

Concrete Widely Used on Farms of United States

Advantages of Permanent Type of Construction Impress American Farmer.

"The use of Portland cement in the United States has had a very spectacular growth, comparable to that of the automobile, tractor and petroleum industries. The first Portland cement made in this country was manufactured by a Mr. Saylor of Coplay, Pa., in 1875, and from this small beginning has grown to the enormous production of over 115,000,000 barrels per year," says I. W. Dickerson, agricultural engineering editor, "The Farmer," St. Paul.

"The use of concrete on the farm has been even more recent and rapid than in the general building industry. I can remember distinctly my own first attempt with concrete, while home on my vacation from the university. I decided to take out several feet of the loose rock walls of our open wells and to lay them up again in cement mortar, plaster the outside and smooth off the top, and then to make and lay on heavy concrete slab covers.

"These all went well, even though my sand and coarse aggregate were hauled out of our own creek bed and neither was of good quality. These wells and tops are still doing business on the old farm, and are just as good or better than the day they were made.

"My next attempt, a long narrow water trough, came to grief because I did not know enough to oil or wet my forms thoroughly before pouring the concrete, with the result that the water absorbed from the concrete weakened it materially and the swelling of the inner form cracked the trough at the corners.

Concrete on the Farm.
"Similar early failures, because of ignorance or refusal to follow directions, on the part of farmers, made the adoption of concrete for farm use rather slow at first.

"But the farmer is gradually being educated to the proper handling and care of concrete and is thoroughly sold as to its value as a building material. Scarcely a farm can now be found where some use has not been made of concrete, such as foundation walls and floors for residences, barns and other farm buildings, monolithic and concrete block walls, stucco finish buildings, walks and steps, roads and driveways, silos, water storage and stock tanks, vegetable and root storage houses, feeding floors, retaining walls, drainage tile and hundreds of other uses. This widespread adoption of concrete construction has taken place because of the many advantages which concrete offers as a building material.

Permanent, Inexpensive.
"First of all is its permanence. Good concrete construction, under all ordinary conditions, is as solid and permanent as the mother rock, and will be stronger a hundred years from now than it is when built. The farmer can build with a reasonable certainty that this part of his building will be giving service to his posterity for generations.

"Combined with this is a negligible upkeep cost. Most people rather admire the slight aging effect which the concrete assumes after exposure to the weather. This combination of reasonably low first cost, extremely long life and no upkeep cost, makes for a very low yearly cost which amounts to practically nothing more than interest on the first cost.

"Then, too, good concrete is practically fireproof. A good concrete building with proper window and roof protection will emerge almost undamaged from any ordinary outside exposure and with its contents safe. Thus the house would not catch from the barn fire and vice versa. Instances have occurred where a large barn burned next to a good concrete or masonry silo without seriously damaging the silo or the food stored in it. A house with concrete basement and concrete floor overhead could burn out the whole basement without seriously damaging the house above, and a dairy barn with a similar construction might have the whole upper part burned off without injuring the dairy or breeding stock housed below. Even a good heavy coating of stucco on metal lath with an air space back of it adds materially to the resistance of a building to the spread of fire.

Build for Permanence Now.
"These factors of permanence and fire resistance are of the utmost importance and should be given more attention in building than they ordinarily receive. Time was when the American farmer was more or less of a transient, squatting on a virgin farm, depleting its fertility until it would no longer produce crops. Then he moved on to a new location to repeat again the same cycle of operations. Under such conditions he was not much interested in permanent buildings and built of the cheapest and most accessible materials. Today conditions are radically different.

Modern Lace Created and Developed by Italians

While glancing at the window draperies in your home you probably have often wondered what is lace?

One eminent writer says that lace is "openwork made with needle, bobbin, or by knitting, knotting, tatting or crocheting. Whether it is done by hand or machine makes no difference, except that the term 'real lace' is reserved for the hand-made lace." The origin of lace is hard to determine. Hair and breast nets are in existence today that were found preserved in the graves of ancient Egypt since more than 1,000 years before the times of Rameses the Great, who was pharaoh in the thirteenth century B. C. There are also plain and fancy nets of the Greek-Roman-Egyptian type, known as Coptic, which date from the third to the seventh centuries, A. D.

There are also ancient nets made in America, some of them said to have been from the loom preserved in Peruvian graves since the time of Christopher Columbus and even before.

But the lace as we know it today, the creation and development is said to have been in Italy.

