

# THE AMERICAN HOME

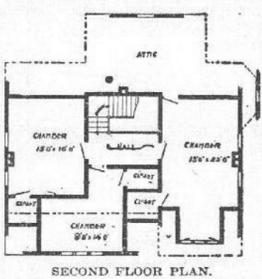
W. A. RADFORD  
EDITOR

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. 24 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

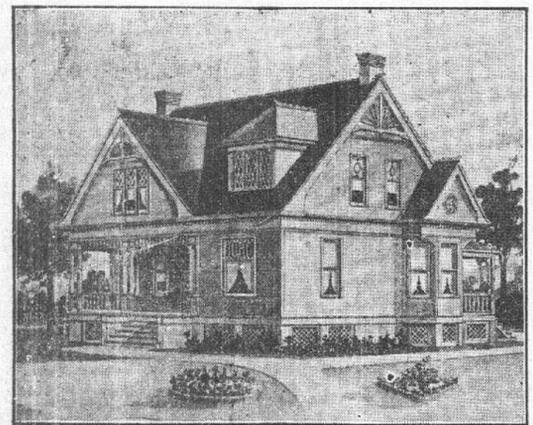
Forty feet square on the ground is size enough for a large cottage house with good sized rooms conveniently arranged. The hall in the center with rooms on both sides of it takes a person's mind back to boyhood times when the larger houses were mostly built on this general plan. They may be called colonial, but they are just as convenient by any other name. There are some sensible house designs that we can never get away from. We may move a partition a foot or so and make a few minor improvements, which in themselves require certain changes from the old time square built house. To protect the water pipes in winter we find it necessary not only to put in an adequate heating device that will warm the whole house, but the use of the building paper in the walls comes in as an additional precaution. You may work with the plan according to cumulative experience in minor details, but the old fashioned hall in the middle with living rooms on both sides has remained and will remain as one of the most comfortable habitations that man ever devised.

Long, narrow city lots are responsible for the dark side lane in lieu of a hall and the so-called house that has a chain of rooms reaching away back yonder until it is necessary to connect the kitchen with the front door by electricity and to install a telephone for easy communication between the front and the rear. An architect is given a certain plot of ground to work on, and he is expected to cut out a house to fit. Wide lots in crowded cities are about as scarce as automobiles on a sandy road, they

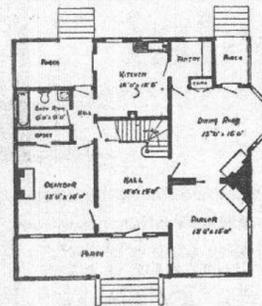
perceived by keeping a fire in this room the greater part of the winter. The other means of heating may be sufficient if mere warmth is considered, but there are other considerations. You have noticed that people enjoy sitting around an open fire. With a cheerful fire in the grate everyone in the house wants a chair where they can see it. With a fire in this dining-room no one would think of sitting in the parlor, possibly not because the extra warmth from a grate fire is necessary, but there is sociability about it. It is easier to talk, joke and tell stories when the fire is burning brightly because the cheerful atmosphere is infectious. The love of an



open fire is born in the human race because of the comfort it afforded before stoves were invented. A house as wide as this should be set well back from the street. You can't always choose your street line because others may want something different. You don't want your house back behind others because of the view. I don't think houses look any better strung along in a straight line, in fact, I prefer to see them a little independent, but you can't go entirely by looks. You feel you have a perfect right to look up and down the street, and you don't want some one to



don't jibe with existing conditions, which accounts for the scarcity of wide houses in cities. It takes more material to inclose a rectangle than it does to inclose a square containing the same number of square feet of floor surface, so that a square house is much more economical to build so far as the inclosure is concerned than almost any other shape. Of course there are other building conditions that will modify this general rule somewhat, and one of these is the expense of roof necessary to cover a square house. The larger the roof the more expensive it is to build, but this again is offset somewhat by the extra bedrooms and storage corners that may be worked in under a roof of this size and shape. If you fancy this square style of house and wish to build as large as this, you must first secure a lot wide enough to hold it and you will find 60 feet narrow enough, especially if you want a good width of walk at the side



