

PERNOLL MAKES HIT IN DETROIT

Aggregate Ball Player Given Fine Send-Off in Eastern Press—Probably Land Place With Detroit.

Henry Pernoll, Pete Browning and Neil Vance are written up as follows in the Detroit News:

"Pernoll is almost sure to land a berth in Detroit. As a left-handed he has shown more class than George Speer, who was the junior southpaw artist of the champions' staff last season.

"Pernoll has the same fielding style that made Speer a good man for any club. He is heavier than Speer and has probably better control.

"The first time he pitched here the first batter up hit a ball to third, and Pernoll was backing up the first baseman when the throw came along. He is grabbing to the right and left of him, picking up grounders where another twirler would be content to let his infielders do the work.

"An outcurve is the best thing in Pernoll's list of deliveries—and he has a bunch of them. Not one, though, is more deceptive than this one. He also has a good fooler in a slow ball.

"Vance and Browning are two working good right-handers. Browning has about recovered from the illness which took weight off him and weakened him before coming here. He had a serious touch of typhoid fever, and it looked as though he would not be able to come here. George is a grand little pitcher, and he would be better if he wasn't so small, but his work is such that Jennings is inclined to forget George's size.

"Vance has a good knuckle ball which he has been dishing up for three years and meeting with success. He also has a collection of curves that look good, and his control is excellent."

EASTERTIDE GIFTS.

Some Things to Be Given During the Joyful Season.

The exchange of gifts at Eastertide has become an established custom. Here is a list of inexpensive trifles, most of which have the merit of being either appropriate to the season or extremely simple in design and character:

- A white prayer book.
- Any daintily bound book of poems.
- A pot of blooming flowers.
- An individual saltcellar in the form of a silver egg.
- A photograph of any of the famous Madonnas simply framed.
- A china fernery filled with ferns for the Easter morning breakfast table.
- A dainty bit of neckwear for each of the girls of the family.
- A white silk Ascot tie for each of the boys of the family.
- A light pair of kid gloves for mother to wear to church.
- A bomboniere in the form of an Easter egg for each of the little folks.
- A basket of new laid eggs from the country cousin to the city cousin.
- A basket of chocolate and sugar eggs from the city cousin to the country cousin.
- A bit of silver for one's toilet table.
- A bottle of fine extract or cologne.

FIRST COLORED EGGS.

How and Where This Charming Custom Originated.

During the crusades a lady living in a castle along the line of march received some chickens from a man returning from the east. They were a great curiosity and highly prized by their gentle owner.

The men of her family were crusaders, and their absence was taken advantage of by some lawless neighbors, who commanded her to abandon her home and seek refuge in the Black Forest. There she received protection and kind treatment and lived several years among very poor peasants. She had taken her chickens with her and took great pleasure in giving their eggs to her poor neighbors.

She was particularly interested in the children and devoted considerable time to their instruction. She made a habit of giving a present to each child on Easter, but each year she had fewer possessions.

This necessity suggested to her the novel idea of decorating some eggs with bright colors, and to make them still more interesting she concealed them among the dry leaves in the forest. The children were sent to hunt them and were greatly astonished and delighted to find the colored eggs.

Writing and paying for a want ad. are matters of a few minutes and a few dimes. Isn't there something you want which would be worth getting at so slight cost?

More careful buying is an enforced penalty of the increasing "cost of living." Ad-watchingfulness is greatly helpful.

Hooping for Health.

NEXT WEEK'S SUBJECT TREATS OF PROCESS OF BREAD MAKING

Home Course In Domestic Science

X.—The Modern Kitchen

By EDITH G. CHARLTON, In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

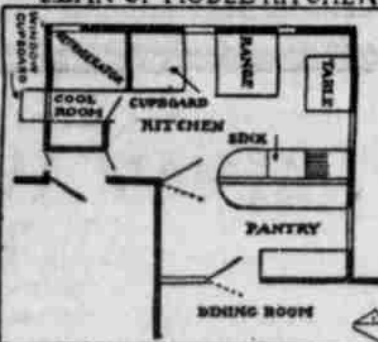
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CONSIDERING the importance of the kitchen to the rest of the home, it seems strange that it should very often be the least attractive room from every point of view in the house. We find it tucked off in some dark corner with little or no ventilation, its wall and floor covering dark and dingy and its equipment so meager it would be impossible to find any pleasure in working with them.

The kitchen is the workroom of the home. Its arrangement, pleasant or otherwise, very often gives the keynote of conditions in the home. My idea of a real kitchen is this: It should be as bright and cheery as any room in the house. I would much prefer a gloomy parlor than a dark, unpleasant kitchen. If possible I should have a north and east exposure. This would insure sunlight in the morning and a cool breeze on hot summer afternoons. Then I should be careful to have a good view from the kitchen window, something beautiful to look out upon, like a stately tree, a bit of green lawn or a trim vegetable garden. The outlook from kitchens in towns and cities is too often brick walls of adjoining buildings, untidy back yards or high board fences. From kitchens in the country we often look out upon an unsightly woodpile or barnyard filled with a clutter of old farm implements. With such daily views it is no wonder if the women, who must spend three-fourths of their time in the kitchen, have very little love for housework.

There should be at least two windows and, if possible, an outside door opposite one window in order to have good ventilation at all times. The kitchen should not be unnecessarily large, but its size will depend on the number of persons in the family and the amount of work that is to be done

PLAN OF MODEL KITCHEN



in it. Too much space between the different pieces of furniture necessitates too many unnecessary steps. A suitable moderate sized kitchen is about 12 by 14 feet.

