BUNGALOW WITH CORNER ENTRANCE

Unusual Design That Gives a Distinctive Touch to Pretty Home.

SOMETHING OUT OF ORDINARY

Door Has Many Points That Will at Once Make Appeal to the Beholder —Rest of House Laid Out With the Same Care as to Comfort and Looks.

By WILLIAM 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.

The beauty of a home depends on the method of handling the many little details that go into the making of a house. There are a thousand ways of making these little things different from the average run of houses and thus giving a distinctive touch to your home. Of course it requires a little ingenuity and time to think of these things.

Many people, when they start to build a home, will get their mind set on a certain room that they need. After this room has been included in the plan, the rest of the house is built around it, and all the other details that are just as important are neglected. In order to build a house that is to be satisfactory all the time, it is necessary to get a good broad view of the general arrangement of the house, with the pet room as the controlling idea. Everyone has seen houses that are planned with just one idea in mind, and none of them are ever satisfactory when they are completed.

A beautiful living room will never make a home if the kitchen is arranged so that everything is as inconvenient as possible. The working part of the house is just as important as any other and should receive its share of attention. Get all the various parts in mind and then build your house around them.

There are also various other items besides the arrangement of the rooms that should be considered. Take the placing of the porch in the little bungalow shown here, for instance. Instead of being handled in the usual way it is built at the corner of the house. The entrance is also at the corner, which has been cut off to accommodate the door. This arrangement illustrates the possibilities of just one part of the house.

The front door design is also out of the ordinary. Instead of a plain panel door with a plain door knob, this door has several ideas incorporated in it that are as distinctive as the porch arrangement. The hinges are of heavy brass and extend almost across the door. The knob and plate are also of the same heavy material to harmonize with the hinges. Instead of one broad window across the top of the door, a paneled effect is obtained by placing narrow strips of glass across the door horizontally. There are four of these strips.

The door fixtures illustrate the possibilities of builders' hardware. It has often been said that a door can either make a plain house beautiful or a beautiful house plain. A door as handsome as this will certainly have a marked effect on anyone and will put them in a mood to appreciate the beauties of the interior decorations.

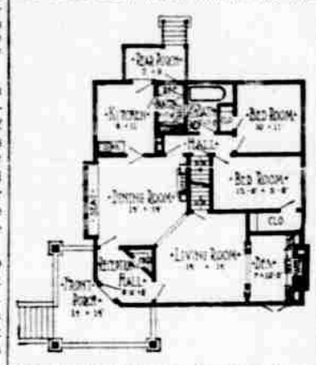
The corner entrance in this room presents an excellent opportunity to develop an artistic floor plan. A diagonal wall is built from the stairway in the central part of the house to a little closet that is placed in front of the entrance. The closet is of triangular shape. Two rooms of the house can be reached from the reception hall. On the right is the living room and on the left is a door leading to the dining room.

Across the living room from the reception hall is a cozy corner den that is one of the pleasantest features of the floor plan. A big fireplace is built in this room and a double casement window provides the light on one side of the room. A few easy chairs and a table that will harmonize with the interior decorations will make this little den an unusually attractive spot.

A large unobstructed floor space is available in this plan, as the diagonal wall mentioned before is cut so as to provide a wide cased opening between the living room and the dining room. This makes one large room of a large part of the house and it can be used as such if occasion demands. The dining room is lighted by four windows placed in a square bay, and the living room by four windows placed along the wall. The dining room windows face the front of the house and the living room windows are on the side.

In spite of the fact that considerable care has been taken to get an attractive arrangement of the living rooms of the house the kitchen has not been neglected in any way. It is one of the compact type, well lighted, and is equipped with all the modern conveniences possible. The two broad windows on the side insure the kitchen against darkness at any time. The pantry contains a cupboard, a table, and a refrigerator that is to be iced from the outside. The compact character of the pantry makes everything in it available so that it is not necessary to walk back and forth to get things that are needed.