The word is derived from the Latin *laqueus*, meaning loop or noose.

Making Two Rooms of One



Here's a room that revives fond memories of bygone days on account of its homey atmosphere, its color feeling, its quaintness. Because of the demand for those pretty and useful things for the home, that spell comfort and refinement, early American furniture styles are again popular and in vogue.



The illustration shows the same room, living room or library pictured above, that has been quickly changed into a delightful dining room by merely employing the two-fold uses concealed within furniture. Two extra leaves stored away in the library table permit its use as a dining table to accommodate eight persons. Thus are after-theater lunch parties, week-end guests or suddenly announced visitors easily entertained.

Even Furniture Is Electrified

Wired Pieces for Living and Bedrooms Are Latest Step.

Mysterious allusions to electrified furniture have been heard by home-makers lately, many of whom have asked the keepers of shops they are wont to patronize just what it means.

"Is it furniture that shines itself up electrically, without need of oiled cloth and chamolis?" asked one inquirer humorously. "If it is, I want some right away."
"Electrified furniture does 'shine itself up,'" but this refers to the shine of lights that may be plugged into its numerous electric outlets, not to any quality of self-cleaning. House-keepers have become so accustomed to being told of the labor-eliminating powers of electricity it seems they are prepared for anything.

The advantages of electrified furniture lie in the convenience it permits in making use of the varied labor-saving or lighting electrical devices used throughout homes generally. It is really wired furniture, being supplied with inconspicuous electric wires which are plugged into the main supply circuits and which end, somewhere about the furniture itself, with convenience outlets where any cord-fitted electric appliance may be attached for service.

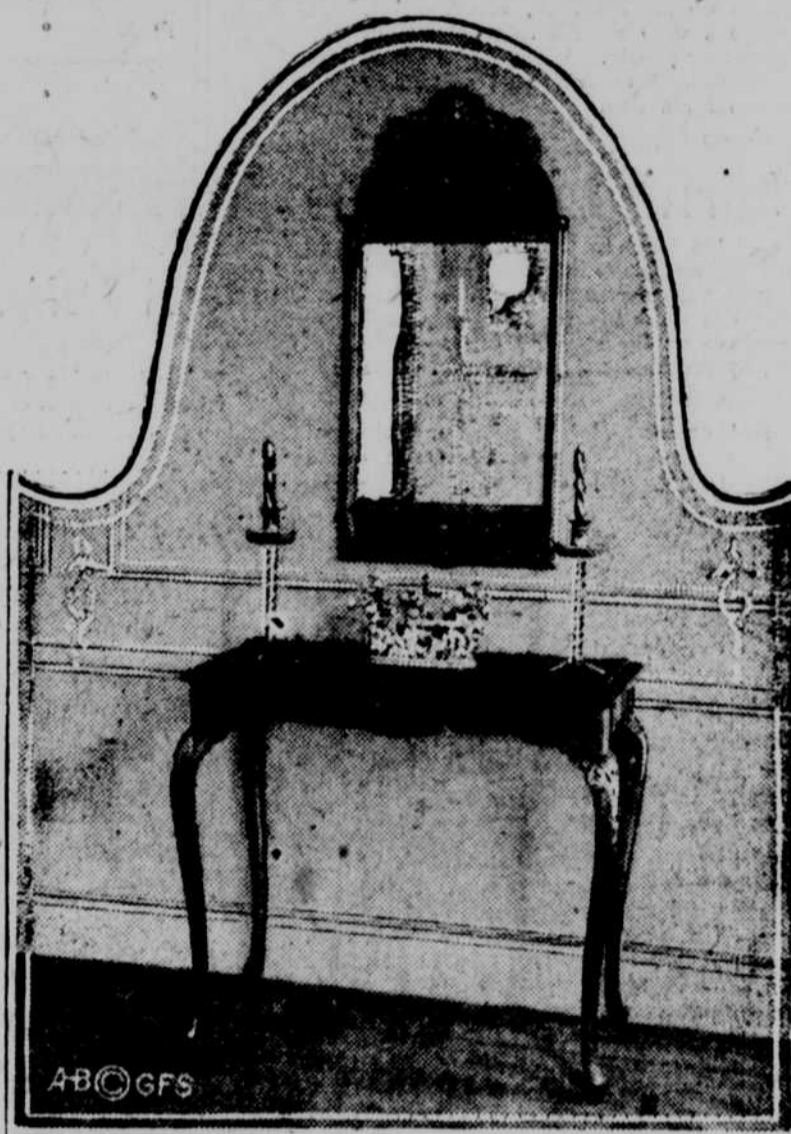
Many Dining Tables Wired.
Dining-room tables have been wired for some years. This means that from an outlet—usually in the middle of the dining-room floor—a wire cord is run through the pedestal or inside one leg of the table, to a series of outlets on the apron of the table or wherever its owner decides is the most convenient place for attaching the table cooking devices or portable lamp used. There are usually three of these table outlets; sometimes more. One particularly pleasing arrangement leaves the outlets for each table appliance available for the user at the end of a short cord, which may be plugged out from under the tablecloth and attached to appliances as used.

