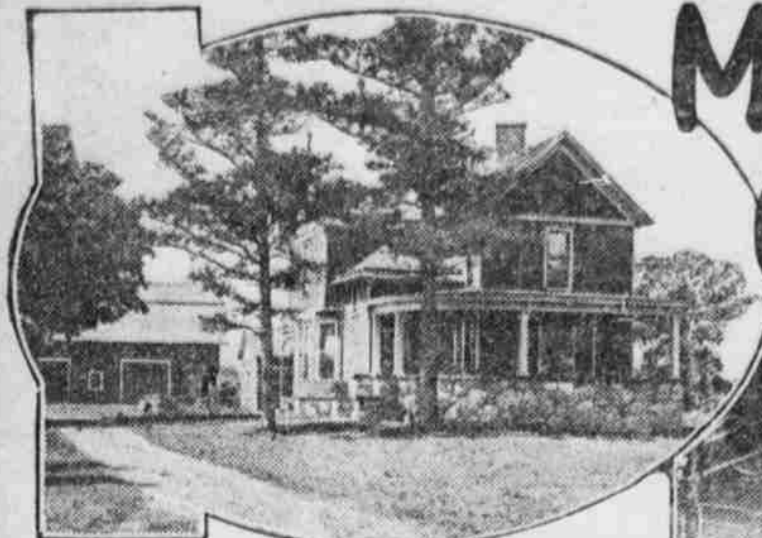


MODERNIZING AN OLD FARM HOME



AN OLD FARM HOME MODERNIZED

By MRS. F. SHOWERS

THE 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-stocked 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 your 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?

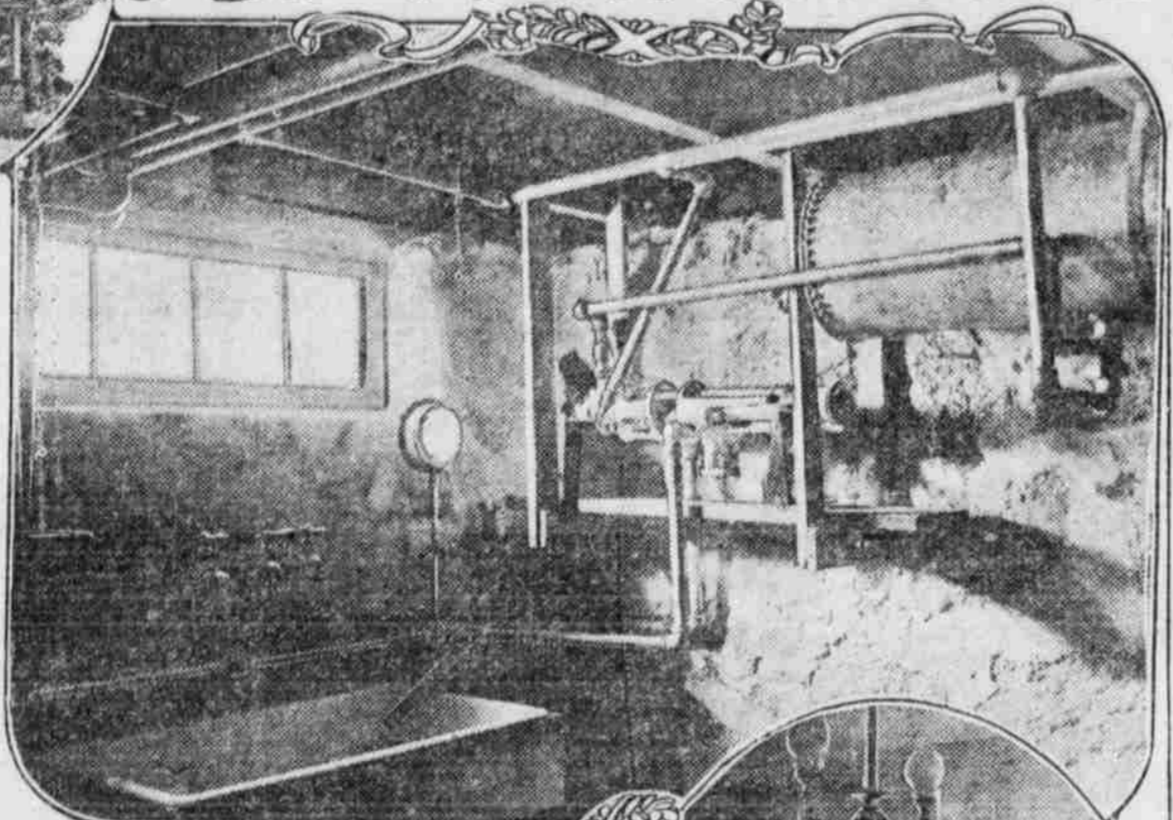
Co-operation is the key word of today. The wife has co-operated with the husband from the beginning of time. It is high time the husband co-operated with the wife and daughters. Now, this co-operation is not as costly as it may seem. When I give you the figures on the cost of installing the modern conveniences 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.

