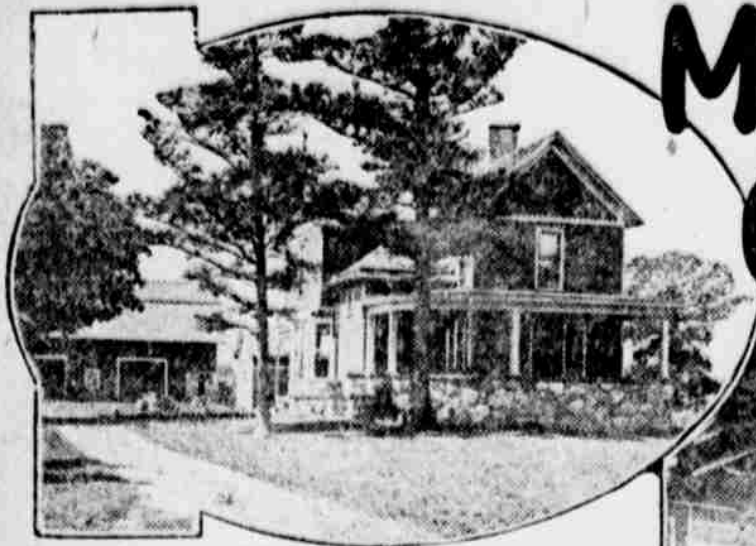


# MODERNIZING AN OLD FARM HOME



AN OLD FARM HOME MODERNIZED

By MRS. F.F. SHOWERS

**T**HE farmer, without whom no other class of society could exist, seemingly thinks the least of home comforts, wife, and children. All are thought of in relation to how much and in what way they will increase the revenue of the farm. I said to a farmer recently, "Why don't you put such and such comforts into your home? Instead of continually expending more money to make your horses, hogs, and cattle more comfortable and sanitary?" He answered, "The house does not bring in money," as though all we lived for was the mere possession of money!

One cannot pick up a farm paper without reading an account of a corn-growing contest, a fat-stock show, a poultry show, and noting the prizes offered for the best results obtained. All of these tend to stimulate the boys and girls to become more interested in the farms and not to be satisfied with anything but the best. These contests are commendable and are serving to educate our boys and girls by placing before them tangible standards they may seek to secure. This education causes them to be dissatisfied with their previous attainments, and the result is progress. The boy sees the result of the carefully selected seed, the painstaking preparation of the seed bed made possible by some piece of machinery he is not in possession of, and the result is new seed and new machinery. You think you see the immediate result of this added expenditure of money, but how about you daughter? You may be giving her the domestic science course in the high school, but are you willing to spend the same amount of money for her to put into operation the knowledge she has acquired?