The idea of wiring beds, dressers, dressing tables, china cupboards and other pieces is a newer one; these have been shown recently at electrical shows, and have been the center of attraction because of their unusual features.
In wiring the buffet, wires are usually led to one end, where two or more outlets are installed. Here may be plugged in a pair of electric candles, a decorative illuminated basket of fruit or flowers, or the percolator or chafing dish.

The tea wagon provided with convenience outlets is so obviously useful in homes where wiring is right that it seems almost endowed with personality. Tea is brewed and served in any room most convenient to the moment; toast to accompany it, or waffles for Sunday night supper, or coffee and perhaps a rabbit after an exciting game of cards—it will become almost ubiquitous.

Introducing "Electric Susan."
There is a small serving table called Electric Susan, which is one

For the Vacant Wall



This attractive setting of console and mirror, with decorative candlesticks and china bowl, will beautify any vacant wall space.

of the most useful of the tribe of wired furniture. This is light and portable, and, containing three built-in sized convenience outlets and a master cord heavily wired to be plugged directly into the concealed wiring of the circuit, it gives electricity for practically any cooking or motor-driven device or combination one is likely to use at the same time. It can be carried to the veranda and used for attaching a sewing machine; at the bedside for a lamp, fan and heating pad; at the breakfast table to energize percolator or toaster, and a fan as well; or in many other uses which will suggest themselves. Susan becomes a serving maid for many offices.

The china cupboard has no further use for wiring than to provide its individual light. But this, shining on the china and glass within, makes a touch of beauty not otherwise obtainable.

At Best in Bedroom.
In bedroom furniture outlets are given bed, dresser or dressing table, so that the lamps and toilet articles which are so much used now may be attached comfortably and easily. Reading lights on the head of each bed are thus available at any moment wanted. Lights for beauty's

face so that the beauty be not applied too carelessly are ready attached to the dressing table; this may then be moved to different places in the room, instead of being anchored permanently beside its illuminating wall fixtures.

Other outlets are in dressing table or dresser for using curling irons, hair dryers or massage appliances. Fans, electrical warming pads or blankets, portable heaters, milk warmers for baby's night-time bottle or for a cup of hot water in the night, fans for insuring sleep on hot nights, are among the applicants for these outlets.

Vaseline Preserves Silver.
Before storing silver away for months, or even many weeks at a time, it is a good plan to clean it well with a silver polish, put a good thick coat of vaseline on, then wrap it in tissue paper and put it away. It will come out without a tarnish mark.

Better Dyes Now.
In the old days, blinds and curtains were kept down in the home to exclude the sun for fear its rays would

fade some precious carpet or rug. Now sun and air are welcomed gladly because things don't fall as readily and people live longer and better because they know better.

Butter Keeps Water From Boiling Over Side of Pot
Should you be busy in another part of the house and are unable to watch

the vegetables which have been put on the stove to boil, put a small lump of butter in the water. This will make the vegetables cook steadily and without boiling over.

Mahal Wilton Rugs

Whenever a fine Wilton rug is needed the thoughtful woman will find wonderful possibilities among Mahal Wiltons, manufactured by Pollock-Huston Co., of Philadelphia.

In looking over a pile of these rugs one is impressed by the fact that every type of pattern is available—small designs, large designs, prominent designs and blendings of color that make the design inconspicuous, together with plain center rugs relieved by smart figured borders.

Colors are indescribably beautiful in Mahal Wilton Rugs. The spirit of fine Oriental and Chinese fabrics is apparent in patterns and motif.

A fine Worsted yarn is used in the manufacture of Mahal rugs.