The entrance to the basement is in the back hall, which makes all the rooms in the back part of the house readily accessible. The two bedrooms in the opposite back corner of the house from the kitchen can be reached through this hall. The basement is made with plenty of headroom so that a heating plant can be installed. The house is built well off the ground, to make this possible.



Arrangement of Corner Entrance Five-Room Bungalow, Size 32 Feet 6 Inches by 35 Feet 6 Inches.

If a storage room for fruits and vegetables is desired it is well to place the furnace in one end of the basement rather than in the center. The storage room can thus be kept cool, which will keep all the perishable things in good condition.

The exterior walls of this bungalow are finished in one of the typical bungalow ways. They are of rough siding up to the gables, which are shingled in alternate wide and and narrow courses. The trim around the windows, doors, eaves and porch is white.

SUPPLYING THE FIRING LINE

How Cartridges Are Conveyed to Soldiers Actually at the Front and Possibly Advancing.

Probably many have at times wondered how rifle and other ammunition is conveyed to those actually in the firing line, especially when the troops are being rapidly pushed forward as an advance takes place. Motor traction is used for the most part in the British lines, and many of the London motor omnibuses convey the small ammunition for rifles and machine guns. They are sent forward as close to the firing line as is thought safe. Every driver in charge of these vehicles is given careful instructions as to the units whose pouches and bandoliers he has to replenish, how many rounds are to be issued per man, and where the regiment is located. Thus the indiscriminate distribution of cartridges is reduced to a minimum. Otherwise one regiment might have more than it well knew what to do with, while another a short distance away was rendered helpless for lack of bullets.—Montreal Herald.

Advancement in Siberia.

A number of new commercial enterprises have recently been undertaken in northeast Siberia. Many iodine works have been established in the neighborhood of Vladivostok, on the shore of the Japanese sea, the iodine being made from seaweed found there in abundance. An interesting distillery for ether has been opened, the bulk of the ingredients being violets and iris blossoms from the Ussuri countryside. A good deal of amber is being collected from the beach along the coast of the Premorsk and many new salt workings have been opened in the government of Irkutsk and in the Lena hinterland in the vicinity of Viluisk.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices for Metals.

Spelter, St. Louis	$14.33
Copper, Casting	19.12½
Lead, New York	5.40
Bar Silver	.54½

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD OUTPUT.

With December Estimated, 1915, Production is Placed at $16,135,164.

Cripple Creek, Colo.—With the production of the mines of the Cripple Creek district for December conservatively estimated by the several managements of the treatment plants at 83,550 tons, with a gross bullion value of $1,345,500, the total output for the year will total 982,697 tons, with the bullion value of $16,135,164—the highest yearly output of record since 1906. The total production made from 1891 to the close of 1916 now totals $353,473,836. The table of production following shows a monthly yield averaging $1,344,597 each month, with the average value of all ores treated $16.40 per ton. As compared with the gross production of 1915 an increase is shown of $2,583,233.

The Output by Months, 1915.

Month.	Tons.	Value.
January	75,292	$ 1,121,884
February	72,166	1,245,651
March	76,618	1,956,493
April	82,005	1,521,006
May	79,828	1,282,644
June	81,320	1,302,255
July	82,050	1,127,085
August	84,800	1,242,264
September	89,842	1,290,459
October	82,175	1,273,416
November	82,830	1,287,441
December (est.)	83,550	1,245,500
Totals	982,697	$16,135,164

Arizona.

Cinnabar deposits north of Globe are of great promise.

Operations will begin at once at the San Juan mining property in the Lone Star district ten miles north of Bisbee.

The Cananea Consolidated Copper Company is going into operation as rapidly as men can be placed in the mines and smelters, according to news received at Douglas from the big camp.

New Mexico.

The Chino Copper Company, operating at Santa Rita, announced a dividend increase from 75 cents to $1 for the past quarter. Bisbee had the biggest payday in its history when 5,000 men were paid $450,000.

