

SUPERIOR TYPE OF STUCCO HOUSE

Type of Modern Home That Has Beauty, Convenience and Real Value.

GOOD LIGHTING IS INSURED

Home Built to Correspond to These Plans Should Prove Satisfactory in Every Way—Outdoor Sleeping Is Provided For on Porch.

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. 327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

In all modern homes are combined much earnest thought, improved methods of construction, the proper kinds of materials and suitable equipment and fittings.

A home that is architecturally and physically right is one of life's greatest achievements.

If possible do not make the mistake of building the first home for practice. Home building is an expensive pastime and the home builder assumes a moral responsibility, for the mere transfer of title to a house does not rectify any of its defects in appearance or arrangement. They are perpetually in evidence, a tangible monument to the builder's lack of understanding of a problem he made a half-hearted effort to solve.

Homes should be concrete expressions of individual taste, tempered, harmonized and justified by a competent architect. The architect knows how one of your ideas will appear as a part of your home, whereas you think of it as it appeared when a part of something else.

Cost—Gauge the cost of the home by the depth of the pocketbook. Keep the contract price as far as possible

bringing the floor out on a line with the bay window of the living room and the continuation of the belt cornice around the sleeping porch and approximately to the line of the structure.

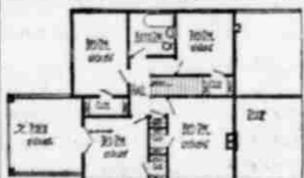
That is about all the perspective view discloses, except that the sun porch is private and little parties held thereon will not be disturbed by strangers or other guests who call at inopportune times. Entrance to the living room is through a small vestibule at the right of the house, which is protected by the overhanging roof.

The remainder of this house, as here depicted, must be viewed from the inside. The vestibule is large enough to contain a hall tree and is well lighted by two windows.

The living room, 28 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, with the large sun porch assures ample room for private entertainment.

Kitchen, pantry, toilet are well designed and located. The pantry is commodious and through it is given access to the basement.

Here again is found the small downstairs bedroom that may be used for



Second-Floor Plan.

many purposes, sewing room, nursery, den or reading room.

That part of the first-floor plan made up of porch, vestibule, toilet and bedroom does not continue beyond the first floor.

However, the over-all size of this house, 41 by 32 feet, provided ample space for four bedrooms and bath.

To the adherent of the wonderful benefits of outdoor sleeping the screened porch on the second floor would prove an irresistible attraction. Under such circumstances the small front bedroom would be used as a dressing room.

Stucco houses of this general type are unusually attractive and have long been in vogue. The architectural design and interior arrangement should merit the approval of the most exacting. A home built to correspond to these plans should prove satisfactory

SHORTHORNS STEADILY GAINED IN FAVOR



HERD OF SHORTHORNS ON KANSAS FARM.

(By FRANK D. TOMSON.)

The year 1916 has witnessed an expansion of the influence of improved live stock, an expansion heretofore unequalled in the history of the live stock industry. This expansion seems to apply with especial emphasis to the shorthorn, both at home and abroad. There has been an unparalleled demand for shorthorn breeding stock throughout the United States and prices have naturally held to a higher plane than usual. To be sure, in former periods prices reached higher levels, but neither the demand nor the prices were ever so uniform before—evidence of the existing substantial demand for practical farmers and stockmen.

Boom for Live Stock.

All through the New England states and along the Atlantic seaboard, down through the Southern states, there has been a decided inclination to engage in live stock husbandry in order to conserve the fertility of the soil and increase the income. The farmers of the central states, comprising the corn belt, are turning again to beef production, and throughout the mountain and coast states there is a general inclination to replenish the depleted supply of cattle. So it is from coast to coast and from the Gulf far into Canada a recognition of the necessity of using improved blood has induced an active investment in registered cattle and shorthorns have steadily gained in favor, for this historic breed has been safely relied upon for more than a century in this country to improve the cattle stocks.

Exchange of Judges.

Early in the summer an exchange of judges was arranged for between the United States and Argentina and three men of recognized ability, Dean C. F. Curtis of Iowa, Frank VanNatta of Indiana and Robert Miller of Ontario, who judged the sheep, were selected

to serve in the great show of the year at Buenos Aires. In return came Senor Pedro T. Pages and Senor Carlos M. Duggan from Argentina, who passed on the shorthorn breeding classes and the fat classes, where grades and cross-breeds competed, at the recent international show at Chicago. These gentlemen from Argentina are among the largest cattle breeders in the world. While in the States they visited many of the best-known breeding establishments of the several improved breeds in order that they might become intimately familiar with the methods and the standards of our breeders generally.

