

PLEASES BECAUSE OF INDIVIDUALITY

Type of Home, of Bungalow Construction, That Has Distinctive Features.

CORNER ENTRANCE IS UNIQUE

That and the Use of Novel Hardware Fittings for Doors and Windows Give a Very Pleasing Effect—Interior Arrangement Embodies New Ideas.

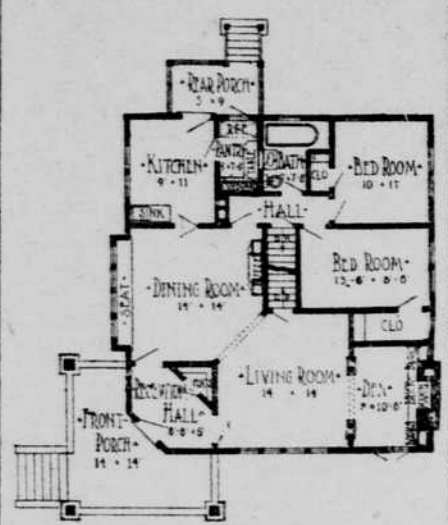
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Nearly all people are gifted with a desire to possess a home which is different from that of their neighbors. As a result there are a great variety of ways in which a house may be finished: Wood, brick, stone of all kinds, concrete blocks, stucco and all combinations of these have aided in the conquest for variety; the architects and contractors have worked overtime to produce new and distinctive details of house design. The work of all ages and all lands is gathered together to contribute to the satisfaction of the modern home builder.

At various times a type of construction is found which seems to be particularly suited to some certain locality, but it is invariably only a short time when this type is found to be applicable to other localities, after a few changes have been made to adapt it to a different climate. An illustration may be taken from the wide use of the bungalow type of home, which, although especially adapted to the needs of the California home builder, is nevertheless furnishing a very satisfactory type of construction for those building in the middle and eastern states. This type of home is no longer a novelty in its newer locations, and it is now necessary for the home builder who appreciates the convenience of the bungalow but who still wishes to obtain a distinctive house, to call upon the designer to incorporate some novel features into his plans which will mark the finished structure as decidedly different from the bungalows usually constructed.

One means of obtaining individuality in a house, which is usually over-

lity in a home could ask for. What is more, the interior arrangement of this house is in thorough keeping with the general idea, embodying many unique features not commonly found in the bungalow type. The front door opens into a little reception hall having doors into the living room and the dining room. The triangular closet in this hall, with shelves and books for wraps, is a point of interest. The door to the right as you enter the reception hall leads into the generous living room. Four windows in the one wall of this room flood it with light and make it always bright and cheery. At the far end of the



Arrangement of Corner Entrance, Five-Room Bungalow, Size 32 Feet 6 Inches by 35 Feet 6 Inches.

room, from the reception hall, is a colonnade with a cased opening into a little den which is one of the most interesting features of the entire house. The rear wall of the den is occupied with a big brick fireplace having a bookcase built against the wall on each side. Light enters through a double casement window in the other wall.

The dining room is connected to the living room through a 45-degree cased opening, which really makes these two rooms into one large room extending around the corner at the staircase. In the dining room is a bay with four windows and a seat in front of them. Across from this seat is a buffet built against the wall. The dining room and living room are of the same size and together are sufficient to provide room for the entertainment of quite a few guests.

The kitchen is back of the dining room and is equipped with a model pantry. While working at the table in this pantry the shelves are handily located to the right and the refrigerator to the left. No time and energy are wasted in moving about a large room in the preparation of a meal. The refrigerator is fed from the rear porch, thus preventing the tracking of mud into the kitchen by the team. This pantry will prove to be as interesting a feature to the women as the little den is to the men who



looked, is by the use of novel hardware fittings for doors and windows. Although a scrutiny of the pictures of old castles and other structures of bygone days will offer many a suggestion which might be used in obtaining novel hardware fittings, especially for door hinges, it is seldom that any of these unique fittings are used in home building. Perhaps it is because the massive hinges and locks of those olden days were used, not for their appearance, but for their strength, and their use is still associated with that same idea. If so, it is a mistaken idea, for it is possible to use just such fittings on even a little bungalow with a very pleasing effect. A bungalow is shown here which has more than the ordinary individuality and yet there is nothing which is not attractive in its uniqueness.