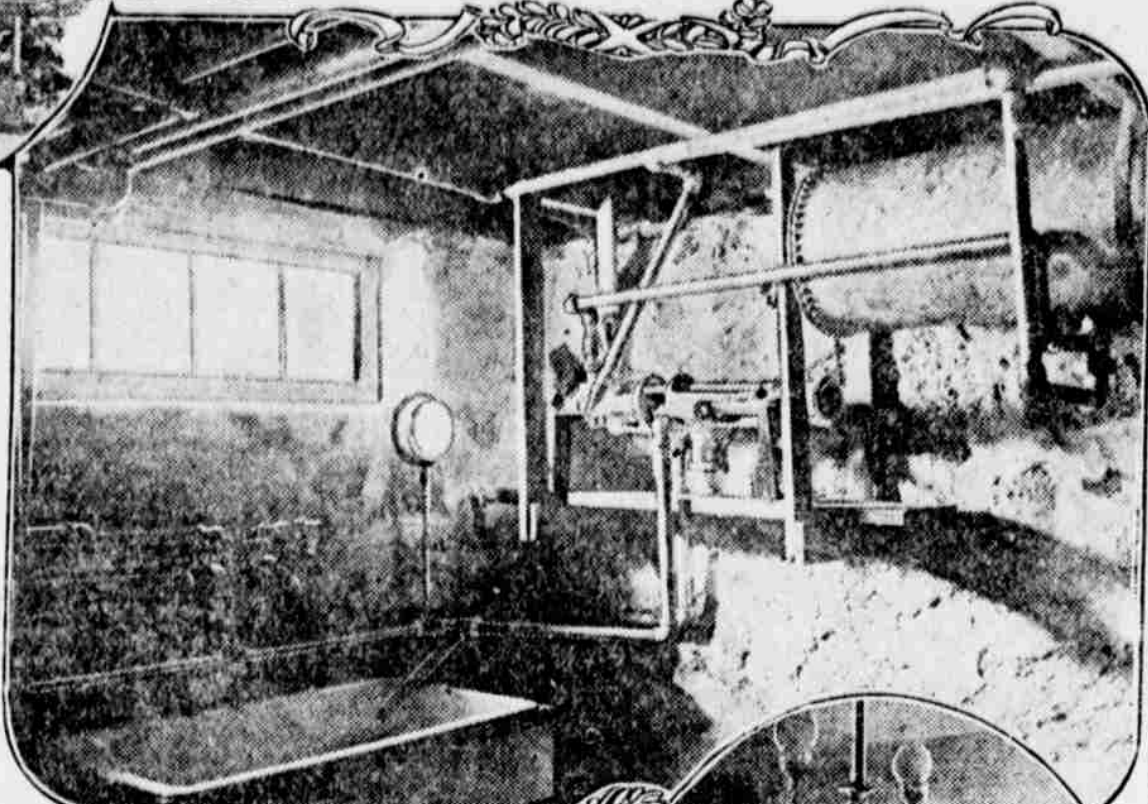
Co-operation is the key word of today. The wife has co-operated with the husband from the beginning of time. It is high time the husband co-operated with the wife and daughters. Now, this co-operation is not as costly as it may seem. When I give you the figures on the cost of installing the modern conveniences we have in our home I am sure you will agree with me that many can afford to expend the amount, when the results are taken into consideration. Get together, study your conditions, and you will be surprised with the amount of pleasure you derive from planning and rearranging your home.

I should like to suggest that you give your farm some suitable and appropriate name, a name by which it will be recognized not only in that immediate locality, but a name that will mean something to future generations. We have named our farm "The Manx," in honor of my father, who was born on the Isle of Man.

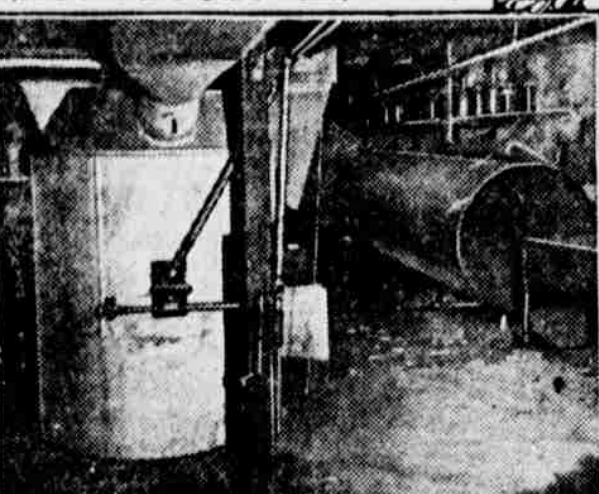
The house as a whole is shown in one of the illustrations. The stones for the porch, which is ten feet wide and fifty feet around the outer wall, were taken from the pasture. The floor of the porch is cement and slopes towards either corner, where drains are located. I wish to call your attention to the number and height of the windows of the house, which provide health-giving air and light. The chimney is built in the center of the house from the cellar bottom. It contains three independent flues from the basement to the top, one for the furnace and one each for the two fireplaces. The cesspool is situated in the lot just beyond the maple tree. The windmill, which pumps the water and air for the large pressure tank in the basement, is located at the corner of the barn. A self-regulating device is attached to the mill so that when the pressure in the tank reaches sixty pounds a lever is forced upwards and starts to throw the mill out of gear by the time the pressure has been increased to eighty pounds the mill is entirely out of gear and remains so until we draw water enough to reduce the pressure in the tank, when the mill is again thrown in gear. A thirty barrel galvanized tank is located in the hay mow of the barn into which is conducted the soft water from the eaves of the barn. The water from this tank is conveyed to the house through a one and a half inch pipe, and furnishes sufficient water for the summer months. During the winter months the soft water is obtained from a large cistern, the connection with which I shall explain later. There are cement walks leading from the front and side porches to the driveway and also to the barn.

