similar to it an opportunity to build a very attractive and comfortable home at a minimum of cost.

Plants Add Cheer to Kitchen Window Sill

A geranium or other plant will add cheer to the kitchen window sill when chintz and floral decorations on furniture are not used. Instead of common white muslin curtains which get so limp and require more frequent laundering, plaid or checked gingham edged with the pointed dress braids meant for gingham dresses, colored Japanese crepes, hand-dyed unbleached muslin, calico and percales, now called "grandmother," or American prints, tiny sprigged and conventionalized patterns, have character. Other color notes may be pan-holders of plain color, towels bordered with color and glass towels of lustrous Japanese cross-barred orange and white crepe and cut-outs of colored oilcloth applied on a clock shelf or on roller shades.

Bedrooms Should Be of Ample Proportions

Bedrooms need not be very large, but should have plenty of light and air, and should allow beds, dressers, chests of drawers and chairs to be placed without interfering with doors, windows or heating outlets. Cross ventilation is most desired. It is not best to have bedrooms opening directly into the living room. If possible, entrance should be from a passage or hallway. Ample clothes closets are most necessary, particularly in small houses where there is little room for storage.

Good Ventilation Is Essential in Home

Ventilating units are just as essential in the home as in factories, laundries, theaters, etc. Unit has a powerful and positive suction, and when placed in the attic or upstairs window of a dwelling, it creates a noticeable movement of air throughout the entire house. By running the ventilator 15 or 20 minutes before retiring, the house can be entirely cooled on the warmest night.

White Ceilings

Contrasting white ceilings are harsh, and many decorators have gone so far as to advocate design on them, too, claiming that they are part of the room, and should be treated as such.

Noted Author Gives Slants On Small Town

Sherwood Anderson, Novelist, Now Editor of Country Paper, Writes of Rural Life in New Book

Sherwood Anderson, famous American author, who has in turn been businessman, author, vagabond and publisher, gives a few of his reactions to life in a country town in his new book, "Hello, Towns." A few of his paragraphs are reproduced here:

"I have been out of a small town too long. . . . These people have known each other always. They must know everything about each other. I could not bear to have everything known about me.

"I do not want to be intimate with people. I have lived too long in the cities. In the cities I could go around the first corner and be lost. I was but one more figure moving through the city streets with thousands of other figures. . . . Here I can avoid no one. All will be found out about me."

I feel somewhat the same way about it. All my youth and some of my mid-years were passed in towns of from five to twenty-five thousand. The place of my birth and early childhood was even smaller—Imlay City, Mich. My father's store stood at 'The Corners,' with a hitching post and a watering trough in front of it. There was a pump at the corner and the town hotel was kat-a-corner across the way. The fair grounds were just down the road and the forbidding, inaccessible fence about them was as the gates of paradise to a half dozen barefoot urchins. There was a pigsty in our back yard and there were always baby chicks or ducks to play with.

Those were the days when a farmer drove in and exchanged so many crocks of butter for a pair of shoes. Unfortunately, the wholesalers from Detroit want to deal in cash. So we moved to a larger town.

It's a bit terrifying sometimes to contemplate how much small town folk must know about each other, and about fathers and grandmothers and uncles and aunts.

In a different way, Manhattan has this situation. But it relates to only a few. These have become so celebrated, through one reason or another, that their every move is known and watched. Perhaps they are very rich men; perhaps they are women or men whose names have been linked with national scandals or tragedies; perhaps they have become nationally known through political dealings or theatricals or music or art or writing. But that is pretty much the same the world over. Fame keeps the public eye upon them. They are never allowed to get far from the limelight. The average stranger can come and go unnoticed. He can die in his bedroom and his body may or may not be found within a week.

In the small town you face a distinct disadvantage. Anyone who cares to can find out about you and spread it to the next. Within a few hours most of a small community can get information through its various underground mediums. Whereas you know nothing about it, nor about the people who surround you. That takes time.

Yet there is a tremendous pleasure in being accepted; in being admitted to the community. And there is pleasure in being greeted upon any turn of the corner and asked about the wife and family.