Shorthorn Sale.

An interesting fact is that at the Argentine show a sale of shorthorns resulted in an average of \$8,800 per head, the reserve champion bull selling for \$50,000, Argentine money, or approximately \$23,000 United States gold. As the Argentine breeders are steadily in the market for high-class breeding stock, the closer relations which are being established between this country and Argentina will have a tendency to greatly increase our trade. Our position is strengthened, too, by the fact that the display of breeding stock at the international show, Chicago, was of the highest merit throughout and the largest numbers in the history of the show. The shorthorn breeding classes alone contained approximately 500 entries. The numbers represented and their uniform merit made a most favorable impression upon the Argentine judges and the United States breeders have, thereby, gained a material advantage. The prospects for further extension of trade at home are bright. A number of Western states already have enacted laws prohibiting the turning of any but registered bulls on the open range.

NEGLECT OF TEETH ENDS IN DISASTER

Examination May Be Made by Running Hand into Horse's Mouth—Furnish Soft Feed.

Many a horse becomes weak, poor in condition, and emaciated simply as a result of bad teeth which have been neglected. If the horse turns his head to one side while eating, shows signs of poor nutrition, and passes whole grains of oats or corn with the feces, his teeth need attention.

The continual grinding of the teeth in eating causes the outer edges of the upper molars and the inner edges of the lower molars to become sharp. These sharp edges lacerate the thin skin of the inner cheek and the tongue, and make chewing painful. This and irregular teeth tend to cause the animal to imperfectly chew his feed before swallowing it; and unless the teeth receive proper attention, the animal becomes emaciated.

In old animals the teeth often become smooth, making it impossible for them to chew hay and grain. In such cases only soft feeds should be given.

An examination of the teeth may be made by running the hand into the mouth and feeling them to see if they are sharp or if any of them are too long. Only a qualified veterinarian should be allowed to treat the teeth.—Clemson College Bulletin.

GLANDERS IS MOST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As There Is No Cure for Trouble, It Is Best to Destroy Affected Animal at Once.

Glanders is an infectious disease affecting horses and sometimes attacks man. One of the symptoms is the formation of ulcers in the nose and a discharge, mixed with blood, but without an offensive odor, from the nose. The glands under the jaw often swell. Swellings often occur on the legs, ulcers sometimes form on the skin, the coat is apt to be dull and the affected horse loses flesh.

The discharge from the nose contains the germs, which shows how easy it is for a glandered horse to infect a watering trough or manger. It also gives an idea of the care that needs to be exercised when glanders is in a community in order to keep well horses from becoming infected. Horses that come from a distance,

whether brought by horse-traders, immigrants or gypsies, sometimes are affected, and so spread the contagion.

There is no cure for glanders, and being so contagious it has been found best to kill glandered horses. The sooner they are killed and destroyed the less danger of other horses becoming infected. This is so much of a community problem that most states pay the owner of a glandered horse that is killed by one of the agents of the state a part of its value.

It is not always possible to diagnose glanders from the symptoms. A test called the Mallein test can be used to determine whether a horse has glanders or not. This test is very reliable.

Glanders also attacks humans and is usually fatal. Care should be taken in handling a glandered horse. The infection comes through some of the glands plus getting into the eye or gaining entrance through the skin where it is cut or scratched.

In case a horse is suspected of having glanders, report to the state live stock sanitary board or your state veterinarian and a deputy will be sent out to investigate the case, and if it is glanders, proper steps will be taken.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

DIFFICULT TO GET RID OF CORN SMUT

Rotation Is Recommended by Colorado Expert as the Best Method in Large Fields.

(By H. E. VASEY, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

How can you prevent smut in corn? Would a seed treatment destroy it?

Unfortunately, there is no practical method of preventing corn smut. A seed treatment does no good because the smut itself is not carried on the grain, as it is in the case of wheat or oat smuts. Corn smut lives over winter in the soil and gains entrance to new plants by means of spores which pass from the soil to the tender parts of the corn plant where infections are started.

Where it is not too impractical, as in the case of small fields of sweet corn, the smut boils may be cut off before they break open, and then burned. This, of course, makes too much labor where the field is of any great size.