with a little space for flowers between the walk and the house and a bit of green grass outside of the walk. It is a great deal better to work out all these little details before you really settle down to build from any particular plan. You can't make a lot any wider because your next door neighbors have extremely arbitrary opinions. You can, however, select a design and so place the house as to take advantage of the land you have, both for looks and for convenience. This plan gives three fireplaces, which is unusual in any moderate priced house, but this adds the finishing touches to a plan that is sure to be appreciated. An open fire in a bedroom is very pleasant morning and evening in the fall and again in the spring when there is no fire in the furnace. It is worth more than medicine to an invalid, but the fireplace in this plan that would be used the most is the one in the dining-room. Genuine comfort and satisfaction may be ex-

perienced by keeping a fire in this room the greater part of the winter. The other means of heating may be sufficient if mere warmth is considered, but there are other considerations. You have noticed that people enjoy sitting around an open fire. With a cheerful fire in the grate everyone in the house wants a chair where they can see it. With a fire in this dining-room no one would think of sitting in the parlor, possibly not because the extra warmth from a grate fire is necessary, but there is sociability about it. It is easier to talk, joke and tell stories when the fire is burning brightly because the cheerful atmosphere is infectious. The love of an

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build out near the street line to interfere with your view. If you are rightly constructed you don't want to discommode your neighbors. The result is we often have arbitrary building lines called restrictions which are written in the deeds and are supposed to follow the land if it should be again transferred. These restrictions seldom are a hardship, because intended purchasers usually are willing to pay more for lots protected in this way.

### WORTH MORE THAN THE COAT.

Statistician Figures Out the Tips for Caring for His Overcoat.

The statistician, as a rule, is not a popular person. He makes a display of figures, and they rarely or ever teach us a lesson. For once, however, the statistician has appeared in the altogether new character of a "funny man" and what he tells us is worth recording. The man in question is a bachelor, who spends most of his evenings in theaters and restaurants, and in a doleful voice he tells us that, owing to the tip system, his overcoat costs him on the average 50 cents a day from the tip in the restaurant where he dines; in the theater and in the restaurant where he has supper. And in this he does not reckon the tip he gives the servants in friends' houses who help him on with his overcoat. This garment, for which he originally paid \$40, therefore costs him \$150 in tips in the course of the year. And then his hat and umbrella! they, too, it appears, prove expensive, and necessitate a yearly outlay of \$40 in gratuities, although he does not tell us how he works this out. It certainly sounds terrible.—Gentlewoman.

### English Paste Croquettes.

Take common pie crust, roll out thin and cut with a biscuit cutter. Have any kind of cold meat made into a well seasoned mince (already cold), place a dessertspoonful on each piece of paste, turn over, mince edges together, dip upper side in the white of an egg, dip again in broken vermicelli and drop in boiling fat. Cook a golden brown. Serve on hot platter which is covered with a dolly and garnish with parsley or watercress.

**Hill Salvation.**  
"I wuz so low down in de finances," said the colored philosopher, "dat I wuz des embout ter hang myself ter a white oak limb w'en a man come 'long en paid me 40 cents h'ed been a-owin' ever sence freedom broke out, en I postponed de occasion en quoted de rope up, en went home ter supper!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### FOR THE HOME NURSE.

Important to Remember When Caring for the Sick.

The first rule in nursing, the first essential to the patient, without which all else you do is as nothing, is to keep the air he breathes as pure as the external air without chilling him. Always have the window of your patient's room open, but not a window on a passage just outside.

Place the bed in the lightest spot in the room, and he should be able to see out of the window.

The best bedding is an iron bedstead, a hair mattress, no curtains or valance, very light blankets for a covering, as weak patients are always distressed by weight in bedclothes.

Cleanliness of the skin in almost all diseases is of the utmost importance. Care should be taken in sponging or washing not to expose too great a surface at once so as to check perspiration says Woman's Life.