A company of Muskogee oil men is arranging to make a thorough test of the Artesia field. Leases are desired on about 3,000 acres of land and a contract has been made with J. M. Henin to put down a 10-inch well 2,500 feet on his place. Half Henin's 160 acres goes to the drillers as payment for the water the well will produce should oil not be struck, while a 10 per cent royalty provides for his compensation if oil is found in paying quantities.

Wyoming.

Verner Z. Reed, interested in large oil operations in Wyoming, announced that the Midwest Oil Company had taken over properties in the Greybull and Torchlight districts, which will add materially to the holdings of the company.

The Midwest Refining Company has increased its dividend rate from 4 to 6 per cent, and announces that it has acquired important rights in Elk Basin, on the Wyoming-Montana line, a field that may rival the Salt Creek field. At the prices now prevailing, the company's earnings is nearly $2,500,000.

A report of a placer discovery so rich that some dirt runs $500 to the cubic yard which was brought by O. O. Baker from the Hurricane district, thirty-five miles north of Newcastle, has caused a rush of locators despite heavy snow in the mountains surrounding the discovery. Baker is exhibiting nuggets ranging in size from that of a pin head to that of a kernel of corn.

Colorado.

The output of tungsten in Boulder county this year totals $1,687,329.50.

Leadville will show this year the highest value output in the annals of the camp, dating back to the days of the rocker and pan.

An extra dividend at the rate of 2 cents a share was declared by the directors of the Portland Gold Mining Company. The amount to be distributed is $60,000.

Returns have been received by Alex Hickman and company, from the third shipment, a twenty-ton lot, sent out from the lease on block 160 of the Stratton estate, located on the Shoo Fly lode mining claim on Womack hill, Cripple Creek.

The production made from the properties of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining Company, on the western slope of Beacon hill, Cripple Creek, during the month of November exceeded 2,100 tons. The average grade of the ore consigned to the Golden Cycle mill at Colorado City for treatment was between $18 and $20 to the ton.

In Rico district Hay brothers are doing development work on the Badger group, in Allyn gulch. They shipped some good ore from this property.

SUDAN GRASS FOR DROUGHT

Valuable Forage Plant Introduced Into the United States by Department of Agriculture.

This valuable new forage plant was introduced into the United States by the department of agriculture. The seed was brought from the Sudan, Egypt, hence the name Sudan grass.

Henderson's Farmers' Manual for 1915 says: "Sudan grass is strictly an annual, having no underground root stock to be spread over the ground, which is a point very much in its favor, because there is no danger of its getting out of bounds and becoming a pest. It is thoroughly killed by frost each year, and the seed must be sown again."

When broadcasted for hay, it rarely attains a height of more than four or five feet. The stems are smaller and more leafy than Johnson grass, which it most resembles, and the hay is much softer. When broadcasted for hay, the number of cuttings will depend on the length of the season, and the amount of moisture. The first crop matures in from 50 to 75 days, and the recovery after cutting is so rapid that another cutting may be taken 25 to 35 days later.

Sudan grass will produce as much forage as any variety of millet and yield two to four cuttings per year. Its great value to the farmer in the eastern part of the country, or in a droughty section, is the ease with which it can be grown, and its profitable yields of forage. All stock eat it greedily, and no ill effects have been known to follow feeding it to work animals. For hay or green feed, sow 20 pounds to the acre. For heavy yield, the ground must be deep, rich and finely pulverized. Sow when ground is warm. The seed is scarce and the price at present is 45 cents per pound.

Sudan grass will prove a very valuable grass for the dairy farmer to cut green—and also for hay.

CLEANING UP POTATO PATCH

Practical Plan to Rake Up and Burn All Refuse Matter—Vines Tend to Perpetuate Disease.

After the spud crop has been harvested it is a wise idea to rake and burn all the refuse matter. Vines allowed to decay upon the land tend to perpetuate any bacterial disease that may have been present upon the crop during the growing season and the potash is worth more than the germs.

