

ATTRACTIVE FARM DWELLING CONVENIENT AND INEXPENSIVE

Detailed Description of House Owned by Farmer in Ohio
That May Be Built at an Approximate
Cost of \$2,800 to \$3,000.



An Attractive Farm Dwelling.

(By J. E. BRIDGMAN.)

One of the most convenient and modern farmhouses of moderate cost the writer has seen is owned by a farmer in Ohio. It is comfortable and handsome, and the farmer and his family enjoy practically all of the advantages that are to be found in city homes. The house has few angles and corners and it may be built at an approximate cost of \$2,800 to \$3,000, and contain many of the improvements essential to comfort, utility and beauty.

The main or front part of the house is 28 feet square and the kitchen and pantry 14x20 feet. The lower story is 9 feet high and the second story 8 feet 6 inches. The exterior walls are covered with shiplap and lap siding with building paper between. The roofs are covered with best grade of 5 to 2 cedar shingles, that is, five of the shingles, when placed together, will measure practically 2 inches at the thick ends. These shingles will cost slightly more, but they will also last about three times as long as the 6 to 2 shingles.

All interior side walls and ceilings receive three coats of plaster with white finish. All floors are quarter-sawn yellow pine. The trim for dining-room, living-room, hall and library is of birch with mahogany stain. The kitchen and pantry has hard pine trim with oil finish.

Entire second floor has pine trim with flat tops except bathroom, which has enamel finish.

A good solid limestone or cement foundation is placed under the house and a basement excavation under the front part. A hot-air furnace is placed in the basement, also a hollow wire lighting plant. The furnace and

lighting plant may be installed at a cost of \$375.

As both the heating and lighting plants are entirely safe, easy to operate and the expense of running them less than the cost of operating or using oil lamps and stoves, it would seem that their use would pay, to say nothing of the added comfort and pleasure derived from them.

The furnace will without doubt prevent much sickness if the fresh air shaft is properly installed, and the gas lights will save the housewife much labor; also you will have a light equal to any city light, electricity not excepted.

The cellar has an inside entrance under the main stairway, also an outside entrance.

Root cellar, front room, etc., are provided in the basement.

The pantry is so located that it prevents the heat from entering the dining-room during the summer months and contains china closet with doors opening to dining-room, cupboard, flour bin, etc.

All rooms are of good size well lighted, and ample closet room is provided; also a good-sized linen closet.

The living-room has an open fireplace which also has smoke flue for the furnace. The large arches connecting the dining-room, hall and living-room causes these rooms to seem larger than they really are, and with suitable rugs, curtains, etc., a beautiful effect may be obtained.

The house has no fancy work, but when neatly painted will present a very good front and will not look out of place on almost any building lot, and for many reasons this building seems especially adapted to rural districts.

RACE SUICIDE AMONG FARMERS

Decline in Population Shown by
Last Census in Agricultural
Areas Due to Discouragement
of Married Workers.

(By C. R. BARNES.)

The pitiful story was told recently in a northern daily paper of an industrious and capable farm laborer who had answered several advertisements of farmers in need of just such experienced services as he was able to render; but whose application was rejected, in each instance, because he had a wife and two small children. The farmers wanted neither women nor children about their farms. So this competent farm worker was obliged to accept employment in a city stable.

It is to be feared that this is by no means an isolated instance. Human kindness has been so far eliminated, in many cases, from the relationship between the farmer and his hired help, and that relationship has been put so exclusively on a hard business basis, that the complaint is common that "the farmer cares more for the comfort and happiness of his cattle and hogs than he does for the well-being of his men."

Under healthier conditions in rural life, the married workman would receive the same preference that he generally does from employers in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits; as being more reliable and less likely to seek a change, if fairly well treated, than the single man. Aside from this, however, there is a moral and social obligation, resting at least as strongly on the farmer as on any one else, to encourage family life among workers, and thus to promote stability in rural populations and to discourage the nomadism among laborers which is the bane of our agricultural enterprises.

It is altogether probable that the actual decline in population, shown by the last census to have taken

place in extensive agricultural areas, is due to the discouragement of marriage among farm workers, and the refusal of employment to men with families.

That way lies the decline of states and the ruin of democracy. If we want growth in population, and the perfect working out of the Democratic ideas underlying American institutions, we must reverse our methods, welcome rather than repel the man with a family, and be willing to share with him some portion of the opportunities of the farm.

Utmost Precautions Needed.

Impure milk will be the result if the utmost precautions are not taken in handling it, and impure milk necessarily means that its products will also be impure and have very poor keeping qualities. It should be remembered that all contamination depends upon some form of bacteria, which are present everywhere and which multiply very readily under certain conditions and temperatures.