Rotation of crops is to be considered the most effective way of handling corn smut. A soil which is badly contaminated with smut can be sown to oats or wheat, or other crops, for a period of two years and then followed again with corn. Very little, if any, corn smut will persist in the soil for a longer time than this

SMART COAT DRESS

DESIGNED FOR MISS IN HER EARLY TEENS.

Really a Copy of Garment That Has Long Been Worn by Older People—Has Distinct Touch of Russian.

If the coat dress for street wear has been found a very practical garment for the older woman, why shouldn't it be just as desirable a style for the young girl, made, of course, on youthful lines? This is just what the ar-



Has Pretty Effect.

list thought when she designed this unusually striking coat-dress for the girl in her early teens.

It is Russian in character, with just enough of a difference in cut of yoke and belt to serve as a relief from the straight belted model. Any of the soft fabrics now so much in vogue, velour, duvetyné, bolivia cloth, broadcloth, corduroy or velvet, would make this coat a very charming affair. The fullness at the waistline is laid in tiny plaits instead of being shirred into the belt. Pockets are cut in the belt.

The idea of using dangling tassels instead of buttons through the large bound buttonholes is a very clever and becoming notion. Snaps will be needed to keep the coat-dress fastened. The full collar and cuffs are permanently attached. The collar may be cut longer to protect the throat in front.

NAVY COMBINATION



With distinct military cut, this nobby spring and Palm Beach fashions, called the "Navy Combination," is simplicity in itself. The jacket or coat part of the suit is made of navy blue serge stitched with white silk twist and trimmed with plain white serge collar and cuffs. An original touch is the loose flap pocket that hangs just a little bit below the bottom of the coat. The belt is made of white leather. A white serge wide skirt stitched with white silk in three thin bands around the bottom completes the model.

Blouses Sent From France.

In spite of the war and in spite of the fact that French women are practically carrying on the industry and agriculture of their country at the present time, many of the shops are showing perfectly delightful French handmade blouses at a price that seems, compared to the advanced price of most everything else we wear or eat, very reasonable. Imagine a waist made of substantial, though sheer, cotton batiste with fine-

ly hemstitched sailor collar and cuffs and fine hand-inserted cording at the seams, for \$2! Yet that was the price asked for such a blouse a week or so ago. The sleeves were long and well-shaped and cuffs were tight—a characteristic almost never seen in waists as cheap as that. The buttonholes were made by hand and there were numerous other little hand touches and—bless the economical French sister that made the waist—a neat little square of the batiste folded and tacked to the inside of the waist for future mending. Why, we Americans would never think of mending a two-dollar waist.

For higher prices other exquisite French waists could be bought, including many made of French voile and many made of a soft, dull shade of pink and an equally soft shade of blue. There was a profusion of tucks on the higher priced of these waists, and one that showed a low neck line that spread quite wide at the shoulders was finished at the top with a quaint little upstanding ruffle.—New York Sun.

Veiled the Bride's Table.

Quite a novel idea was carried out at a recent bridal supper in veiling the bride's table, relates American Cookery. The table occupied the center of the room and was surrounded by small tables for the guests, four at each. Directly over the bridal table was an inverted white satin umbrella of large size having a drooping fringe of artificial orange blossoms. From the edge of the umbrella there dropped a white chiffon veil edged with a white, wide, satin border which concealed the table, falling nearly to the hem of the tablecloth.

As the bridal party of 12 approached and surrounded the table the deft pulling of a satin cord caused the veil to rise slowly and form itself into a big puffy pompon affair above the umbrella; the effect was very unusual and very pretty. The lifted veil showed an unusually elaborate table. The centerpiece was a huge white satin slipper filled with orange blossoms standing in the center of an immense wedding ring of yellow roses. The wedding cake was in heart-shaped white-satin boxes. White and yellow chrysanthemums were liberally used in the dining room decorations.

New Bag Really Pretty.

It wouldn't have seemed a possible thing, but the moment we laid eyes upon it we knew. The top's of peacock taffeta; so far usual enough, but



at the middle begins the newness. Minute feathers, mere downy dashes of fluff, are fastened to the silk in lovely peacock color combinations, which result in an iridescent effect which is lovelier than anything so far and which puts all the rest of the bag baggage out of consideration.—Kansas City Star.

Trend to Chinese Effects.