The appearance of the front door is an indication of what may be obtained by the use of distinctive hardware. The hinges are of heavy brass and extend nearly across the width of the door. The door knob and plate are also of heavy, substantial construction, in harmony with the hinges. The windows at the top of the door are narrow strips of plate glass running parallel to the hinges. This door has a very massive appearance, but it blends well with the other features of this little structure.

The front porch is set around one corner of the house and the door is built into this corner. The portion of the roof covering the porch is supported by three pillars set upon rough brick columns, and a low railing is carried around the porch at the level of the top of the brickwork. The sides of the bungalow are covered with rough siding up to the gables, which are shingled in alternate wide and narrow rows. There is a decided contrast between these two methods of finishing, but the effect is very pleasing. The many gables give a roof effect which emphasizes the broad solidity of the design and also adds a further note of distinction to the bungalow. The chimney is of rough brick to correspond to the porch columns. The exterior is quite different from the usual examples of this type and lends itself well to a finish which will force it upon the attention of the casual observer. Trim should be white around all windows and doors. The porch railings and pillars should be finished in the same way. With the rough siding finished in some dark color and the shingled portion a few shades lighter, the finished appearance of the bungalow is all that anyone looking for individual-

visit the owners of this bungalow home.

The corner of the house opposite to the porch is occupied with two bedrooms and a bathroom, all of which open into a hall leading to the dining room. Each bedroom has a generous closet with shelves, and is well lighted. The bathroom is well arranged and is provided with a built-in medicine closet.

The stairs into the basement are reached through the hall in the rear of the house. The basement is large and may be used in many ways to add to the utility of the house. It is lighted with grade windows made possible by carrying the foundation walls up above the ground level. Storage space is provided in the attic, which may be reached from the living room.

Taken in its entirety, this bungalow has an unusual number of very interesting features, both in interior and exterior design, and it is particularly well suited to the man who enjoys individuality in a home.

Personality.

What a widespread and far-reaching effect personality has in the affairs of men. We hear it given as wide a range of definition as there are kinds of people. An agreeable personality and vice versa; a personality that is stupid or intelligent; gracious or selfish; overbearing or yielding; self-willed or oblivious of the rights of others or tolerant and reasonable; selfish or unselfish; conceited or modest; thoughtful or unthinking; these and many others are samples of a vast variety of habits of mind and manner from which every person may choose as they desire. But every person should remember that their personal bearing toward their fellows has a vast deal to do with their success in life. We rise or fall very often according to the estimate given to our personality by those about us. What is called "tact," which is but an abbreviation of the word contact, is the outcome of our personality. We mold and shape our personality very much by the amount of contact we have with our fellow beings.—Jefferson County Union.

Some Noise.

Church—An American-made piano now on exhibition in London is the largest in the world. It has 522 keys, and six pianists can play on it at once.

Gotham—When the Londoners hear that awful noise they must think a Zeppelin's coming.

WITH RIFLES AND FIELD GUNS



Members of the Missouri National Guard drilling for meeting an attack in their mobilization camp.

YAQUIS WORSHIP AMERICAN MUTE

Nine Times They Try to Kill Harness Maker of Cananea, but Bullets Miss Him.

THOUGHT MAN WAS ACCUSED

Unwittingly He Acquires Peculiar Influence Over Indians by Virtue of Unconscious When They Attempt to Kill Him.

El Paso, Tex.—Refugees arriving from Sonora report that D. O. Watson is dead. He died, they say, in the customary manner for human beings to die—in bed with his boots off. Such a death was not what the fates had seemed to decree.

Watson was a harness maker living in Cananea, and was known throughout the Sonora district for his peculiar influence over the Yaqui Indians. Unwittingly he had acquired this power through the attitude of total unconcern on an occasion when the Indians sought to kill him. Since then, and until his death, they regarded him as a deity.