Overlook Home-Grown Foods.

By following along the lines of scientific feeding many dairymen have overlooked the value of home-grown dairy foods and formed the habit of going to the mill and exchanging their milk check for protein foods.

Carrier Pigeon in Long Flight.

In a contest flight between carrier pigeons a bird owned in Detroit, Mich., flew 500 miles against a head wind between 4:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. of the same day.

Japanese Farmers.

Of Japan's 45,000,000 people, 30,000,000 are farmers. The whole body is supported by a cultivated area of but 15,000 square miles. Every foot of soil is utilized; the farmer is a specialist.

Exercising the Bull.

Some men lead the bull about the yard daily for exercise. The man usually gets most of the exercise.

MANAGE SWINE FOR PROFIT

Good Sires Are Essential if Hogs of
Highest Quality Are to Be Grown
—Variety of Feed.

Hogs can be made a profitable class of stock on most Wisconsin farms with proper breeding and care, writes J. G. Fuller and A. S. Alexander of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, in a bulletin, No. 184, issued by the station. Swine production in Wisconsin is generally carried on as a side line to other kinds of farming, principally dairying.

For Wisconsin conditions the land type is the most profitable to raise, although in a few instances bacon hogs have brought good returns. Good individuals of the Poland China, Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire or Chester White breeds are desirable for breeding stock.

Good sires are very essential if hogs of the highest quality are to be grown and a uniformly profitable herd built up, according to these writers. Only pure-bred boars should be kept, and these should be carefully selected to insure prepotency, quality and soundness. Sows must be carefully selected to insure large and healthy litters.

Rations for breeding swine must be planned according to the needs of the animals. The foods which will keep both boars and sows in best condition are preferable. Breeding animals should be grown, not fattened. Boars and sows need plenty of exercise and a variety of nourishing food, but no fat-forming materials. Corn alone is a very poor feed for sows and should never be given exclusively.

The amount of feed for the sow should be changed to suit her condition, the amount increased while she is nursing a litter, and some wheat bran and oilmeal added to aid the digestive organs. Comfortable bedding should be provided and the sow closely watched at farrowing time.

The care of young pigs is the foundation for fattening the market animal. Common diseases and parasites can only be avoided by the constant, regular use of the best methods of prevention. Constant vigilance is the price of a clean swine herd. Regular dipping, close observation to detect the early stages of the various troubles, sanitary quarters and bedding, with careful feeding, can alone prevent serious losses.

MILK PRODUCTION IS COSTLY

Connecticut Dairymen Who Has Not
Profited Much Through His Business
Tells Story.

A Connecticut dairymen writes the Rural New Yorker as follows, touching his experience as to the cost of producing milk:

This is my account for 1909: Average price of cow, \$65. I have 11 cows but give just one. Milk produced in one year, 2,500 quarts; sold at four cents in summer and five cents in winter, \$12.50. Cost of feed, hay, two tons, at \$18.36; seven tons silage at \$4.28; cost of grain, \$36; pasture and bedding, \$8; depreciation in value and interest, insurance, taxes, \$14; total, \$122. This leaves me in, debit, \$8.50.

Two hours every day carting milk to city, wear and tear on horse and wagon; we must whitewash our barns and keep clean; we must have brushes and clean towels, vaseline and medicine when wanted, salt, etc. For all this we get a calf worth \$2 and \$8 worth of manure.

I know that I am not producing as much milk per cow as some do, but I know lots of others produce less. I have been trying to weed out, but it is very hard to buy good cows, for it seems that everybody is in the same business. Nobody wants to sell a good cow. I am not in a position to raise my own cows.

Every farmer who wholesales milk at less than five cents per quart is in a losing game. If I had sold my milk at five cents all the year round it would be \$125. That would make me come out even. You understand that I have been selling my feed to my cows at less than the market price. The only way for a man who produces milk is to retail it himself or get out of the business.

Quality and Size of Egg.

While food affects the quality of the egg, it cannot increase the size of the egg. You can always increase the egg production by feeding the proper kind and amount of food, but you cannot induce the hen to lay a larger egg by methods of feeding. This comes by heredity, and must be done by methods of breeding from large egg strains.

Dipping Sheep Effectively.

To rid sheep of external parasites or the scab mite they should be dipped in some effective dip. Coal tar dips are effective, non-poisonous and do not ordinarily injure the wool. They are therefore considered among the best. Before using all dips should be tested.

