

## AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK BUNGALOW

Popular Style of Comfortable Five-Room House.

NOT EXPENSIVE TO BUILD

City and Rural Home Builders Like Small Houses That Contain All Present-Day Conveniences—Always Finds Ready Sale.

By WM. 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.

This is the season of the year when those who expect to build a home next spring are studying home building designs. Undoubtedly they have fixed in their minds about the sort of house they will build. But the decision will be influenced by the designs of houses they see and by the exteriors and interiors of the homes of the friends they visit. Nevertheless, building a home is an important step, and the house should not be selected without a careful study of plans and consideration of what the family needs.

One of the first decisions to be made is in regard to the materials to be used. In a great many minds, the thought of a house brings a picture of a frame building of wood. To others, brick will be the material, while some will consider hollow building tile, or cement blocks. Each material has its advantages and disadvantages. But, when arguments for and against the different materials are summed up, it finally becomes a matter of individual taste.

In practically every city the majority of houses erected at the present time are of brick, either of solid brick or of brick over frame, or hollow tile. Brick has a good, substantial appearance and has the advantages of providing a home that is warm in winter and cool in summer. And at present prices there is little difference in cost between any of the materials.

Herewith is shown a home building design that is most popular. It is a five-room brick bungalow that is attractive in exterior appearance and has a room arrangement that is convenient and will make a most comfortable home. While the rooms are small in number, they are of good size, and will provide accommodations for the average family.

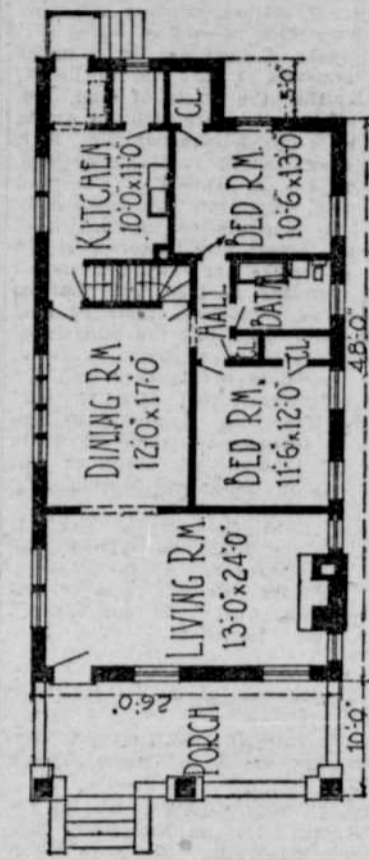
The attractive feature of the exterior of this house is the porch. It is 26 by 10 feet in dimensions, which is a

venient arrangement. Plenty of closet space is provided.

A narrow stair, opening out of the dining room, leads to the attic over the rear half of the house. It will be noted that the roof is raised sufficiently to permit of a good-sized room in the attic, to be used either for storage or as a sleeping apartment.

The basement extends under the whole building and provides ample space for the heating plant, the fuel room, and rooms for the storage of fruits and vegetables and the various garden tools, etc.

This type of house is not only economical to build, but it is a good in-



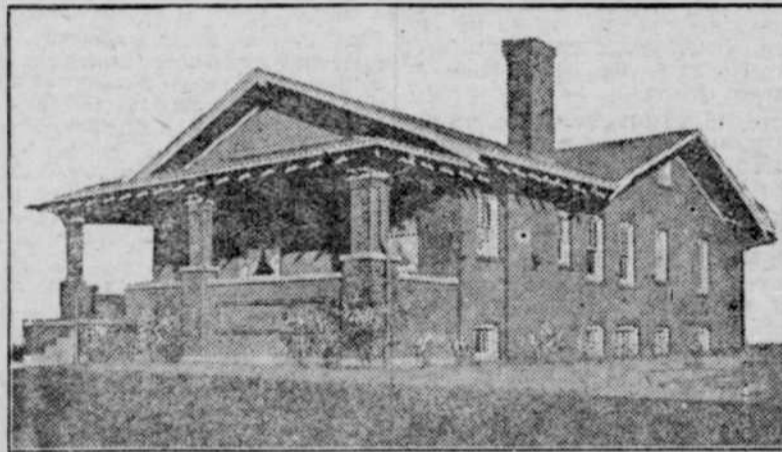
Floor Plan.

vestment. It is of a size that is readily salable and has a room arrangement that will appeal to a majority of buyers.