The harness maker was deaf and dumb. His wife and two of his three children were similarly afflicted. The third child, however, was born normal.

It was this peculiarity that aroused the enmity of the Yaquis several years ago. They saw Watson conversing with his fingers with his wife. They had never heard him utter a word. Such symptoms, according to the Indians' creed, were unfailing proof that the evil spirit lived within the man. They believed the harness maker accused and considered it their duty, as their key to the happy hunting grounds, to exterminate him.

Ambushed Nine Times.

On nine occasions Watson was ambushed by the would-be assassins, but escaped by the bullets that were sent to take his life. These attempts, however, were but preliminaries. It was during the closing hours of the first battle of Cananea, fought March 23, 24 and 25, 1913, that the grand and final attempt was made, and the Indians failing in this, became the religious slaves of the harness maker.

The night before the battle, 60 Villistas, under command of Capt. Alvaro Dieguez, visited Cananea and, breaking into the little Watson home, demanded gold. Watson, being deaf and dumb, could not understand the soldiers' refusal to comply with their demand. Captain Dieguez stood the unhappy man and his wife against the wall of their bedroom. A firing squad had already formed opposite them, when the cry of the third child attracted the officer's attention.

Seized with a sudden inspiration, Dieguez went over to the crib and lifted the infant out. Then he snatched up the diminutive mattress. Gold rained onto the floor. The crib was Watson's hiding place for his horde. The baby's cries had saved its parents' lives, for the Mexicans, having got what they sought, left the couple unharmed.

Hardly had the Villistas galloped out of the town before the advance detachment of the federal troops galloped in from the south. An hour later a hatless peon raced through the streets crying out that a large force of constitutionalists—the Carranza troops—were approaching.

It was on the third day of the fighting when victory was assured for the constitutionalists, that the Yaquis remembered the "evil spirit" and set about a united effort to crush it, in the person of the harness maker. A small band of Indians, a score, perhaps, happened to approach the Watson home and deployed cautiously to the rear. There they saw the harness maker seated calmly on a fence whittling a stick with a jack-knife. He had heard nothing of the battle going on around him, and was totally unconscious that anything was wrong.

Hate Turns to Worship.

It appeared to be "easy picking" for the Indians. They leveled their guns and took pot shots.

The combined reports of their weapons roared like cannon, and a score of bullets whizzed past Watson's head. Miraculously he escaped being hit, and

being deaf, he heard nothing. Calmly he continued whittling his stick.

The Indians were nonplused. They held a pow-wow for discussion of the miracle. Tremendously affected, the Indians suddenly dashed forward and began the execution of a religious war dance around the mute. No longer did they believe him accursed with an "evil spirit," but rather blessed with the spirit for good, which defied even bullets.

Even until his death, refugees who knew the man declare he wielded a vast influence with the Indians, acting as their mentor often in matters of grave importance to them. Nor did they ever attribute the "spirit for good" within him to the fact that he was a mute.

YOUNG GIRL A HOMESTEADER

Miss Rogers Will Raise Fruit Upon Land She Preempted in Arkansas.

Mountain Home, Ark.—Miss Nettie Rogers, eighteen years old, has filed a homestead claim on 150 acres of land on Flint ridge and will engage in fruit raising and truck farming.

Miss Rogers is a recent graduate from the Monticello agricultural school. She is also the youngest homesteader in this part of the state and one of the very few women who have manifested the grit to attempt to cultivate a rough mountain tract of land in this vicinity.

Her homestead is adaptable to fruit and truck growing, and Miss Rogers believes that what she learned at the Monticello school, sustained by the personal effort that she is prepared to apply to cultivation of the soil, will bring an adequate reward.

CALLS DOG BY TELEPHONE

Canine Recognizes His Master's Voice and Immediately Beats It for Home.

Rochester, N. Y.—Will McKay had to telephone his dog Nipper to come home. Nipper went in a hurry when his master phoned. Nobody else had been able to make him budge.