There is little fertility in the vines and the danger of contaminating the following season's crop by harboring disease is much greater than the value of the vines for manurial purposes.

The proper autumnal treatment is to plow the land deeply and allow it to remain in rough condition during the winter in order that it may hold all the snow which may fall and rapidly absorb the rains. Rough earth will not blow so badly as that which is smooth. This plowing should be done crosswise to the run of the digging machine.

KAFIRS REPLACE CORN CROP

In All Districts With Thirty Inches or Less of Rainfall Plant Kafir, Milo or Feterita.

Corn in dry farming districts of the Southwest is generally not profitable. Yet farmers keep on planting several million acres each year. In years of unusually heavy rainfall corn yields well, a yield of 70 bushels an acre having once been raised in eastern New Mexico.

For all districts with 30 inches or less of rainfall in the Southwest some of the kafirs—kafir, milo or feterita—is the feed grain to plant. The kafirs are sure feed grains and if the right varieties are planted, there will be no failures.

Ten bushels of kafir is worth nine bushels of corn for feeding horses, mules, dairy and beef cattle, hogs and sheep. The general growing of the kafirs instead of corn in the Southwest will make that great territory a fattening as well as a stock growing district.

TURNING UNDER CLOVER CROP

Double Disk Cover Crop Two or Three Times With Sharp Disk Harrow Before Plowing.

Never turn the clover or other crop under without first thoroughly cutting up with a disk harrow, as the material plowed under in a layer seriously interferes with the capillary action of the moisture in the soil.

The effects of turning under in a layer are what is sometimes called souring the soil with green manuring crops.

Double disk the cover crop two or three times with a sharp disk harrow before plowing; plow well by taking a narrow furrow and edging rather than inverting the furrow; then double disk the land again rather deeply, and no injurious effect will result, however large the growth may be.

Deep Plowing in Fall.

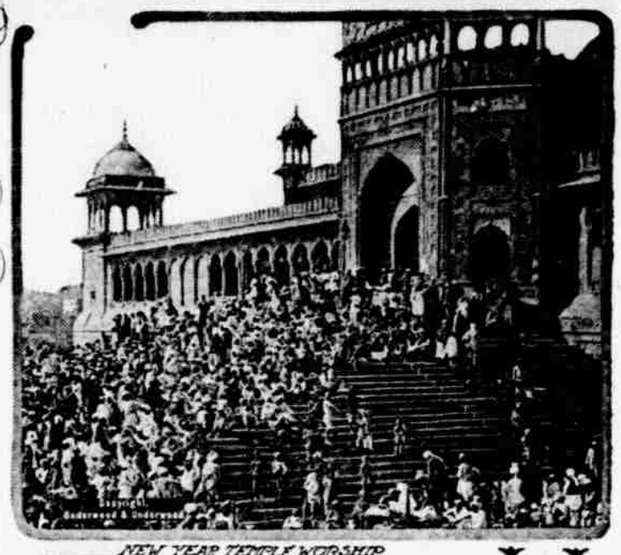
Deep plowing in the fall is to be most surely advised when conditions will permit of good work being done. Soil so handled has the opportunity to settle naturally before seeding time and to absorb into its subsoil all the available moisture of a long period.

Increases Water Supply.

Deep plowing increases the supply of water that the soil can carry without injuring the crop.

INDIA'S NEW YEAR DAYS

THEY CELEBRATE THE OCCASION FREQUENTLY BY KNOCKING OFF WORK AND HOLDING FUNERALS. SOME BURY THEIR DEAD, SOME BURN THEM AND SOME FEED THE CORPSES TO BUZZARDS.



NEW YEAR TEMPLE WORSHIP

BURNING THE DEAD IN INDIA

INDIA beats the world for the number and variety of its New Year days and this is so because of the large number of races and religions.