Another illustration is that of the basement showing the large pressure tank which receives the water from the windmill. The supply pipe is tapped near the barn and supplies water in the barn. The pressure tank supplies water for the basement, kitchen, and bathroom on the second floor, besides furnishing power to run the lift pump and supplying water for lawn and garden. The hot air pipes of the furnace open directly into the shafts above the furnace so that there are no side pipes excepting the one running to the kitchen. The vegetable cellar open directly from the furnace room and has an opening into one of the flues of the chimney so as to carry off all foul odors.

In the basement is also a gasoline gas machine which furnishes the gas for lighting the house and barn and for the cooking of all our meals. The carburetor, which will hold two barrels of gasoline, is buried in the ground outside of the house. The shell holds about eight hundred pounds of sand and by its weight unwinds a fan or pump which drives the air out to the carburetor where it becomes saturated and returns to the mixer where it is further diluted with air



LAUNDRY AND SOFT WATER TANK



FURNACE AND PRESSURE TANK IN CELLAR



A CONVENIENT KITCHEN



DINING ROOM WITH HOME MADE FIREPLACE

before passing through the riser to all parts of the house and barn.

The corner of the laundry containing the pressure gauge, lift pump, and pressure tank connected with the cistern, is shown in one of the illustrations. The connection with the lift pump is cut off in the summer months as we have had plenty of soft water from the tank in the barn. By means of this lift pump and pressure tank the pressure in the soft water pipes is the same as that in the hard water pipes and does away with waiting for the lift pump to work.

Directly above the laundry and connected by a stairway is the kitchen. On one side of the landing of this stairway is the refrigerator and on the other side a wood box. These are both filled from the outside of the house. All of the floors on the first floor are hard maple, either waxed or oiled, and covered with rugs.

The kitchen, shown in one of the illustrations, is painted in white enamel and the walls are covered with white oil cloth paper in tile design. In this kitchen is a large center table with a sink in one corner, above which you see the hard water faucet and the hot and cold soft water faucets. The table is 58x38 inches and stands 33 inches from the floor. The sink is 18x34 inches. With the help of a board which I can slide over the sink, I can increase the size of my table. At the end of the table is a large drawer for kitchen spoons, knives, forks, etc. This room has three windows and a door containing a window. There are built-in cupboards and flour and bread bins, all out of the way of dust. The gas range in the corner of the room is like any city gas range and furnishes sufficient heat for the serving of twenty or thirty people. The hot water tank shown in the picture is heated during the winter months by the furnace which has a coil of one and one-half inch and one inch pipe connected directly with this tank. The tank furnishes sufficient heat for the kitchen, and we found the water hot enough to attach a radiator in the living room, thus adding much to the comfort of the room and saving on the fuel bill.

The dining room opens from the kitchen and also has openings into the living room and parlor. In this room you see one of the home-made fireplaces. A form was made on the floor of this room and into it was poured the cement in which was imbedded woven wire for reinforcement. In the cement the chips, taken from the stones in building the front porch, were stuck. This was allowed to dry for five days; after which it was placed in position as you see it. There is another fireplace similar to this and directly back of it in the parlor.

In a corner of the dining room is a built-in china closet and sideboard, with subboard below. Directly behind the china closet is a built-in bookcase in the living room.

Opening out of the kitchen is the back stairway leading to the bedroom. This is finished in white, the same as the kitchen. We also have

three kinds of water in the faucets over the lavatory. Opening into the same hall into which the bathroom opens is the den or library, from which room there is an outside door opening onto an upper porch for airing bedding and shaking rugs. There is a long hall connecting these rooms with the front hall, into which the bedrooms open and which also leads to the front stairway and to the reception hall below.

These, briefly enumerated, are the mechanical devices about which pages might be written in describing the conveniences they make possible, to say nothing of the sanitation. I know those who are employed in the kitchen noticed the location of the table in the center of the room and its proximity to the gas range and built-in cupboards. It is also sanitary, as there are no openings and corners between sink and adjoining walls for the accumulation of dust. Woodwork and walls, being in white enamel, are easily kept clean. Having all kinds and plenty of water directly above the sink does away with lifting and carrying of water pails and garbage cans. The gas light directly above the table makes it impossible to get into your own shadow. The gas range needs but the lighted match, and the drudgery of carrying in wood, lighting and keeping up the fire, and carrying out the ashes is done away with. I shall here answer a question I know will arise, and that is the cost of fuel and light with this system. Our bill from July 3, 1911, to July 3, 1912, was fifty-two dollars, or one dollar a week for all cooking, baking, and lighting of the house and barn. Compare this with the time spent in getting up wood for the kitchen stove or the cost of coal, or will those who live in the city compare these figures with their gas and electric light bills.