Mahal Wilton Rugs Are Sold Exclusively in Omaha by

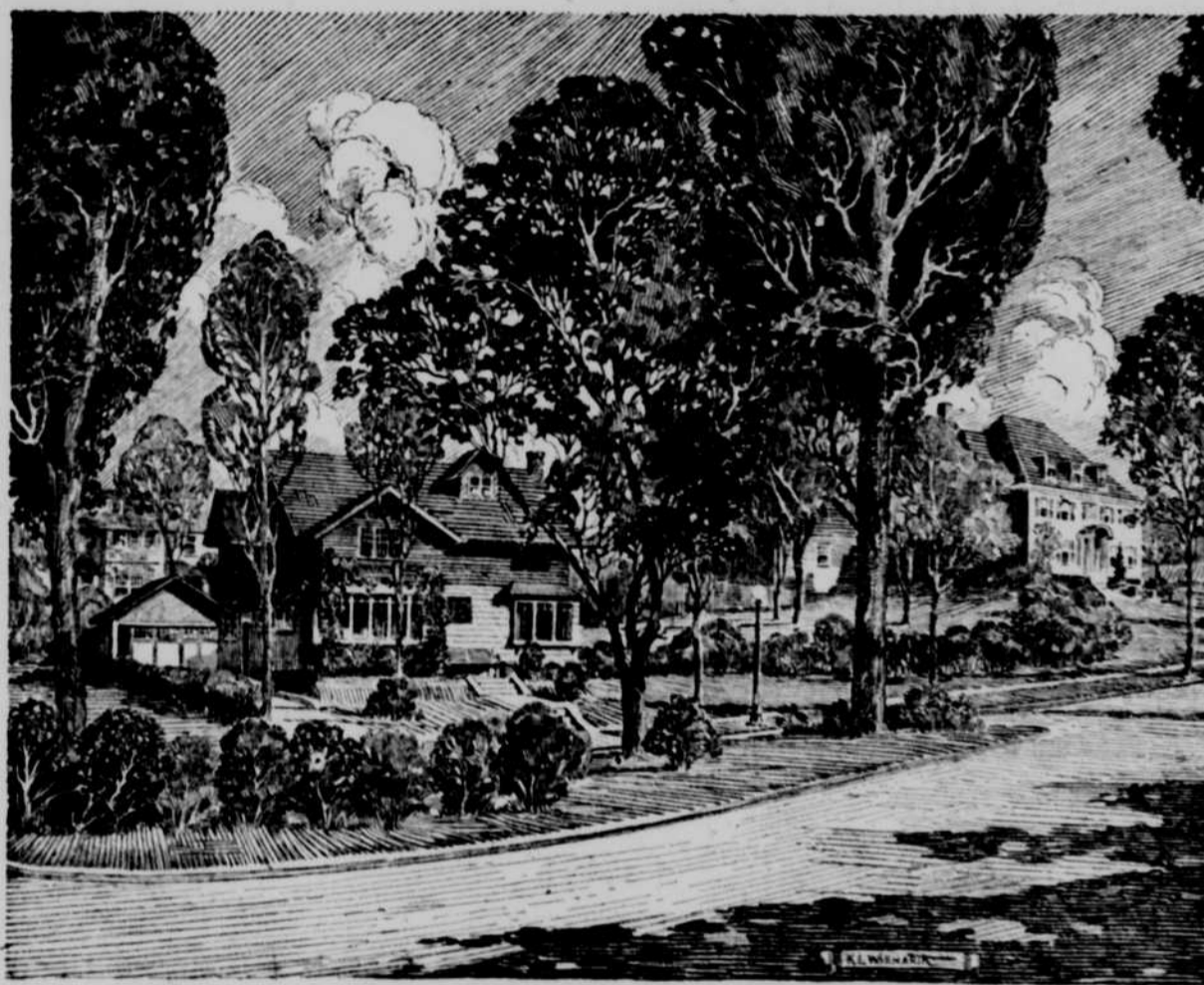
Orchard & Wilhelm Co.

Prices as Follows:

Mahal Wilton Rugs

27x54	\$10.00	8-3x10-6	\$85.00
36x63	\$15.75	9x12	\$92.50
36x36	\$10.00	9x15	\$127.50
4-6x7-6	\$32.50	11-3x12	\$127.50
6x9	\$57.50	11-3x15	\$160.00

Pollock Huston Co. Philadelphia



THIS is not a picture of things as they MIGHT BE, but of things as THEY ARE.
HOME ideals in ideal surroundings—no overcrowding—room to LIVE and MOVE and PLAY.

Note the broad streets, trees and curving drives, the open places and the far-off view.

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