The most satisfactory way to secure a home of one's own is to build it. When plans for the building have been selected, the owner knows exactly what he will get, and that it will be the sort of house that he and his family want.

### Keep Community Buildings.

One result of neighborhood and community activity during the war has been the increasing desire in many regions to make this work permanent. To this end certain neighborhoods are preparing to acquire buildings originally erected for other purposes and transform them into community centers. Other towns which have to temporarily maintained headquarters for soldiers camping in their vicinity propose to make these headquarters per-



size that makes it a place where the members of the family will congregate in summer. The pergola effect of the roof, the artistic columns, the panel effect in the front wall and the stone trim combine to make it pleasing in appearance.

The house is of standard brick construction with a veneer of face brick. It is 26 feet wide and 48 feet long, a size and shape suitable for a narrow city lot. However, its lines are such that it will fit almost any size lot, and when surrounded with shrubs and flowers on a large plot will be an exceptionally good looking building.

The five rooms, as shown by the floor plan, are living and dining rooms, two bedrooms and kitchen, and, of course, a bathroom. How conveniently these rooms are arranged can be readily seen by a glance at the floor plan.

The living room is 23 feet long and 13 feet wide, extending across the front of the house. The entrance door is at one end, and there are two broad windows in the front wall and two smaller windows in the end wall, which makes the room sunny and cheerful. Cheeriness in the winter is contributed by the open fireplace.

Back of the living room on one side are ranged the dining room and kitchen; on the other, connected by a short hall, are the two bedrooms, with the bathroom between.

The dining room is an exceptionally large room for this type of house, being 12 by 17 feet. It has a set of four windows in the outside wall, making it a light and cheerful room. The kitchen is 10 by 11 feet, and has additional space in the pantry and entry way, the latter opening onto a small rear porch.

The front bedroom is 11 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, and the rear bedroom is 10 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. The location of the bathroom, opposite the entrance to the hall from the dining room, is a

manent and broaden the scope of their service to the benefit of all. An interesting feature of the movement is the construction of community houses as memorials to the soldiers who died in the great war. Many of the community buildings are designed for the use of farmers and their families on business visits to the cities, according to information reaching the United States department of agriculture.

### Be Glad You Have Not a Billion.

What does a billion mean to you? Well, take the Brooklyn bridge—one of the engineering wonders of the world—as a basis of comparison. Thirteen long years were required to build it. Thousands of lives went into its making. It cost \$21,000,000. Yet with \$1,000,000,000 we would have sufficient to build forty-eight Brooklyn bridges says the Popular Science Monthly. Here's another way of comprehending 1,000,000,000. Suppose that in the summer of 1870 a paying teller had started counting \$1 bills. Counting at the rate of 150 a minute, and working eight hours a day, 365 days a year, allowing for Sundays, holidays and a short vacation, he would have handed out his last bill in the summer of 1919.

### Removing Ashes by Suction.

Ashes are now being removed from certain large buildings in New York city by a sort of magnified vacuum cleaner system, with entire success and relief from dust, says the Popular Mechanics magazine in an illustrated article. Before the boiler plant in each building is a concrete pit three feet in width and depth, from which a pipe extends to the street level and terminates beneath the sidewalk. A truck carrying the apparatus connects its suction pipe with this terminal, and a powerful blower quickly extracts the ashes, which enter a bin and are subsequently dumped into another truck to be carted away.

# Salton Sea Now Rapidly Receding

Waters Are Retreating at Rate of About a Mile Yearly.

## SETTLERS GRAB THE LAND

Opens Up Largest Area of Date Producing Land in the Country—Big Fish Cannery Planned by Arizona Capitalists.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Salton sea, in the Imperial valley, one of the natural wonders of the West, is constantly shrinking. At present it is about 18 miles long and nine miles wide at the greatest point. During the last five years the water is said to have retreated about a mile a year, leaving a salt-encrusted adobe land, which is eagerly seized by homesteaders. Often their location stakes are planted far out in the water.

The sea, which lies 169 feet below the level of the ocean, abounds in mullet and carp, which local and Arizona capitalists are planning to utilize by the creation of a great cannery.

The United States department of agriculture reports state that about the Salton sea lies the largest area of date-producing land in the country.

Geologists say the Salton "sink," as it once was known, in prehistoric times has changed from desert to sea and from sea to desert 50 times or more.