The bathroom has appealed to more rural visitors at our home than has any other room in the house. Those of you who have come in from the hay field on a hot summer day or have come from a dusty, dirty threshing job, would know how to appreciate this room. Here you have hot or cold water as you wish, or soft or hard water to meet your fancy.

The laundry is equipped with movable tubs, and hot water is to be had at all times when the furnace is being used. When the furnace is not in use a fire in the laundry stove supplies us with good hot water. There the washing is away from the living rooms, and the steam is drawn up the flues of the main chimney, which does away with steam all over the house. The sink in the laundry is connected with the sewer pipes leading to the cesspool, thus carrying off all waste water from the laundry. The last, and I suppose most important picture is the bill of expense for installing these conveniences:

Light and gas fixtures, including gas machine, all piping, gas stove, and all fixtures	\$262.47
Pressure tank, thirty barrel tank in barn, digging of trench from windmill to house, pump at mill, piping, laundry, bathroom and kitchen equipments complete	295.00
Installation of furnace with all pipes and registers	135.00
Two fireplaces, including grates, tile, cement and labor	31.50
	\$723.97

I know you will agree with me when I say the farm house can be made as convenient as any city home and at a much less expense of upkeep. Come to "The Manx" and see how simple and convenient these appliances make the so-called drudgery of farm life.—From the Report of the Wisconsin Country Life Conference.

### HIS REASONS.

"You say there is a real estate boom. Have you any grounds for that assertion?"  
"Sure I have. The grounds I am trying to sell."

### A SEASON IN THE HIGH ALPS

End of a Long and Abnormally Cold Summer in Switzerland Mountains.

Berne, Switzerland.—In general it may be said that the high mountain resorts, with the exception of Zermatt, where the weather is much more settled and much drier than in central Switzerland or the Engadine, have not had an altogether satisfactory season. Places at altitudes of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, such as Lucerne and Interlaken, for instance, as well as all the larger Swiss towns, have also not much cause to feel sat-



Bringing Down the Hay in Winter.

isfaction with the 1913 summer, while the Ticinese resorts, south of the Gothard Lugano, have had a so-called autumn season, which began in July and continued throughout August.

The year's autumn season in the inaccurately named "Italian Lakes district" of Switzerland, although not a record season, as was that of last year, has nevertheless filled the hotels as at one time they were not wont to be filled in the months of July and August.

The Swiss summer of 1913 has not been so much a wet as an abnormally cold summer. In my opinion, it has been far pleasanter than that of either 1912 or 1910, when it rained constantly in streams. From the hotel keepers' point of view, however, it has not been much, if at all, better than these two years of disgrace. This year, instead of rain falling at the lower altitudes, snow fell in the higher parts.

The observatory on the Sants mountain (8,215 feet altitude) has never, during the 30 years of its existence, known so much snow in July as was measured this year in the middle of the month—a depth of eight feet, which even in the exceptionally cold summer of 1910 was not reached by about 20 inches. On July 9 it was snowing down to below 5,000 feet, the Wengernalp and Schneidegg being entirely snowed under, with a temperature of three degrees below zero.

This July, in fact, was the coldest recorded since 1826 in Geneva, a warm and sheltered spot, and it was also the coldest ever known in Zurich since the establishment there of the headquarters of the Swiss Meteorological office. To show how cold the summer has been I may mention, further, that the Aare, the river running through the plans of Berne, which is often bank high and even overflowing when the snows are melting, has never so much as threatened to overflow this summer, and has often been positively low. Again, the Purka Pass, which is usually a garden of Alpine flowers for three or four months every summer, or even longer, was so heavily snowed under this year that for nine days in July the diligence could not run, and for three consecutive days there was no communication between Gletsch and the Grimsel.

### BEARS VERY FOND OF HONEY

Beehives in the Hood River Valley District Attract Animals From the Mountains.