When a traveler who expects to spend some time in the country goes to the bank with his letter of credit, usually a card is handed him on which is printed the various holidays. This is for his convenience, so that he will not let himself get out of funds and go to the bank in a hurry, only to find it closed on account of some holiday. The holiday may be Christian, Mohammedan or that of any one of the numerous Hindu sects.

When the usual card was given me in Bombay, says a writer, I noted the number of these holidays which were ascribed to New Year. They did not exactly bear out the humorous description of every day in the year as a New Year day, but there seemed hardly a month of the Christian calendar which did not have at least one New Year designated, and in some months there were more.

Kaleidoscopic Bombay observes all these New Year days because the stream of Asiatic life which circulates through it includes all the civilization and all the races and religions of the Orient, with some additions from the Occident. The spirit is one of catholicity.

All the races and all the religious sects observe the New Year of the Christian calendar, because British rule of India is reflected in this day; but they also observe the New Year of the different races and religions among themselves, at least to the extent of knocking off work.

Whether in Bombay or Benares, the monkey temple has its throng of Hindu worshipers, and the Mohammedans often are not unwilling to share in the observance to the extent of foregoing their business activities. The Hindus on their part are apt to think it a shame to work on a Mohammedan New Year day when the Moslem population may be thronging the Jumma Musquid mosque. So it goes all round the circle of New Year holidays.

There is a simple arithmetical method of calculating the time from the Hegira in the terms of the Christian era, but the easier way is to accept without question the fact that such and such a day is the New Year of the Mohammedan era. Similarly, the New Year of the Buddhists and the Brahmins and the Jains and the Sikhs may be accepted without bothering about the calendar.

The British New Year in Bombay, or Calcutta, or Delhi is much the same as in England.

While the Christian New Year is formal and stately on account of British authority, it has less standing than the New Year of the Parsees, because it is a single day's observance, while the Parsees take two days. The year I happened to be in Bombay was the Parsee Yazdezardi, 1276, and the New Year days came on September 13 and 14.

On this day I was afforded the opportunity of witnessing the Parsee religious observances, or Zoroastrian services. It was in the Allbless Bagh, on the Charni road. Their churches or temples of worship are free from architectural pretensions without and within. They are more like an ordinary hall.

In this temple the women were gathered at one end of the room and the men at the other end. In the space between was a stand holding a lamp with the eternal fire under glass. The flame was very clear. A venerable bearded priest stood beside the lamp. His discourse was earnest and solemn. Both man and woman hearers were very attentive.

The ceremonies of worship are quite simple, but the mysteries of the faith may be less so. The Parsees who have been educated in England and many of those whose English education has been obtained in Bombay resent the designation of fire worshipers.

One of them gave me a monograph, written by a Parsee barrister in London, which explained the creed of the followers of Zoroaster as one of good thoughts, good words and good deeds, with the sacred flame as a symbol of the effulgence of the deity. It is not denied, however, that contact with Hindus and Mohammedans has caused corruptions to creep into the creed. The Hindus and Moslems regard the Parsees as fire worshipers.

It was on a New Year day that I drove out to Malabar hill, where are located the Towers of Silence, or the Parsee cemetery. Every traveler takes this drive. It is past the other cemeteries, Christian and Mohammedan burial grounds and the Hindu burning ghat. The cemetery of the Christians is no longer used, but on almost any day there will be Mohammedan funerals and Hindu cremations.

On this day there were two Mohammedan funerals and three parties of Hindu mourners, with their respective burdens at the burning ghat.

Malabar hill is the choice spot overlooking the Arabian sea. Within the cemetery grounds are flagstone steps, shaded walks and arbors and bowers. A luxuriant vegetation covers the rocks, and there is everything that goes to make a beautiful garden of flowers.

The towers of Silence, of which there are five, are hardly towers at all. They are about 275 feet in circumference and perhaps 25 feet high. The material is whitewashed stone and cement or mortar. A near approach to the towers is not allowed to strangers to the Parsee creed, nor is entrance permitted to the fire temple, where the sacred fire is kept alive and seven kinds of incense are burned.