### Becomes Inland Sea.

For centuries the Colorado river would flow quietly to the Gulf of California and gradually build up a sandbar across its mouth. Then some spring flood would cause a washout in the river's bank farther north, and

the whole torrent would sweep toward the Salton "sink." The desert would become an inland sea, remaining so for centuries perhaps, until some great flood would carve out a shorter way to the ocean. The sea would be drained and the region relapse into a desert.

Mud volcanoes abound near the sea, a short distance inland. They are of all sizes up to great mounds 16 feet in height. They all emit steam, some in a steady stream, others steam and mud alternately. Many of them give out a sulphurous gas. At times their roaring can be heard for miles.

More and more the sea is being visited by tourists, and during the heated season, when the temperature is from 10 to 20 degrees cooler than in the valley towns, dances are frequently held on an old wharf which once served as a landing place for fishing boats, but which has been left high and dry by the receding waters.

### Of Interest to Tourists.

Of especial interest to the tourists are the bubbling "paintpots." As the water retreats it is in a state of con-

stant ebullition. Gases from some unknown subterranean source are continually fluting escape through unseals in the bottom. Layer after layer of colored pigment is deposited. The retreating waters have left uncovered acres of this deposit, said by experts to be fully equal to the dry sienna and amber colors of which so much is imported.

It is thought that the shrinkage of the Salton sea will continue until it finally becomes a salt "sink" with a pool of brackish water in the center. Unless a fresh outbreak of the great Colorado should replenish its waters.

## HOUSEMAID FOR PARLIAMENT

Hatless English Lass Plans to Seek Election to Commons on Labor Ticket.

London, England.—Jessie Stephens, a housemaid with a mass of dark hair, and who generally goes about hatless, has signified her intention of entering the race for parliament on the labor ticket. She is endeavoring to gain a seat in the local borough council of Bermondsey and will then stand as a parliamentary candidate.

She has been employed as a cook, housemaid, cook-general, boss of a large common lodging house in Glasgow, porter in a chemical warehouse and driver of a three ton lorry.

# Traditions 1,000 Years Old Upset

Ancient City of Pressburg Changes Character With Coming of New Rulers.

## RESULT OF PEACE PARLEY

Resentment Shown Over the Employment of Czechs in Government Positions Formerly Occupied by Hungarians—Many Are Expelled.

Bratislava, Slovakia.—It is only on Czechoslovakian maps that this ancient Hungarian city of Pressburg can be located by its new name. Ruled by Hungary for a thousand years, it passed under the control of the new Czechoslovakian republic by the decision of the peace conference, and a large part of its inhabitants do not take kindly to the new order of things. Its people are dominantly Germanic or Hungarian.

The street signs are in German and

Hungarian characters, and now to them is being added Czech. The old postal and telephone employees have been replaced by Czechs and Czech high officers installed in the government Slovak regiments on duty here have been replaced by purely Czech soldiers. In a city as old and conservative and routine as this, drifting through the centuries undisturbed in its social customs, these things have made feeling run rather high in certain social strata.

### Many Are Expelled.

Persons, regardless of sex, who have not acquired legal residence are being expelled. One man who told the Associated Press he had lived and done business here for forty years was expelled a few days ago. The list of those cited for expulsion is said to contain names of dead persons.

Some Hungarians do not hesitate to express their resentment over the employment of Czechs in government positions here formerly occupied by the Hungarians. Czechs and many Slovaks of the educated classes who hold office under the government say this feeling is due to Hungarian and German propaganda, and has no real strength or extent. Also they admit the necessity of Czech officialdom, as Slovakia has little or no educated class from which to draw executives of ability.

### Hard to Upset Tradition.

It is hard to upset rudely the traditions of ten centuries, and talks with many persons, both in official and unofficial circles, would indicate that the antagonism displayed toward the Czechs is a natural condition of this period of transition and is not deeply rooted. Probably it is stronger here in Pressburg than in the other parts of Slovakia, where the change is not so apparent.

The school question plays a very prominent part in the situation here. The government has abolished the German and Hungarian languages in the schools, and this means a general ousting of teachers and a reaction in households.

### Dehydrated Beefsteaks.

Wichita, Kan.—A. E. Smoll, a chemist with a packing company here, is experimenting with a view to reducing the high cost of living. His latest experiment is with beefsteak. By a process of dehydration—drawing all the water out of the meat—the steak is in a good state of preservation and is capable of being kept almost indefinitely. When it is desired to bring the steak back to a condition of freshness all that is necessary, Mr. Smoll says, is to soak it in water. The meat is said never to lose its odor of fresh meat and it is as tough as sole leather when dehydrated.