CHINESE "HELLO GIRLS"

"GIVE ME WO SING," INSTEAD OF
NO. UMPY-STEEN.

In San Francisco's Chinatown Girls in
Native Costume Attend Switch-
boards in a Pagoda-Like
Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.—The strangest "hello girls" in the country are ten little Chinese maids in Chinatown, in this city. It is the only foreign exchange in the United States, and was built about a year ago. It is one of the show places of the section, always kept ready for inspection.

It is not an easy matter for the telephone company to secure these picturesque but practical Chinese girls. It was almost unprecedented for any little maid from a Chinese house to go out to business, but long practice has proved that nice young girls are indispensable to the telephone business, and it was not likely that white girls would be sufficiently acquainted with the Chinese language, so diplomacy, persuasion, concessions to custom, the erection of a josh and many arguments had to be tried to fill the positions in the new exchange with the proper young persons. No shirtwaists and no skirts and puffed hair do these hello girls adopt for business wear, but their own comfortable and becoming Chinese costumes.

While the switchboard seems an incongruous setting for these Orientals, the rest of their background is in harmony. An artistic sense and probably an eye to the commercial effect of such an attractive showplace caused the constructors to make the exchange typically Chinese in architecture and decoration. The exterior resembles a palace in China, consisting of three pagodas. The interior woodwork is in rough cut material finished in ebony, and the walls are paneled with glazed tile. Highly colored fresco decorates the upper walls and the inevitable dragon is prominent. The latest Occidental ideas are carried out in the telephone equipment. The San Francisco telephone directory has to have a special section devoted to the Chinatown exchange, but printed in English, in which you call for "China," whether you want Wong Gim Tuck or Yee Sing or the incongruous person Gay Wo, or an American named Elmer Jones, who comes to live in the district. Instead of by number the Chinese call by name when they want a connection.

The Chinatown exchange is managed by an American-born Chinaman, Loo Kum Shu, who has been in the telephone business for ten years. The Chinese are fond of telephoning and patronize the companies to a remarkable degree, subscribing for the best class of service in their homes or places of business. The Chinese government last year sent over a delegation of Chinamen to study telephony, and has appropriated \$20,000,000 for a national system of telephone and telegraph.

WAX FIGURES SHOCK ANTHONY

Comstock Brings Law Upon Owners
of Show Windows Who Exhibit
Scantily Attired "Dummies."

New York.—Several handsome women have been on exhibition for some time in show windows on Broadway. All had good figures and posed in various advertisements. But they all had extremely red cheeks and a bold, fixed stare. In fact, it was said if a passer-by came within their range of vision they never took their eyes off him, and their raiment was such that in an emergency any one of them might have taken off Salome without having taken off anything else.

So some persons complained to Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Prevention of Vice. Mr. Comstock went to the manufacturers whose show windows the women adorned and ordered the women out of the windows.

Mr. Comstock told the manufacturers they would be liable to arrest, and, if convicted, to fine and imprisonment if they permitted the women to reappear in public. The manufacturers promptly agreed to keep the women under cover. The women, thus solemnly raided and convicted of impropriety, were made of wax.

Mr. Comstock said: "Many complaints about the figures reached me. The exhibition was harmful to good morals. The figures were very objectionable. I read the law to the man who put the figures in the windows and they were taken out, that's all."

Tramp Cut Off Her Hair.

Byesville, O.—"Have you got a piece of pie to spare?" asked a tramp when Mrs. M. C. Krist answered a knock at the door. She told him to step into the kitchen. There, while her back was turned, the tramp knocked her down and cut off her hair. The woman's screams brought a crowd and the tramp was chased, but he escaped.

Earn This Suit in One Hour!



The English Crisis.—Well, Hypatia, which of 'em have you concluded to take, the Earl of Oldpark or the Count Appoggiatura? Miss Hypatia—I'm going to await developments, pop. If the Earl loses his retort, maybe I'll take the Count.—London Punch.

Unreasonable.—"Come along to bed, Ethel. I'm sure you wouldn't like to keep the Lord up all night, just to listen to you."



The Bitters is a boon to those in convalescence—when a tonic and strength maker is needed.

Try it and see.

A word to the wise is sufficient

She Was Not Surprised.
"Weren't you sorry when you heard that Tolstoi was dead?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "Yes," replied her hostess, as she pushed a \$990 bracelet up on her left arm, "but it was not at all surprising. Folks that go up in them things are always sure to get a fall sooner or later."

Good Advice.
We should all strive to endure our troubles as cheerfully as we endure those of our friends.

CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Made Safe by Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound.

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing woman's ills such as inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free and always helpful.