A model of the towers is shown in the registry room and an attendant explains them to visitors. The attendant explained to me the circular rows in which the bodies were placed—one for the children, one for the women and one for the men. When the bodies have been stripped of their fleshly covering by the vultures, which takes perhaps half an hour, the bones remain for a while, and are then dropped into a well in the center, which is provided with drains and water flushes. Charcoal is the chief purifier.

On this New Year day there was a Parsee funeral, which could be observed only at a respectful distance. There were the four professional body bearers, with the bier on their shoulders, and a procession of perhaps fifty mourners in their white robes walking two abreast, each pair holding a handkerchief. The Parsee accounts say that the body is received by two bearded attendants at the entrance to the towers, and that by them the shroud is removed and then vultures do the rest. This is probably what happened that day.

All I could note on this occasion was a sudden movement of the vultures in the palm trees. There seemed to be hundreds of them. They paused for a minute on the outer edge of one of the towers and then disappeared within. In a few minutes they reappeared.

The Parsee method of disposing of the dead is, perhaps, as the Parsees say, more sanitary than the Christian burial in the earth, or even than the Hindu cremation. It meets the tenet of their faith that fire, water and earth are too sacred to be polluted. But the western mind cannot become accustomed to it.

In conclusion, it may be said that there are other New Year observances in India besides the New Year of the Christians, Mohammedans, Hindus and Parsees. There is a Chinese colony in Bentinck street, Calcutta, and the Chinese there observe the New Year as they do in the United States, or in any other section of the world in which they are found.

AUSTRIAN YOUTHS IN WAR

The Austrian newspapers are devoting considerable space at present to the part played by schoolboys in the present war. They are affectionately termed the "war boys" and in the operations in eastern Galicia they were of great assistance to the troops.

In some of the artillery battles, especially those which centered around Czernovitz and Weinberg, schoolboys in large numbers braved the shells and carried water and ammunition for the troops.

After a battle they would go over the field and gather pieces of shrapnel and the shells of cartridges to be made over again into ammunition. Occasionally a boy thus sacrificed his life, but this did not deter the rest of his companions.

Many of the boys followed the infantry regiments and fought and slept with the soldiers in the trenches. The boys who remained at home took the place of their fathers and brothers who were at the front.

The story is told of a fourteen-year-old youngster who all alone managed the biggest hotel in Czernovitz. He looked personally after his own cashier and bookkeeper. Other boys peddled goods among the soldiers and so earned a good living for their mothers.

Some became guides, and many an army automobile had as guide a bright schoolboy who sat beside the chauffeur and showed him the right road.

It is said that when the history of this war is written the schoolboys of Austria will deserve a prominent place in its pages.

Beautiful European City.

Agram, in Croatia, is one of the most popular cities in Europe, because years ago its public-spirited citizens got behind a movement and carried out a plan for an extensive park. "The city has a population of only about 100,000 persons, but everywhere it is known and spoken of as the city of beautiful parks. Few persons pass through on a train that do not return. They are drawn back by reason of the beauty of the park. The city spent more than one million dollars to set it off properly."

THE BRAVEST FLOWERS.

December is not all bleak winter here, by any means. The earlier days are often mild and pleasant, and the hardier reminders of the garden year take prompt advantage of any sun-encouragement. During the first week of the month I have found scabious, candytuft and gaillardias in comfortable bloom. Of course, I expect to see pansies opening every month in the year, and have not often been disappointed. Then the wallflowers, bless them! do not regard winter as of any importance until at last Jack Frost repeatedly freezes them into insensibility. And on Christmas day, in one of the happy Breeze Hill garden years, I have found and gloatingly taken to the home guests assembled, flowers of the pansy, the English daisy and the wallflowers. These latest flowers are doubly appreciated, and have an appeal not possessed by the great, rich greenhouse roses one buys.—J. Horace McFarland in the Countryside Magazine.