Never allow a patient to be waked out of a sleep, either intentionally or accidentally, as this does serious harm.

Do not whisper or walk on tip-toe, as this is peculiarly painful to the sick.

Remember, never to lean against, sit upon, or shake, or even touch the bed upon which your patient lies; this is always annoying.

Do not talk to or allow your patient to talk while taking his meal.

### FIRE DON'TS FOR THE HOME.

Observance of These Will Greatly Reduce Danger of Disaster.

Never turn on the gas, and, when your match goes out before you have ignited the gas, step away, find another, and light it. Series of horrible accidents have resulted from this. When grease or fat boils over on the stove, do not throw water on it. It will make it worse. Use baking soda or salt. Ashes will smother it. Do not use a flexible rubber hose in connection with your gas stove. It is dangerous and has caused hundreds of fires and deaths.

At no time close the door of the cook stove so that a strong draft will operate, and then leave the room for and great time. Overheated stoves are responsible for a great many fires.

One of the greatest of all fire dangers is to have heating pipes close to the woodwork or rafters. A swinging gas bracket is a constant menace to the home. If you use one, have the burner protected by a wire screen, or a globe.

Ashes thrown on the floor, or in wooden receptacles, frequently cause fire.

### Chicken Pie.

Procure a three and one-half or four pound chicken. Cut up and pour over one-half gallon water. Stew until tender. Salt to taste. Keep filled with boiling water if necessary. There should be at least one quart of broth when chicken is done. Add one teaspoon butter unless fat. Take one heaping tablespoon flour rubbed smooth, with one-half cup milk added gradually. Add to this a small amount pepper and salt. Stir this in the chicken. Let come to a boil. Set on back of range.

### Drive Away Ants.

To rid the house of roaches or ants use a ten cent package of borax, with ten cents' worth of camphor gum. Grind the gum to a powder and sprinkle with the borax. Scatter around where the roaches and ants are. They will disappear in a few days. The first day or two it will seem to be crawling as they are trying to escape. Be sure to sprinkle it around plentifully the first time and leave it for several days. When you wash your floor to sprinkle more after a week or two. After the first, or sometimes the second time, you can keep the pests away by using the borax alone.

### Charming Flower Gifts.

One of the most charming little gifts seen in many a day are the diminutive but exquisite flowering plants, each set in a decorated china pot. The variety of flowers to be selected are numerous, such as tulips, violets, hyacinths and lovely little rose trees, etc. These fascinating souvenirs were first brought out this year, and so great was the holiday craze that they disappeared in a day or two. They are little objects of the best art work in china of extreme correctness in flower modeling and of great beauty of color, for that reason are fit gifts for a queen. They elicit most enthusiastic admiration.—Vogue.

### Science's Tobacco Discoveries.

Is tobacco in the form of cigars and cigarettes an effective germ killer? Smallpox was prevalent in Canton, China, during the recent visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, and the visitors say they were compelled to smoke cigarettes incessantly as a preventive of the disease. The duke never ventured out without a cigar.

### Flowers for Interior Decoration.

When arranging branches of bloom from cherry or apple tree for indoor decoration at this season, bear in mind the exquisite results the Japanese are getting by placing a single spray or two in a beautiful vase, and do not spoil the effect by massing a great bunch of these lovely blossoms in one jar.—Vogue.

**Butterfly Sets Off Hosiery.**  
The daintiest butterflies of lace, combined with openwork embroidery, decorate some of the newest stockings



## The Dawning of a New Era

By Susa Young Gates

Daughter of Brigham Young Describes Recent Awakening of Cultured Women in Europe and America—Professional Women the First to Grasp New Opportunities—Humanitarian Efforts in England Hindered by the "Patronizing Method"—Difficulties Encountered by French Women—The Mother the Ideal Woman in Germany—All Striving for Betterment of Society.

