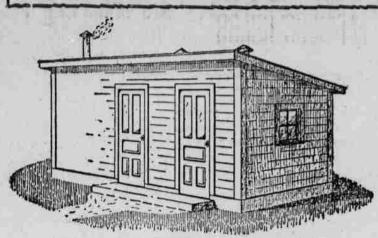
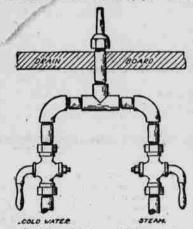
EXCELLENT PLAN FOR SMALL DAIRY HOUSE



An Inexpensive, Sanitary Dairy House-Perspective View.

Recent developments in dairying a larger scale, each room being made have caused a large demand for a of greater size. house which will fulfill sanitary requirements and at the same be practical and inexpensive. For those who are striving to improve the quality of their products such a building is an absolute necessity. Milk which is poured or strained in the barn, or allowed to stand there. is liable to be contaminated by bacteria and to absorb stable odors. As soon as the cow's milk is drawn it should be carried to the dairy house, to be cooled immediately to 50 degrees F. or lower. An up-to-date sanitary dairy house is provided with all the facilities for cooling milk in the most economical and expeditious

For convenience the dairy house should be near the barn, yet so far



Detail of Water and Steam Jet.

from it that no barn odors can be detected in the house, and should be on well-drained land which slopes from the house.

The principal purpose in building a dairy house is to provide a place where dairy products may be handled apart from anything else. To carry out this idea it is necessary to divide the interior of the building so that the utensils do not have to be washed In the same room where the milk is handled. The idea of absolute cleanliness must always be kept in mind: therefore there should be no unnecessary ledges or rough surfaces on which dirt may lodge. Ventilators are cooler, pails, strainers, etc., can be becessary to keep the air in the milk-

(By E. KELLY and K. E. PARKS.) | same arrangement may be used on

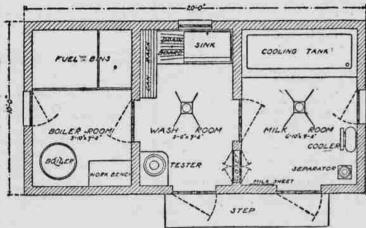
The building described is 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, 8 feet 6 inches high in the front, 6 feet 6 inches in the rear, and has a shed roof. The exterior of the building may be covered with sheathing and building paper or with weatherboarding and shingles, the deciding factors being expense, durability and appearance. The interior, however, should be carefully finished so that the walls and ceiling may be smooth and free from corners or projections on which dust or dirt may accumulate.

The building should have a good concrete floor pitched to drain through bell traps. The side walls as high as the window should be plastered with cement on metal lathing. The remainder of the walls and ceiling may be covered with matched boards and then painted with a white, washable enamel paint. Ventilating flues should extend through the roof from the cellings of the cooling room and washroom. The windows should be hinged and set to be flush with the inside wall when they are closed.

The equipment of the dairy house consists of a 11/2 to two horse power vertical boiler, which supplies steam to the sink and to the steam jet in the drain board, a galvanized-iron wash sink, a can rack, a Babcock tester, a concrete cooling tank, a milk cooler, and milk scales. A separator may also be located in the milkroom.

After each cow's milk is drawn it should be carried to the milkroom, weighed, recorded, sampled for the composite test, and strained. It is then run over the cooler, using cold running water for the first cooling. When a can is filled with milk from the cooler it is put into the cemen tank, which should be filled with ice and water well up on the neck of the can, and the contents should be stirred frequently until thoroughly cooled. When the milk is not being stirred the cans should always be kept covered, to prevent the entrance of dust, dirt, insects, etc. Never mix warm milk and cold milk or cream. The doors of the milkroom should be kept shut except when necessary to pass in or out.

When all the milk is cooled the room fresh and free from all odors should be rinsed in cold water and



Floor Plan of Dairy House, Showing General Arrangement.

portance, as they admit sunlight and fresh air and facilitate work. In summer the doors and windows should be screened to exclude flies and other insects.

It is imperative that there be a plentiful supply of cold, running water at the dairy house. If it is not possible to have a regular water system water may be piped from an elevated tank fed by an engine, windmill, hand pump or hydraulic ram. The dairyman can ill afford to spend his time carrying water in a pail to cool milk and wash utensils.

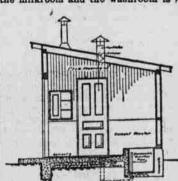
For the proper sterilization of uten sils an abundance of steam or hot water is needed. A pail or can may appear to be clean and still may contain numerous bacteria which will hasten the souring of milk, cause bad flavor in butter or cheese, or spread contagion. After the utensils are thoroughly cleaned they should be either scalded with boiling water or steamed

The dairy house should be so built as to economize labor to the greatest extent. To do this the building must be arranged to avoid unnecessary

It is not possible to submit a plan that will suit all conditions, but it is can be opened from either room, se ships either milk or cream in cans, the milk they can be reached easily variation to adapt it to a wide sphere | makes it unnecessary to carry bottles of usefulness. For larger dairies the from one room to the other.

and to carry steam away from the | then washed with hot water and washwashroom. Windows are of great im- ing powder. After this they are rinsed, steamed and inverted on the drain board. For this purpose two pipes may be used, one carrying cold water, the other steam; these may be controlled by either hand or foot levers, or a single jet, fed by both cold water and steam, may be installed.