The kitchen should be convenient to the dining room, either opening directly into it or, still better, having the pantry between the rooms. In the latter case there should be a cupboard with sliding doors opening into both kitchen and pantry for convenience in setting the table and removing dishes to the kitchen. The cut gives a plan of a convenient kitchen, showing position of windows and doors, also the larger pieces of furniture.

In this plan note the position of the refrigerator, which can be reached from the outside so that ice may be put into it without coming into the kitchen. There is also a window in the cool room to which a window cupboard can be attached. This room with its cupboard will take the place of the refrigerator in winter and may be used as a baking room in hot weather.

The sink, with draining board, is located on the side next the pantry. Sliding doors are arranged at the back so that dishes washed in the sink may be placed on the pantry shelves without going into the pantry itself. Another convenient feature in the arrangement of this kitchen is the position of windows between range and work table, giving good light and ventilation. If possible avoid having a door leading upstairs opening in the kitchen, because in such cases it is almost impossible to keep the odors of cooking from penetrating to the upstairs rooms.

Wall and Floor Covering.

The kitchen to be sanitary in every particular should be finished in some way that will permit of frequent washing. The best wall covering is the simplest and most easily cared for material that can be purchased. There is nothing better for this purpose than sanitas, a material similar to oilcloth. The first coat is a little more than paint or tinting, but when carefully applied it is more lasting. Sanitas is put on with paste in horizontal strips around the room. The edge of each piece must be pasted down securely, and care should be taken to avoid wrinkles. If a tablespoonful of molasses is added to each quart of paste it will stick more firmly.

The painted wall is suitable for kitchen and pantry provided a flat finish is given and a color used in preference to white. A glossy surface, par-

ticularly a white one, is hard on the eyes and becomes very monotonous. Wall paper is not a desirable covering for a kitchen wall because it absorbs moisture and odors and cannot be cleaned satisfactorily.

For the floor the best covering is linoleum. This to my mind is better than the polished floor, which is always slippery and is hard on the feet. Then there is the painted floor, which has both advantages and disadvantages, chief among the latter being not very durable qualities. The kitchen floor should not be covered with carpet, because that is insanitary, neither should it be devoid of any covering and so require scrubbing. This is one of the items of work which should be eliminated from the housekeeper's schedule. The white sanded floors, tables, etc., are attractive to the eye and a joy to a certain type of housekeeper, but they represent too much energy and labor to be included in modern methods. Floors should be covered with some material easily cleaned, and tables, sinks, shelves, etc., should be painted or covered with zinc, tile or oilcloth. The sink table and the tile sink are a lasting pleasure and lessen work to such an extent that they soon more than pay for the initial cost.

Kitchen Furniture.

This should be simple, durable and adequate for the needs of the housekeeper. The kind and number of pieces will largely depend on the character of the home. But in every kitchen there should be a good range, at least one work table and a convenient sink supplied with running water and modern plumbing. These three articles should be near neighbors because they are so frequently used at the same time.

Whatever the fuel—coal, wood, gas or gasoline—it should be burned in a good range, one that is perfect in all its parts and equipped with a good baking oven. No part of the housefurnishing is more important than the kitchen stove and no piece of farm machinery, however necessary, should be bought by sacrificing the new stove. Since the preparation of food for the table is an absolute necessity in every home, the stove, whatever its style, should be as good as any part of the equipment of the entire establishment.

The work table should be high enough that the worker need not stand in an uncomfortable position while ironing or baking. Kitchen tables are made thirty inches high, which is not enough for a woman five feet six inches in height, and to bend over it, as she always must, results in an unnecessary weariness or backache. Either the low table should be set upon supports or a higher one should be ordered. The high stool is a simple piece of furniture which should be in every kitchen. It can be slipped under the work table when not in use and is a convenient seat while preparing vegetables, ironing and doing the numberless other tasks which can be performed sitting just as well as standing.

A clock is necessary in the kitchen, also a pair of strong scissors, a pin-cushion with pins and some coarse needles and thread, both white and black. These are constantly needed, and it makes unnecessary steps to be obliged to go to the living room for them. It is hardly possible to have too many drawers, shelves and cupboards, and yet these ought not to be used to encourage disorderliness. There is sometimes a temptation to hide away things in cupboards or drawers that would better be destroyed at once than have them add to the task of straightening up later on.

The modern kitchen may have other useful pieces of furniture in addition to the above, if there is money enough to provide them. Among these may be mentioned a water or electric motor or even a small one horsepower gasoline engine, any one of which will run the washing machine mangle, churn, cream separator and can be attached to the sewing machine. This little contrivance is not so expensive that it need be excluded from even moderate homes, considering the amount of work it will accomplish and the strength it will save. When a woman is obliged to do all her housework it ought certainly to be counted as one of the necessities. The kitchen cabinet with separate compartments for all kinds of groceries and supplies is sometimes preferred to the pantry. It is entirely a matter of personal preference which should be chosen, for both are most convenient. Reasonable care must, however, be taken not to leave groceries lying about loosely in the cabinet, for these will attract insects as well as mice. But the housekeeper endowed with even the most ordinary degree of order may easily avoid such a misfortune.

The electric or gasoline iron is a handy little appliance for making kitchen work lighter and is inexpensive when usefulness and labor saving qualities are balanced with dollars and cents. In the country, of course, the gasoline iron is generally the only one possible, but these have now been brought to a degree of perfection that makes them satisfactory.

The Use of the Kitchen.

One last important point to remember in furnishing a kitchen is that its real purpose is a workroom, not a living or dining room. A workroom should have its tools conveniently arranged within easy reach of the workman. All utensils and evidences of kitchen work should not be kept in other parts of the house or stowed away in obscure places in order that the room may be presentable when strangers come. The modern kitchen is not intended to fill the place of a reception room, and only in exceptional cases should it be used as a dining room.



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