The tendency of Chinese effects which appeared early in the season, in the special form of evening wraps and opera coats, is now noticeable in accessories of daytime wear. For example, two interesting Chinese handbags have been observed recently.

One was in the shape of an immense bean, made of painted silk—a pure Chinese conceit. The other, an ingenious conventionalized representation of things Chinese, was a long tubular bag with four or five flaring ruffles giving the well-known pagoda effect. The bag was embroidered with colored silk and small beads.

Bits of Chinese embroidery are seen as trimming on hats, coats and even muffs. Green jade bracelets are attached to many muffs, as a means of securing them to the wrist, and carved ivory figures in handles, hatpins and other small accessories.

Old Fashion Comes Back.

The old fashion of an ostrich-tip shaped ornament, made of bird's plumage, which has not been seen in millinery styles since the eighties, has just returned. I have seen in the last few days in Fifth avenue, both in the shops and worn by the smartest woman shoppers, these birds' breasts in a flaming orange you could see a block away.

They form generally an overlapping wreath about the high crown top and are the only decoration on the velvet hats, to which they give considerable dash. They come in all colors. The other bright tints are canary yellow, old blue, red and peppermint pink. Turbans made of them are very high as to crown, and each one overlaps the other a bit.—New York Times.

Grapes and Roses.

What is the connection between grapes and roses? In a review of a millinery show lately opened in New York many hats were trimmed with clusters of grapes, and without exception there were always roses somewhere tucked under the crown or against the hair. A gold tissue sash was wreathed in grapes, caught at one side by a crimson rose.



below the maximum amount you have to spend. You will have many opportunities, while the building is in process of construction or after it has been completed, to use whatever surplus there may be and, if it is not used in building it may be used for other purposes.

Building a home, adding something of use to the tangible assets of the nation, doing your part to create real value, are some of the reasons why a glow of satisfaction pervades the person or the group that work out such an enterprise.

It is an undertaking that is so wonderfully worthwhile, so fraught with good results to so many people that this instinct—and it is an instinct—should be given every encouragement. If you feel the idea stirring in your breast give it all possible opportunity to grow.

What kind of a home to build and of what to build it are among the next questions that arise for settlement. Materials that satisfy the preference of the builder should be used. Do not be swayed too greatly by the conflicting claims to merits put forth by rival manufacturers. Much of the information they give is based on fact.



First-Floor Plan.

A part of the argument in each case is unadorned rhetoric.

Now for a type of a modern home, one that has beauty, convenience and real value to recommend it for consideration.

In the perspective views here given of an eight-room house, with sun porch and sleeping porch, you will find its excellent lines give the house an attractive appearance. The wide expanse of glass insures good lighting and ventilation. If you fear the cold, warmth may be assured by using storm sash. They are a good investment in any case.

The overhand of the second story,

in every way and would contain every element of value that make for peace of mind, comfort and security for the money invested.

The perspective view does not disclose the height of the roof over the one-story section. Possibly there is sufficient headroom to give an attic for storage purposes, entrance to be secured through the front bedroom on that side. The cost of a door would be inconsiderable and storage room usually is at a premium in all houses.

LISTEN TO THE BLACKSMITH

Avers That His Equine Friends Are as Proud of New Shoes as Little Boys.

We happened to hold converse with a horseshoer the other day. He is a veteran who can remember the day when he not only had to forge his own shoes, but even the nails that laced them on. He says that horses are like little boys. Some of them are intensely proud of a new pair of shoes. He mentioned one mare that tries to turn in at the shop door every time she passes. She is so fond of the feel of new shoes that she fairly prances when she leaves the shop. Then he told about the old doctor's old mare that would come by herself to the shop whenever she was loose. "I always had to pick up her shoes and look at them," said the smith. "If I happened to be busy, she would hang around for an hour and wait for me to examine her feet. If any work was needed I did it, and charged it up to the doctor. If her shoes were all right, I would give them a few taps with the hammer, and then the old girl was satisfied." The smith thinks that mares are prouder than geldings of a new pair of shoes. He attributes this to natural feminine good sense, rather than vanity. We don't vouch for the truth of his anecdotes, but we will say that it is hard to find a more interesting man than this blacksmith—or any blacksmith. He is always a good story-teller, and we imagine that the rhythmic ring of hammer on iron develops his imagination.—Farm Life.

Her Last Hope.

"Whom is Miss Oldgirl going to marry?" "A most appropriate choice. He's a dealer in..."