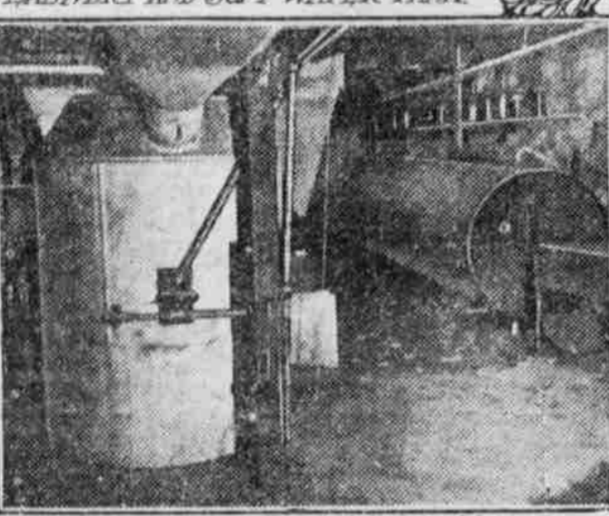
The house as a whole is shown in one of the illustrations. The stones for the porch, which is ten feet wide and fifty feet around the outer wall, were taken from the pasture. The floor of the porch is cement and slopes towards either corner, where drains are located. I wish to call your attention to the number and height of the windows or 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 cupboard 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	795.00
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."

MOST USEFUL AND PRETTY THINGS IN BRIGHT CRETONNE

SO MANY things can be made of cardboard and cretonne that it seems their number is only limited by the ingenuity of the mind. "A place for everything, and everything in its place," is the inspiration of many cheerful furnishings which anyone can make. These gayly colored and useful trinkets of the bedroom help to keep the belongings of its occupant in order and easy to get at.

Here is a group of four pieces which will be found useful as well as exceedingly pretty and easy to make.

There is a little whisk broom holder made of one large and two small heart-shaped pieces of cardboard, covered with cretonne. Appropriate to the shape, the lower pattern is a full blown rose and foliage in one of the blurred patterns. The hearts are each covered separately, the two smaller ones joined along one side to the larger and sewed together with a little bow of pink ribbon at the front. This forms a holder for a small broad whisk broom. It is suspended by a hanger of the ribbon.

This is a pretty gift for a man, and an appropriate little token for the engaged girl or the wife to give to her beloved.

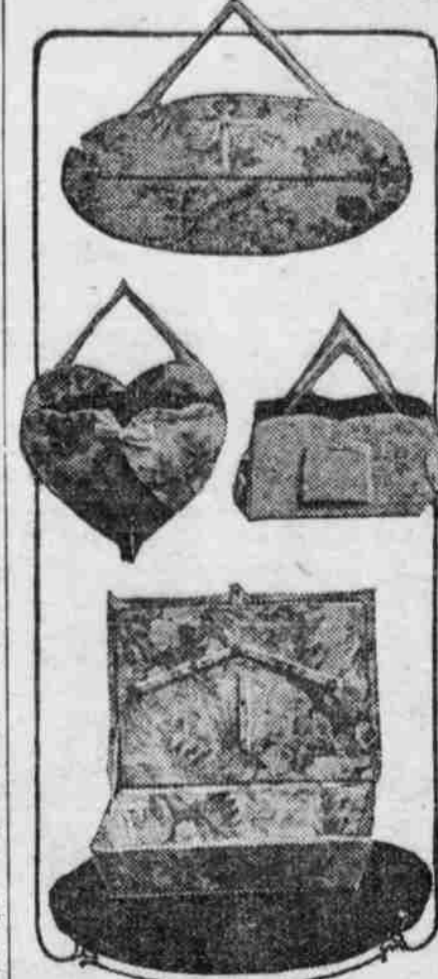
Another gift for either a man or woman is the tie rack. Nothing could be simpler to make. A shaped piece of thin pine board is used for this, and the cretonne is stretched over and pasted to it, covering the front and back.