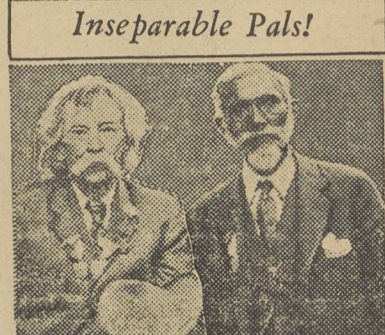
Who that has lived in such a community has forgotten the buzzing, gossiping crowd that gathered at the postoffice window at mail time, scanning the various announcements posted on the board; the giggling girls who whispered of their latest conquest; the hay rides, which perhaps are no more even in the county; the baseball lot and the race track; the mysteries of cellars and the lines of cookie jars.

For myself, how often have I thought of the boys who pooled their pennies to augment the "Diamond Dick" library in My Mann's hayloft; of the discovery of cedar bark for cigars; of the collection of tin tags from chewing tobacco.

I've thought of the song of wind in the grain tops. . . . of the coyote's cry far back in the hills. . . . of the joy that came with a ten cent seat in the gallery; as against my present boredom at a Manhattan premiere. . . . of peanuts munched in "nigger heaven" and the fearsome peace officer who kept us quiet when we hissed the villain. . . . of the elegant sense of naughtiness that overtook us when we sneaked off to a burlesque show. . . . of



This fighting rooster owned by Mary Josefowicz of Chelsea, Mass., crowed his defiance when police ordered him locked up after he bit three persons.



Bill Harrison, 90, and Captain S. A. Hughey, Civil War veteran, 84. After being given his freedom Bill Harrison refused to leave Hughey, and the two have been together ever since.

the difference in an age which could tell a Crescent or a Rambler bicycle a block away, against an age which knows the names of all the leading air-men.

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POULTRY

INFERTILE EGGS BEST PRESERVED

Only Fresh, Clean and Sound Should Be Used.

Only those eggs that are fresh, clean and sound of shell should be preserved or "put down" for use next winter. One spoiled egg will, in many cases, cause the entire lot to spoil.

"To be absolutely sure that the eggs are fresh and the shells sound, they should be candled," says A. G. Oliver, extension poultry man at the North Carolina State college. "An old shoe box may be used for this purpose by cutting holes in it to fit the egg and fitting it over a lamp or an electric bulb.

"This test will show up any porous or cracked shells and will also show if germination has started. This is a safety-first precaution and, as it takes only a few minutes time, should be practiced by every housewife before putting down any eggs."

For best results infertile eggs should be used but fertile eggs can be used with good results if they are put down each day. If this is done the danger of germination will be eliminated. Never wash the egg before preserving as this removes the natural protective coating on the shell.

In preparing the solution, Mr. Oliver advises one quart of water glass to nine quarts of pure water. The water should be boiled and cooled before mixing with the water glass.

For containers, a clean stone jar is the best but tin or wood vessels may be used. A six-gallon jar will hold about fifteen dozen eggs.

Mr. Oliver states that the eggs at the top of the container should be covered by at least one and one-half inches of the solution. It is not necessary to fill the jar at one time as fresh eggs can be added each day, taking care, however, that the eggs on top are always covered with the solution.

The containers should be kept covered to prevent evaporation and should be stored in a cool place until needed.

Give Good Ventilation During Summer Months

Plenty of ventilation should be provided for brooder houses during the hot summer months, advises John Vandervort, extension poultry specialist of the Pennsylvania State college. Ventilators at the rear of the chicken house and windows at the front and on the sides should be kept open to allow free circulation of air, Mr. Vandervort says. Results of poultry demonstrations among college flocks prove that pullets reared in hot, stuffy houses are likely to be stunted and unprofitable.

Frequent cleaning of the house in the summer is necessary also to prevent flies from breeding and to keep the air in the building pure. Course wire netting placed around the roosts will keep the pullets from the manure, one means of helping to prevent tapeworm infestation.

Poultry Facts

Give the hens plenty of water.

Pullets are not so easily culled as hens.

Home-grown feeds are the best for turkeys.

Ducklings can be brooded much like chicks.

It is always a problem to have the duck eggs clean.