## NO SIGNS OF "DRYNESS" IN HUNGARY



Such a thing as prohibition is quite unknown in Hungary, and one of the chief industries in that country is the cultivation of the grape for wine. The photograph shows a grower selling grapes by the tubful to a merchant for wine making.

## SCOPE OF FOOD LAW

Misunderstanding as to Application of Act.

Does Not Affect Foods or Drugs Consumed in State Where Manufactured.

Washington.—The federal food and drugs act does not apply, as many people suppose, to foods and drugs which are manufactured and produced in one state and not therefrom shipped out of that state, that is, that are consumed within the state where produced. Such foods and drugs are subject to state laws.

The provisions of the federal food and drugs act do apply to the foods and drugs which (1) are shipped or delivered for shipment from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to any foreign country; (2) are being imported into the United States; or (3) are manufactured, sold, or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States.

The words "food" and "drug" as defined in the federal food and drugs act have a somewhat different meaning from the popular understanding of those terms. For instance, water under the food and drugs act is classed as food. The term "food" includes all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound. The term "drug" includes all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia or national formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitiga-

tion or prevention of disease of either man or the animals.

\$4,000 in Shelf Paper.  
Seattle, Wash.—How \$4,000 of Seattle improvement bonds, bought by a son for an income for his mother, were used by her to paper pantry shelves, was disclosed when some of the mutilated bonds were brought to the office of City Treasurer E. L. Terry to see if they had any value.

According to the story told Accountant A. B. Lund, the bonds are the property of an elderly woman who has been living alone in Seattle several years. During a long illness five or six years ago she is said to have suffered a temporary lapse of memory, and when she recovered apparently had forgotten everything about the bonds and their value.

## Privation Despite Prosperity.

London.—There were 26 deaths from starvation or accelerated by privation in England and Wales the past year, though wages were never higher and unemployment never less, according to an official statement.

# FARM ANIMALS

## VERMIN ON HOGS EXPENSIVE

One Cent Per Pound Is Added to Cost of Producing Pork by Presence of Insects.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Lice add a cent a pound to the cost of producing pork. This has been found in tests just completed at the experiment farm of the United States department of agriculture at Beltsville, Md. Twenty-four lousy hogs were secured and divided into two lots as nearly equal as to quality of animals as possible. The two lots were managed and fed the same way with the exception that one lot was treated to prevent lice. The animals were weighed at regular intervals and at the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with



Champion Berkshire Barrow Free of Lice.

lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were free of the troublesome pest. The officials who had charge of this experiment give an interesting side light in connection with securing the lousy animals. They communicated with some of the department's field men, asking them to locate lousy hogs. It was some time before a reply was received to this surprising order. After the lousy hogs were purchased the owner learned why, and he immediately built a dipping vat and began to treat the animals to prevent lice.

## COUNTY BREED DIRECTORIES

Catalogues Are Valuable in Identifying Owners and Effective in Promoting Sales.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Indexing counties as to dominant breed of live stock maintained, through the use of county breed directories, has won great favor in Iowa, where several years ago Linn county inaugurated this work. Such catalogues are valuable in identifying the owners of different breeds and are effective in promoting sales and in attracting prospective purchasers to the locality. They constitute a relatively permanent form of advertising, as ordinarily they are kept for future reference by those who receive them. The directories are best issued under the authority of a county live stock breeders association or the local farm bureau. Ordinarily the expenses of these booklets are raised by the sale of advertising space to breeders. Practically any rural printing office can put out creditable productions of this class.

## COMMUNITY BREEDING PLANS

Farmers in Certain Section Agree to Stick to One Breed and Use Purebred Sires.

Community breeding simply means that the farmers in a certain community agree to do two things:

First, to breed but one breed of cattle, sheep or hogs.

Second: They agree to use none but purebred sires, these sires being owned either individually or collectively.

Everyone is absolutely free to do as he pleases just so long as he sticks to one class of stock and uses a purebred sire. These ideas can best be carried out if the farmers are organized in a body and get together at stated periods.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Mutton lambs are sure sale at good prices.

Use the best boar that you can secure.

Keep the fall pigs growing all through the winter.

Parasitical diseases of sheep are hard to fight and overcome.

Wenck lambs should be nursed and given extra care and a little extra milk.

Arrange to have the sows farrow early. The early pigs have the advantage of a better market.