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Miss Susa Young Gates, daughter of Brigham Young, is one of the leading women of the west, and is widely known as a writer and lecturer. She has had a prominent part in the work of the International Council of Women. For years she was the editor and publisher of the Young Women's Journal of Salt Lake City. She is a trustee of Brigham Young University, and for a long period was a member of its faculty. She is also a member of the board of the Utah State Agricultural college. Her fifth birthday was recently celebrated by a great gathering of leading citizens of Utah.

It is impossible that any intelligent person should be ignorant of the fact that women of all classes and in every civilized country have become a force in the history of nations.

The most progressive are wide awake to the tremendous possibilities for themselves as a sex and as individuals. But this is not all. Women of every class and color are rubbing the sleep out of their eyes and trying to catch a hint of the glorious color scheme which paints the dawn of this new era for womanhood.

To know how the cultured women of the world are interesting themselves in humanitarian development, one must ask each country of Europe the separate question, while the United States has an answer peculiar to itself and its conditions.

In the United States the intellectual women are, as a rule, found rather among the professional classes than among the wealthy and social sets. For the strong and intellectual founders of this nation left to their descendants little besides the rich inheritance of energy, integrity, and a love for the beautiful. The daughters and the granddaughters of these great parents have reached out into professional life with the purpose not only of getting money with which to cultivate their native gifts, but as well to make their lives of service to humanity. True, many of these energetic mental pioneers have married into wealth, and their daughters are now certain of the ultracultured minority.

When 50 years ago the American woman discovered herself, she first came out so strongly on political and other unpopular questions that she antagonized almost everybody. Then, as she advanced in her methods of preparing the fruit of the tree of knowledge appetizingly, the more courageous among her sex ventured to meet her and dared the terrible opprobrium of "cerebral hose" and "strong minds." At length even the society woman felt the thrill of life pulsating deliciously along her brain nerves, and she said: "I will awake and arise and put on some mental garments of my own; not the bloomers nor waistless sacking of my sisters in the reform movement, but a dashing, purple lined eiderdown trimmed royal robe of knowledge, which shall emanate culture as sandalwood perfumes a closed box." All this was to be achieved by the society lady with the greatest expenditure of money and the least outlay of mental effort. Hence arose circles, societies and clubs, which ventured out upon the sea of knowledge in silken barges, touching at every known port between Egyptian prehistoric culture and the folk songs of the negro. The result for the glad voyagers was a delightfully incongruous collection of mental curios from every nation and cult.

On the other hand, the professional

woman, whose ranks were more and more crowded with the bright, the eager, the progressive and the broad-minded women, addressed one question to the future: "What is there I can do, singly or combined with my sister women, to help this sinistral old world to grow healthy, strong and beautiful?" And the answer is found in the millions of faithful workers in the great reform movements of the day.

A woman is a woman wherever you find her. When the woman with a club found there were other gates to progress besides the one that led from her own selfish domain she declared for all sorts of humanitarian interests, except, perchance, such as would bring her into close contact with the great unwashed multitude. She is still broad enough to make wealth perse the open sesame into cloddish; but her little black ball is quite ready to be dropped at the name of any one whose religion, social standing or color might make her an undesirable addition to the aristocratic club.

Specifically, the cultured women of America, in their organized movements, are showing the excellent taste which is expected of the American woman. Movements are enthusiastically going forward for the betterment of sanitary laws in public and in home life; for civic reform such as is possible for women to grapple with in their present development; for the study of the home life; and of the art and science of bettering conditions within those four dear walls; for reform in temperance; for better conditions for the pauper and the prison inmate; for the study of the child in its relation to home life; and, most aggressive of all, to secure, universally, the ballot for women. These are the lines along which the cultured women of America are moving forward toward the millennium of universal peace and good will.

In Great Britain there is equal enthusiasm and strenuous effort among the women of the nobility, as well as among the professional classes and the laborers; but in that country the lines between classes are very sharply drawn. "Noblesse oblige" is emphasized on every public or reform movement. The so-called "lower classes" which, by the way, are all the classes not endowed with titles—are looked upon by the properly trained aristocrat as his or her wards and proteges. The nobler the woman the better is her sense of duty toward all who were not born with prefixes to their names. With a beautiful spirituality, she devotes herself most unselfishly and grandly to the dissipation of the cloud of abuses which is fostered by a monarchical form of government. It is nearly impossible for the American woman to understand the point of view of the English woman, unless she summers and winters on the rain-soaked island which rules so much of the world.