Milk, cod-liver oil, corn products, and leafy green food make chickens grow.

Gather eggs regularly, twice each day, during excessively warm or excessively cold weather.

Turkey hens will lay in places prepared for them. Boxes or barrels placed suitably will do very well.

As the poults grow older and the season advances the heat can be gradually reduced until they require little heat.

In order to make the greatest profit on chicks, it is necessary to raise as large a percentage of the chicks hatched as possible. In order to do this they must be kept warm and healthy.

Baby chicks of a reliable hatchery is a sound investment.

Poult, like young chicks, should be raised on a fresh range—one which has not been frequented by turkeys or chickens the year previous.

To make a complete job of diversification every farm should have besides chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas. But the same rule applies to all when it comes to the kind; there is no profit to be derived from mongrels.

The DAIRY

CHEAP FEED MADE CHEAPER BY SILO

Small Silage Cutters Reduce Big Expense of Labor.

(By BERT S. GITTINS, in the Dakota Farmer.)

Men who cannot afford high-priced feeds and who had to cut expenses on every corner have been the most loyal and enthusiastic friends of the silo. When they found silo filling costs higher than necessary and the work of filling harder than they liked, these dairymen and feeders turned their attention to cutting costs and lightening labor. Rather than allow their silos to stand wastefully idle and to operate without a feed which gave them 30 to 35 per cent greater returns for their corn crop, they managed instead to eliminate a great deal of unpleasant silo-filling backache and to make this cheap cornbelt roughage still cheaper.

The old silo filling ring has passed out of the picture in many sections of the cornbelt and the small crew of two, three, or four men has taken its place. Under the old method, the silo owner was compelled to spend two or three weeks exchanging work with his neighbors every fall. With the new plan he fills his own silo when his corn is ready without waiting for anyone else to finish first and without hiring extra men.

Small, individually owned and operated ensilage cutters driven by the farm tractor or an electric motor have made possible this minimum expenditure of man labor. Present day, small or medium-sized cutters will take feed very nicely without a man at the feed table, experience shows, while it is becoming more generally conceded every year that a trampler inside the silo is unnecessary. Thus, the man on the wagon is the only one needed at the silo. He can start the tractor or motor when he comes in with his load by the turn of a crank or by closing a switch and can level out the ensilage in the silo after he has unloaded if he wishes. In many instances farmers have filled silos alone in this way, although crews of two or three men are more common.

Evidence is accumulating that the weight of silage in itself insures proper packing. The extent of settling is a measurement of packing.

Proteins in Ration of Dairy Cows Important

The proteins in foods are chiefly used by the animal for the production of lean meat and the repair of tissues, i. e., for growth and maintenance purposes; but they may, if sufficient in quantity, also be used for supplying heat and making fat, though they are not so economical for these purposes as starch and sugar.

In milk-producing animals the proteins in the food have also to supply the raw material for the proteins in the milk, of which there is 3 to 4 per cent (say one pound in every three gallons).

While the proteins can also make fat and give heat, it is most important to remember that no other substance can replace them in the making of muscle, milk casein and albumen, etc., hence rations for all animals must contain enough proteins to supply the needs of the animal for repairs of tissues, growth, and the production of milk.

Dairy Notes

In feeding the dairy cow, include oats in the ration for its vitamins.

Improved practices in management may often change loss into profit with a dairy herd.

A goal of 8,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk per cow is a reasonable aim for the average dairyman.

One way of avoiding calf troubles is to keep the barn ventilated. Foul air is a great disease carrier.

Don't breed the cows to freshen in spring. The cow fresh in fall is the high producer and money-maker.

Don't fail to carry a notebook. It is easy to forget but it is very necessary to keep tab on breeding dates.

It is an easy matter to produce clean milk if one has the information at hand as to how to do it, and will follow the very simple rules that are necessary.

Dairy farmers who would not feel that they can afford the price of a high-class proven bull can, if they exert great care in selecting a bull calf of high quality, develop him into one of the greatest assets of the farm.

The physical condition of many dairy cows in the spring bears ample testimony to inadequate feeding during the winter. Profitable production cannot be expected from underfed cows, nor is it good herd management to underfeed.