Hood River, Ore.—The residents of the county living in the lower valley are surprised at the numerous wild animals that are killed there. A week never passes at this time of the year that some rancher does not get a bear.

These are the boldest of all the big game animals that have been driven into the foothills by the orchardists. Recently a big bear was killed in the Central Vale district.

Traps have been set for the animals, but the hunters have caught their own dogs, while bruin went free, marauding on their honey.

Many of the orchardists now have bees, and the bears are attracted from the hills to secure the sweets, for which they will run almost any risk.

Pierces Ear Drum With Hat Pin. Iola, Kan.—Wearing her hair down over her ears in the prevailing fashion will result in Miss Maude Rodgers being permanently deaf. She pierced her ear drum with a hat pin.

### GARDEN OF WORLD

Island of Madeira Place of Wonder and Enchantment.

No Motor Cars to Worry One, No Noisy Street Cars, No Clattering Horses, But All is Quiet and Peaceful in Beautiful Place.

New York.—Down in the Atlantic ocean about a week by steamer from New York there is one of the real garden spots of the world. There are no motor cars there with their accompanying cutout fiends, no noisy street cars, no clattering horses—all is quiet and restful. Flowers and fruit grow in abundance and everywhere one sees the beautiful tropical vegetation. There are no extremes of heat and cold, the temperature varying from 63 to 75 degrees the year around. On the map this place is labeled Madeira, but to the visitors from the liners that call there the little island is a place of wonder and enchantment.

There is an attractive little story in connection with the discovery of Madeira. Robert Machim, a nobleman without means, and Anna d'Arfet, a woman of noble birth, and also very wealthy, were sweethearts. Anna's parents bitterly opposed the union, for they had arranged a match between Anna and a wealthy and handsome young nobleman she detested.

Just before the wedding was to take place the two sweethearts, assisted by some friends, left Bristol, their home, in a small vessel, intending to flee to France. But instead of reaching the French coast they were tossed about by a violent storm and after 14 days came in sight of a beautiful island. The little vessel was beached near where the village of Machio now is, and there Robert made his young bride as comfortable as possible. Before they could get all their belongings and stores to the shore the ship was wrenched from its anchorage and driven away in the storm, leaving several of the crew with the unfortunate sweethearts.

In this most rare climate, surrounded by vegetation of all kinds, the little company began what they believed would be a happy life. But slowly the girl's health failed, and at last she died. Robert was prostrated with grief and in a few days he also died, leaving a request that a church should be founded in this place. The followers constructed a rude boat and put to sea, being driven by the wind to the Barbary coast, where they were taken prisoners. They told of the beautiful island they had found, and a fellow slave, Juan Morales, a skillful Spanish seaman, being ransomed by his



The French Type.

Descendants of the original settlers of Madeira cling to the picturesque costume which becomes them so well.

sovereign, started to Madrid to carry the good news. But he was captured off the coast of Spain by a Portuguese navigator and carried to Lisbon, where the story of the island was told to Prince Henry.

Immediately an expedition was fitted out and the navigator was placed at its head. He landed at Madeira in 1419 and took the island in the name of Portugal. After performing sacred services at the graves of the sweethearts he returned and later was appointed governor of the island and advanced to the rank of nobility. Madeira has been called "The Pearl in the Portuguese Crown," but as Portugal has no crown now, it probably being in some Parisian pawnshop, the name no longer fits.

### WILLS FAMILY WEIGHS TON

One Member, a Boy, Tips the Beam at 230 Pounds and is Six Feet Four Inches in Height.

Sabillasville, Md.—There is a ton and a half of the Wills family, living in the country near this village, split into 17 active portions. Of these, the father and the oldest is Theodore Colvin Wills, age sixty-four, who weighs 220 pounds, and the youngest is McDonald Wills, his son, who, although only seven years old, weighs 100 pounds.

Many of the sons, however, are very much heavier. Bruce Wills, fifteen years old, weighs 230 pounds and stands six feet four inches in his stocking feet. There are eight sons and seven daughters who are all giants.

Neighbors point with pride to the fact that there is not an ounce of superfluous flesh in the whole ton and a half and that none of its component parts has ever used tobacco or intoxicants.

The father is a carpenter and all the sons except big-little McDonald have taken up his trade.