It must be confessed, too, that as long as the professional and working English woman remains in her own country she is quite content to accept all the lovely favors showered upon her by her noble patronesses; but were to her if she should venture to spend a few years in the United States? Ninety-nine chances to one she will become a more pronounced American than any woman born under the folds of the stars and stripes. The British woman has grown up with the sentiment of patronizing or being patronized interwoven with every fiber of her being, and therefore she shapes all her plans and all her work to give or to win favors. Headed by a number of high-born dames, the woman's club idea has taken solid root in the soil of the British Isles. Besides, there are numerous guilds and unions formed for every conceivable purpose, but every one of them is dominated by the aristocratic idea of ownership. The English peevishness of today counts it very fashionable to be cultured and humanitarian. She gives money and gifts to humanity; she gives her wealth; she imparts of her strength and vitality; she devotes her time; she grasps many functions held in the lower walks of life with the sunshine of her awe-inspiring presence; she gives jewels and decorations, fancy work and favors. But there is one thing which she holds jealously sacred to her own class and its aristocratic traditions, and that is her august self. In short, the women of the British peerage, a happy majority of them, are doing all that is possible for aristocratic women to do for the uplifting and betterment of their race and their own people, and they are very sensibly aided by the professional women and the higher working classes. It is not possible for the British mind to grasp the true significance of internationalism, except it be the internationalism which strengthens British interests and augments British power; this sort of internationalism is the only sort which is really acceptable to the British mind, male or female.

The Scandinavian women who are moving forward toward the betterment of the world come from the professional classes solely. The so-called

upper classes of women in Denmark are far more narrow and conservative than their British cousins across the way. But it must be confessed that the Danish women, particularly those who are engaged in the work of the International Council of Women, seem to have less subservency and awe for the traditional aristocracy than do even the same class in England. In Sweden much of the reform work done by the women is centered upon nursing, particularly in the Red Cross class of nursing, and moral reform. But both Norwegian and Swedish women are knocking loudly at the doors of their respective governments for the elective franchise for women, and with more or less success.

The conditions in Austria are much the same as those in Scandinavia, with the further complication that the organized council movement must necessarily deal with the problem of federated states together with their varied conditions and phases of life.

Independent little Holland has a great many broad-minded and progressive women who have developed strong socialistic tendencies. It would have surprised Susan B. Anthony if she had known during the last years of her life how ardently she was loved in the European countries. Her name was one to conjure with, and her presence at any great gathering, such as the quinquennial of the International Council of Women, held in 1904 in Berlin, would have been esteemed by European women as of more worth than the presence of any reigning queen.

In France there is a condition peculiar to that country. There exists so great an antipathy between Protestants and Catholics that many questions of public moment are hampered by sectarian prejudices. Add to this the loose moral status of some of the brilliant women of the French republic, and the consequent antagonism that exists between them and the conservative descendants of the aristocratic cultured classes and you have a problem unique in its character; for so popular has it become in France for women to hold conventions and congresses, that women of the most questionable type use this weapon as a means of adding to their popularity and social influence. Notwithstanding all this, there is a multitude of devoted women workers in France, separated as they may be by prejudice or by caste, who are moving grandly forward in the interests of women and humanity.

The German aristocracy has no idea of humanitarian work beyond that which has for its ideal the domesticity of the individual family life. The old style German matriarch that his wife may rear sons for the German army or for German commerce. If she accomplishes that, nothing more, either here or hereafter, will be required of her. But the German professional women who have had to go into the arena of life to win bread or a laurel wreath have learned that not man alone owes a duty to the state besides that which he owes to his own hearthstone, but that woman, as well, may broaden her interests and individualize her life by acknowledging a debt to the state and to the world. If she have children, sufficient unto her strength will be her duty in the home; but if she have none—and how many thousands there are who have none—why cannot she devote her energy and strength to some great and good cause?