The little closet in the wall between the milkroom and the washroom is to



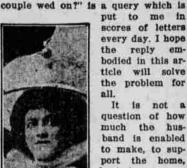
Cross Section Through Dairy House

hold bottles in which the composite milk samples may be kept. The closet believed that the accompanying de that the samples from the milkroom scription of a dairy house will meet may be placed in the bottles in the the needs of the average dairy that closet and when it is desired to test plan is capable of considerable from the washroom; this arrangement

BEGIN ON SMALL SCALE.

Where we love is home; Home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts. Tho' o'er us ahines the jasper-lighted

The chain may lengthen, but it never "How small a sum may a young



question of how much the husband is enabled to make, to support the home, but how prudent the wife is and how far she can make a dollar go. One coulives from hand to mouth on

twenty-five a week, while another lives cozily on eighteen, have no debts and are as happy as the day is long. The proper way to do is for the be trothed lovers to plan out these details as far as they can before mar-They will then have a fair riage. idea of what they are to depend on.

The couple that commence wedded life on a scale grander than they can afford soon find themselves at their wits' end to scrape together the money to pay the landlord, the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker. Entertaining friends continuously costs money, is a useless extravagance and has driven many a young husband to the wall loaded with debts.

It takes courage to wed on a husband's salary of eighteen per week. The dovecote which houses them must be mid humble instead of fashionable surroundings, for vent is a very considerable item in the household expenses. The contents of the tiny flat should be paid for ere the newly wedded couple step across their own threshold. The bride should be-even at an early age—a good housekeeper, know the value of doing her own marketing; how to purchase and what to buy and above all, know the magic art of transforming the left overs of the table into tempting tid-bits to help out the following meal. It should go without saying that she must be her own maid of all work and her own seamstress as well.

It is said that "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men." Where so much skimping and saving has had to be indulged in, a small stipend a week may be advantageously spent for amusement which gives pleasure to both. For all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. The same may be applied to Jill. No matter how small the amount of earnings, it should not be fully used up. A dollar now and then put by proves a odsend ofttimes in the hour of need.

Where both work energetically together, and happiness crowns their efforts, it may be said that their married life has proved a success. The young bide who has been accustomed to the luxury of having her own spending morey will have to watch herself and check her longing for things which are not absolutely necessary to a far greater extent than the girl who has had to work for her living and who knows what it is to purchase little vanities at the cost of a meal and the repentance for her folly.

The husband can only make the money The wife is the homemaker. Upon her shoulders and conscience rest the results. Love is the wonderful wand which will spur them on to their)est endeavors.

The young couple who love each other an do better wedded than apart. Nothing is accomplished by waiting years to save. Dissatisfaction awaits upon such delay. The milk of human kindness dries out of their hearts. Love s so wrenched and twisted that it would not take much to break it. The snall beginning should not be despised by the couple who love each other sufficiently to wed.

HUIBAND OR PARENT FIRST?

Shewho denies me, I would have; Who craves me, I despise; Verus hath power to rule my heart But not to please mike eyes.

That children should love their parents is the first law of nature. That they sould obey them implicitly is anothe law, equally as binding. Parents lore, guard, toil, and often suffer every lardship for their child, to keep hiim o her from undergoing all that they lave passed through. Are all those ears of patient watching care to

bear m fruit? Are the relations which have been terider and loving to be under the control of a stranger who has stepped into the family through marriage? It is said that those joined at the altar must le nearer and dearer to each other that all others. But this was never intended to imply that the measure of affection for the dear old loved ones very chap for a tob like that.

at home should be lessened, or brought to a straining point.

Marriage often brings about most peculiar situations. Two women, an old and a young one, of widely different temperaments, who look out upon life from different viewpoints, are brought into close contact by the younger marrying the older woman's son. "From henceforth I am to be first

in your affections," declares the younger woman spiritedly to her bridegroom. "I have given you to another, but do not forget me, my love, and the reverence always due me," whispers his mother earnestly.

The young husband kisses his wife's lips and his mother's forehead, devoutly believing he will do his duty by both

Many a time a young wife is unreasonably jealous of her husband's continued fondness for home and mother. She sets her foot down that he shall only go there when he is ac-companied by her. What young husband who idolizes his bride sees any harm in promising it shall be as she wishes? At the outset he is quite blind as to her real motive.

The old mother whose idol he still is and will ever be misses more than words can tell the short time he spends with her when he runs in for a few moments on his way to and from business. She soon learns of the compact he has made with his wife. The mother understands the motive; the young husband does not. She realizes if he is obliged to wait for his wife to accompany him that the times when she will greet her boy, clasp him in her arms, hold his hands and stroke his hair will be few and far between.