Will and Nipper went to Lake Keuka from Penn Yan to fish Sunday. Nipper wandered and McKay returned the seven miles home without him. McKay's host telephoned that Nipper had shown up, but wouldn't go home.

"Put him on the phone," said McKay. It was done.

"Nipper, come home right away," said McKay, sternly.

Nipper barked "Yes, sir; all right," or something like that, into the mouthpiece and dashed madly for Penn Yan.

Hardy English Sparrows.

Augusta, Me.—A pair of English sparrows have built their nest in the mortar which hangs over the entry to a pharmacy here. The mortar is made of brass and illuminated at night by an electric light inside it, but the glare does not seem to disturb the birds.

RED CROSS DOG VALUABLE



Red Cross dog returning after a "scouting expedition" over the battlefield at Verdun, with the helmet of a wounded, deserted soldier whom he has discovered. The dog assists in the finding of the wounded strewn over the battlefield so that they may be brought into the hospital. This photo illustrates only one of the many tasks that the Red Cross dog has cut out for him.

GETS \$11,000 FOR A BULL

Former Farm Hand Develops Animal That Breaks World's Record for Value.

Lafayette, Ind.—Fifteen years ago Jim Price was a farm employee at the Shadeland stock farm in this county. A few days ago James Price of Onalaska, Wis., sold a Hereford bull at an auction sale in Kansas City for \$11,000, the highest price ever paid for such an animal. Jim Price, the farm em-

ployee, and James Price, the Hereford breeder, are one and the same.

Price saved a few hundred dollars, bought some cheap land in Wisconsin for \$10 an acre and began breeding fairly good cows and began to build up his stock. His friends here began to bear vague rumors that he was succeeding. But they heard little definite news until they learned he had raised a Hereford bull that had broken the world's record for value.

Price now has one of the finest Hereford herds in the world.

GET ANGRY 'SPIES' IN NIGHT CHASE

Weird Gleams of Light on the Mesa a Puzzle to the Guardsmen.

SCOUTS SOLVE THE MYSTERY

Expedition Nets Two Indignant Gentlemen, Who Explain Their Business and Express Their Opinion of "Military Fellers."

El Paso, Tex.—Lights on the mesa! Mysterious gleams that shot through the smothering dark high over the camps of the state Guardsmen, Fort Bliss and the sleeping city of El Paso.

Two bobbing, flashing shafts of light that showed now here, now there—but always where field glasses on the Mexican side could observe their peculiar movements.

Small wonder that the militiamen, newly dumped into a zone of martial atmosphere, were thrilled. Strange, indeed, if the weird lights did not bring to mind at once the thought of spies lurking in the hills over El Paso and signaling military positions and troop movements to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

For two nights the officers at brigade headquarters camp watched the lights through their glasses.

Puzzles Army Veteran.

"If it's signal work, it's the strangest I ever saw," said a regular army veteran. "I can't make it out. There don't seem to be any sense to it."

"That's because it's Mexican," commented another. "Besides, it may be code."

On the third night a little band of scouts was selected, and as "taps" was sounded they started into the hills to take the trail of the mystery. Scurried had the scouts left camp when the mysterious lights appeared again over the mesa. Little shafts of light gleamed through the night and were gone, to flash after a bit somewhere else.

"If the boys hurry they'll get 'em," said the officer with the field glasses, observing the play of lights.

There followed a tense period of waiting. Then came—

Bang! Bang!

Carrying far through the clear air came the staccato of two quick shots. One of the lights wavered a moment and then streaked downward like a falling star.

"They've got 'em!" exclaimed one of the watchers. "The one that dropped went right down the face of the mesa!"

Half an hour later the sound of shuffling feet told of the return of the scouting expedition. There were other noises. Two other noises, to be exact. Two voices raised in high complaint.

"Won't do you no good," the sergeant's voice responded. "Tell all that to the commanding officer."

They came into the circle of light made by the lantern at headquarters tent.

The Mystery Is Solved.