This is the thought that grows apace throughout all the European countries. With all her limitations and restrictions, the European woman, when she does come out of her traditional environment and offers a friendly, helping hand to the reforms of the world, is a strong, noble and beautiful character—perhaps stronger, perhaps nobler, because the fight she wages is keener and more deadly to her own tender sensibilities than any struggle endured by us in America. If a man longs for drink but withholds his appetite, he is more surely temperate than the one who knows no desire; and the swimmer is stronger who battles with a strong current. Thus, indeed, the European woman may be greater in her greatness and stronger in her strength, notwithstanding all her traditional limitations, than would be her sister in America. We may not sympathize with the European point of view as to the classification of society, nor may we agree with Europeans in their patronizing methods of dealing with their sister women; but we cannot withhold our admiration and esteem when we see their unselfish devotion to principle as they understand it.

**Milk and Death.**  
The British public is phlegmatic, but about the milk question it shows a callousness which can only come from willful ignorance. It must be realized that the milk question is one literally of life and death.—British Medical Journal.

**Test of Greatness.**  
The greatest living American may be a man who does not care a whistle whether anybody knows it or not.—Dallas News.

rest of the costume feminine Holland asks, above all things, apparently, a very fat, narrow chest surmounting enormous hips, and Volendam is no exception to this fashion rule. The invariable black "best waist" of the elder women is usually brightened by a square yoke of lighter color and material, and the dark apron or overskirt is topped by six inches or more of gay plaid or bright-colored band, worn over an underskirt of dull-blue striped or black material and unaccountable petticoats. About the throat a collar formed of many rows of heavy, dark-red coral beads is fastened by huge silver clasps, and the number of rows, the size and quality of the beads, are matter-for-feminine pride. Long hair is not the glory of woman in Holland, save, perhaps, at Marken. It is usually hidden, and at Volendam is cut quite close and entirely covered by a tight-fitting thick black cap coated beneath the snowy white lace. The younger girls, from the tiniest toddler to the young meisje old enough to wed, wear dresses and caps the exact counterpart of their grave mothers, no less full of skirt or nar-

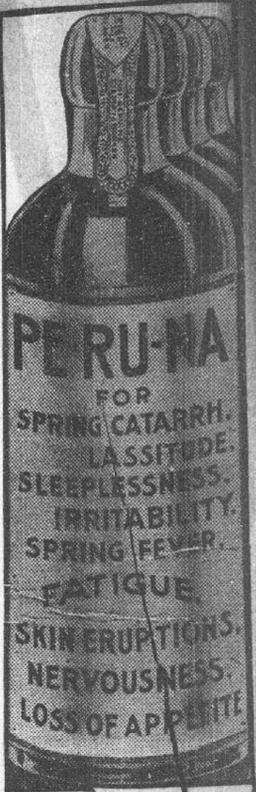
row of chest, but much gayer in color. A group of tiny maidens in a stiff breeze resembles nothing more than a swarm of butterflies.

**The Hot Water Cure.**  
The virtues of the hot water application are recognized to such an extent that hot-water bags are in a great variety of shapes and sizes. The latest designs are made to fit around the joints such as the knee, ankle and elbow. They are very effective in the treatment of myalgia, arthritis, rheumatism and similar affections.

**English Yeomanry Dying Out.**  
There is a popular song which praises this country as the home of the yeoman—"no other land can boast them;" as a matter of fact, they have been dying out in the last 160 years; they were the small owner class, whom many people would like to recreate.—Yorkshire Post.

**Sayings of Childhood.**  
When Mary is happy she says: "It is nice weather in my heart."—Chicago Tribune.

### HEALTH NOTE FOR JUNE.



Parula Spring Catarrh medicine for relief of various ailments including Spring Catarrh, Assisted Sleeplessness, Irritability, Spring Fever, and Skin Eruptions.

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