A small brass rod and little brackets furnish a support for ties. A hanger of wash ribbon in pink silk is fastened in rings at the back. This rack is pretty and calculated to inspire gratitude in the possessor. Hung beside the dressing case, it is no trouble to hang ties over it instead of mixing them with a few other things in the dresser drawer.

For a lady's room there is a work-box made over a heavy cardboard foundation with cretonne pasted on. Narrow straps, made of folded strips of cretonne, tacked down at intervals of an inch or so, provide places for needles, thread, hooks and eyes, collar supports, etc., not to mention the always needed darning cotton. The lid is hinged to the box with a strip of

cretonne, but small brass hinges are to be preferred.

A hanging work basket is made of two pieces of cardboard covered with cretonne. The ends are joined with gores of silk, shirred and tied to the sides with bows of narrow ribbon. There is a pocket at each end for thread. A small needle book is fastened at the front, and hangers of ribbon provided, attached to each side,



The bottom of the basket is a strip of cardboard covered and sewed to the sides. Little ribbon bows at the front and ends make a finishing touch and complete the attractive basket.
JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Fur-Edged Roses.

Some new corsage flowers are roses that have four outside leaves edged with narrow, dark brown fur. Some of the roses are blue, some various shades of red and pink. They are big and striking, but especially suitable to wear with the street suit.

Conservative New High Coiffure.



SOME of the new coiffures go to extremes in the matter of height, but here is one that is conservative and very attractive. It shows several items that go to make up the new styles. There is the loose wave of the hair, the fringe across the forehead and the hint of ringlets at the sides. There is a glimpse of the ear and the quaint and "old-time" jet earring which makes the skin look so dazzlingly white when the wearer is passably fair.

It is noticeable that the hair is coiled very loosely at the back, after all of it has been waved. It falls to the nape of the neck. This feature is essential in order that our millinery may be becoming. No matter whether the hair is worn moderately or extremely high, it is not to be drawn up or back tightly at any place.

The hair across the middle of the forehead is trimmed and curled under. At the sides the loose ends are curled into soft light ringlets (inconspicuous, but well cared for), while the mass of the hair is combed back and the ends twisted into a soft flat coil. This is pinned flat to the head, and plain shell pins are best liked for this purpose. Speaking of pins—wire hair pins must not be in evidence, no matter how prodigal the hairdresser finds it necessary to be in using them. They are to be concealed, invisible and reinforced by plain shell pins either large or small in size.

For heavy masses of hair, or what appears to be a great abundance, the larger pins are appropriate. They are not jeweled and are often black in-

stead of colored like shell or to match the hair.

Just now gray hair is very fashionable and women who give much attention to dress are going to the extreme of powdering their slightly gray locks to make them lighter. Ash blonds also resort to this expedient, and it will have to be acknowledged that the effect is pretty. Jet pins and ornaments, worn with the gray coiffure, make it very brilliant. Women whose hair is gray in streaks now feature the streakiness instead of bewailing it. The effect is beautiful and startling until one becomes accustomed to it.

The knob at the top of the head is placed just above the crown. In many of the new coiffures it is further forward and much higher.

For gray or red hair the high coiffure is the best of all. It is stately looking and displays the hair to advantage. If there is not sufficient natural hair for this hairdress a single switch will serve just as well to make the coil.

Anyone who will save the combings from the head will be surprised at the quantity of hair that is daily shed by most women and will not be long in accumulating enough for a switch or for puffs or side curls, all of which have appeared on the horizon of the hairdresser's field.

The influence of the colonial style is apparent in the new modes. The colonial coiffure may not be copied exactly, but the chances are that its features will dominate the new season.
JULIA BOTTOMLEY.