"We found 'em right on the mesa, sir," reported the sergeant. "They had lanterns and electric flashlights. When we came we scared 'em. One of 'em started to run. I fired my rifle in the air and he fell over the mesa. But he didn't fall far."

The commanding officer faced the prisoners. Both of them began talking at once. One of them used Spanish curses with great vehemence and might have been an Indian, a Mexican or a lifelong resident of the desert. The other did not need two languages to curse but otherwise answered the same description.

"You military fellers think you're all-fired smart," he said "Goin' around and arrestin' peaceable citizens like me and Jake here. We've lived in these parts man and boy for nigh to forty years, and we ain't safe from a lot of fresh young guys who think they own the world because they wear silver dewdads on their collars. I'm Cactus Charlie Peterson and my partner is Poisonous Schultz."

"But what were you doing on the mesa?" asked the commanding officer.

"We're prospectors, dag-nab it!" cried Cactus Charlie. "And we've been prospecting in them hills at night so we could stay outen the bot sun."

It was very disappointing. But the mystery was solved.

"If you find a mine up there come back," said the commanding officer, "and I'll buy some stock in the thing."

BEANS-BAKER GIVES RECIPE

Navy Cook Who Has Prepared 124,960 Gallons Tells How He Does It.

Cleveland, O.—Baked beans may be Boston's forte, but Pat Finnegan, cook on the naval training ship Dorothea, stationed here, knows a thing or two about that delicacy. He's been baking them for 20 years—for 17 years he was cook on a United States battleship—and he has prepared 124,960 gallons of baked beans.

Here's his recipe for beans: "Begin with the best navy beans; soak 'em one hour in cold water; then boil two hours slowly; put salt pork in while boiling; bake three hours in a slow oven, with plenty of molasses and a pinch of mustard. A whole onion adds a tasty flavor."

DIVERSIFICATION TELLS STORY OF SUCCESS OF FLORIDA FARMER

When Frost Killed His Orange Trees He Turned His Attention to Good Pastures, Live Stock, Leguminous Crops, Large Plows and Strong Teams—Improved His Herd of Cattle by Purchase of Purebred Shorthorn Sire.

(By G. H. ALFORD, State Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)

S. H. Gaitskill, McIntosh, Fla., came to the state in 1884 and began growing oranges, but did not sell his Kentucky farm for some years after he came to Florida. He was quite well satisfied with his orange-growing venture until the freeze of 1895 killed all of his trees. This freeze was a great shock and the orange grower did not know what to do. Mr. Gaitskill started to rebuild and build up his grove, but did not feel that it was advisable to rely upon oranges for everything and began to grow corn, hay and other crops for man and beast. Prior to the freeze he made no effort to grow feed, but used some of his orange money to buy everything he needed. He soon learned that he could grow very fine crops of corn, hay, oats, peas and other general farm crops and finally decided to raise good live stock to consume the crops grown. Having decided to go into the live-stock business he sold his Kentucky farm and bought an old sugar plantation adjoining his farm and proceeded to make the growing of pork and beef his main work.

Bought Purebred Shorthorns.

Mr. Gaitskill was not satisfied to

through the winter with very little feed, except what is obtained from the fields.

Silo is Useful.
He built his silo for the cows and calves when the grass does not prove sufficient to keep them in good condition. It is not a winter or summer silo, but is used at any time during the year when the silage is needed.

He grows a great variety of crops and has good grazing crops for his live stock 12 months in the year. He uses no fertilizer on his land. He grows leguminous crops to feed the live stock, and the live stock spreads the manure over the farm. The growing of leguminous crops fills the soil full of nitrogen, adds immense quantities of humus to the soil and furnishes the most valuable grazing for all kinds of live stock.

Mr. Gaitskill uses large plows and strong teams and turns under large quantities of vegetable matter to furnish humus. He does not abuse his land by burning off the vegetable matter and plowing with a one-horse plow. He is planning to get a tractor, plow deep, turn under vegetable matter and grow better crops each year.

Good pastures, good live stock, legu-



Gaitskill Home—Shorthorn Heifers in Foreground.

work with the native stock, but went to Kentucky and bought some purebred Shorthorn bulls and a few purebred females and bred the native cows to the Shorthorn bulls. Improvement was very rapid and he now has a very fine lot of cattle, as the picture shows.

In the meantime he continued the work of rebuilding his orange groves and now has big trees in his large orchards. He has indulged in some truck-growing for the northern markets and has made quite a bit of money from his shipments. He grows some cabbage and watermelons, but he does not advise the average farmer to attempt truck on a large scale and do general farming at the same time. He says that vegetables must be given the best care and attention at the proper time. He is gradually quitting all truck crops except watermelons. He plants from 40 to 60 acres every year and plants velvet beans in the melon field at the last cultivation. The velvet bean is a fine crop for fattening all kinds of live stock and transfers large quantities of nitrogen to the soil.

Peanuts for Hogs.

He plants peanuts for the hogs to harvest after eating the small and bad-shaped melons. He plants corn and

minous crops, large plows and strong teams tell the story of Mr. Gaitskill's success on the farm.

MILK IS GOOD FOR CHICKENS

One of Most Valuable Poultry Feeds Available on Farm—Encourages Hens to Lay.

The most valuable poultry food available on most farms is milk. Many farmers feed all their surplus milk to the hogs. Milk, when fed to the hogs, makes flesh that sells for seven or eight cents a pound. When fed to poultry, especially during the winter months, it makes eggs that sell for 25 cents a pound, and flesh that brings twice the price ordinarily offered for hogs. And besides, in discriminating markets, milk-fed poultry always sells for a premium.

Given all the milk they will consume, hens will lay well in season and out of season. One cannot overfeed of milk. It is safe to keep it before the hens always.

The vessels in which the milk is fed should be washed and scalded daily. Earthenware crocks are the best for the feeding of milk since they are eas-



Cattle on Gaitskill Farm, Near McIntosh, Fla.

after filling the silo breaks the land from which the silage corn was cut and sows cow peas. The corn ripens in August and he gathers it in September, and turns the hogs in. He uses the hogs to clean up crops that would otherwise go to waste. He puts the hogs in the velvet bean field in which he plants corn and the hogs fatten rapidly on the beans and corn.

He plants large fields of corn and velvet beans in alternate rows. He says he can make more corn by planting in five-foot rows with a row of beans down each middle than he can get in three and a half or four-foot rows. The corn is gathered and the beans grazed by all kinds of live stock.

The grazing season is long and the cattle do well on native grasses until about December 1. The cattle are then turned on a field of velvet beans and fatten very rapidly. The velvet beans make beef of a very fine quality. Large numbers of his cattle usually go

ily cleaned. If wooden troughs or vessels are used, they will, in a very short time, become so fouled that thorough cleaning is almost impossible.

If only a limited quantity of milk is available for the hens, the better way of feeding it is to use it in moistening the mash. When used for this purpose the milk will be evenly distributed to the flock.

SECURE GOOD YIELD OF CORN

Selection, Curing and Testing Are Three of Most Important Factors to Be Considered.

A good yield of corn depends upon a number of factors, of which three of the most important are the selection, the curing and the testing of the seed. Under average farm conditions, the proper amount of care taken in securing the best seed will be more than repaid.

GOOD MIXTURE FOR SILAGE

Alfalfa and Sweet Sorghum Found to Be Satisfactory by Nebraska Experiment Station.

Indications are that excellent silage can be made with mixtures of alfalfa and sweet sorghum, according to silage investigations in progress at the agricultural experiment station of Nebraska. Such mixtures, containing one-half alfalfa and one-half sorghum cane, put up on a small scale, give

perfect silage three months after siling. The acidity is somewhat lower than normal silage, but this does not seem to impair the keeping qualities. Further investigations of this subject are in progress, but the present results would indicate that a farmer might safely put equal parts of alfalfa and well-matured sorghum cane in his silo with expectation of securing a good quality of silage.

An acre of pasture furnishes ample grazing for 12 100-pound shotts.