As the mother grows older, her pleasures decrease, while her fondness for her offspring grows stronger and deeper, if that could be. The outside world and its gayeties charm her no more. She would rather spend an evening looking over the bureau drawer which contains her boy's first clothes than attend the most brilliant social function. No mother really wishes to be the best or first love. She just wishes to keep her same old place in her child's heart. Wives should encourage a man's affection for mother. Her reward will be greater in after

SERIOUS BUSINESS GIRLS.

Ye guiding powers who join and part, What would ye have with me? warn some more ambitious heart, And let the peaceful be!

Those who fancy that girls who are in business are anxious to wed make a mistake. Some men figure out that most of them would take the first man that comes along if only for support. Another misguided notion! There is no girl in the world who is more discriminating than the girl in business. No matter how humble her home surroundings may be she leaves these environments behind her when she sets forth on her daily task. She is brought in contact from morning until night with people of the highest ideals, cultured and refined.

The men are ambitious, deep thinkers, who accomplish great things. These are the men who impress her. She admires them for their sterling, noble qualities. In selecting a husband she wants one who possesses as many of these sterling qualities as possible. She will not encourage the young man who lounges about town; the kind who is always looking for a job, but dodging the getting of one; the sort of fellows who are indifferent regarding their futures-their motto being: "Come day, go day! God send Sunday."

She knows that the wives of such men would be obliged to live from hand to mouth. Being a sensible girl, she sees that it would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. She knows that there are just as many marriageable young men on Cupid's list as there are shirkers. She realizes she is a good girl and is entitled to the best.

The business girl does not object to the poor man. She knows that the successful ones mostly have commenced at the bottom of the ladder and worked their way up. She would be willing to do her share of rolling fortune's heavy load up prosperity's hill if the man showed ability to make brave fight in life's battle to get up in the world.

She objects seriously to the man who thinks it no harm to have his wife support him. It must not be supposed that the business girl does not have plenty of wooers. It may be news to some people, but it is nevertheless true, that the majority of business girls can count a baker's dozen of suitors apiece. If they do not marry it is because they pass by these opportunities to wed, being still unsuited. The girls who are brought in constant contact with intelligent men will take none other when it comes to choosing a husband. They are not easily influenced by a little foolish love talk or castles built in the air. They have the good sense to talk their heart affairs over with their parents. Mother may not be a good judge of mankind, but father is, he will speak out his mind if allowed to. Parents are never so anxious for their daughters to marry that they will sanction an unsuitable match. No one should take it for granted that business girls are easily infatuated, for they are not.

Rather Ambiguous. Palette-Well, old chap, how's things with you? Doing anything in

art? DeAuber-I should say so. I've just received a commission from old Millyuns, who wants his daughter's portrait painted badly.

Palette-Wants it painted badly, eh? I congratulate you, old boy. You're the



ducted by the National Wom.

WORLD-WIDE WAR.

"A world without a liquor nation by 1930"-this, said Daniel A. Poling, in an address delivered at the Panama-Pacific exposition, this is the goal of the National Temperance council. The membership of this organization, of which he is president, is made up of leaders from 97 national religious and reform societies and its activities are to be international in scope. The first great word of its declaration of principles is unite, the second educate, and the third exterminate. "The temperance fanatics today," affirmed Mr. Poling, "are not preachers and women. but railroad presidents, owners of steel mills, scientists, popular novelists and war lords. Medical authorities are lay ing charges against the door of John Barleycorn that the most rabid temperance orator of five years ago never dreamed of making.

"Chief Actuary Hunter of the New York Life Insurance company has claimed prosperity in human life for Russia as the result of the prohibition of vodka that takes away the breath of a third party Prohibitionist. "Sam Blythe is writing temperance

articles for the Saturday Evening Post that discount the Union Signal. "William Jennings Bryan, delivering a temperance address in Cooper Union,

New York, has used language that vies with the choicest epithets John B. Gough ever employed.

"The Carnegie Steel works is stricter in its total abstinence requirements for its employees than is the average church for its members.

"And just now Emperor William and Czar Nicholas have, in the trenches of Flanders and on the plains of Poland, Galicia and Russia, the greatest temperance societies in the history of the race.

"There is a white ribbon around the world."

A MAYOR'S TESTIMONY. Mayor James R. Hanna of Des

Moines, Ia., gives his personal testimony to the advantages of prohibition as follows: "The saloons were closed on the

15th of February. All the desirable locations were picked up by other businesses within the next few weeks following. A few out-of-the-way locations are still vacant.

"I cannot see that there is any appreciable effect because of throwing men out of employment and certainly no increase in demands for charity. In fact, it is exactly the other way. The men who lost employment have gone into other lines. Some of them have followed up their former calling in other cities, but the men who were spending in the saloons the money which their families needed are now buying groceries and shoes instead. The consequence is a very much better tone in every way. In the first want and in the second place, they are paying their bills for the ordinary necessities. This is making collections noticeably better in other lines, so our merchants report.

"Our experience proves that a decisive policy can handle the bootlegging very effectually. There will be lars should have dishes of unslaked some illicit sales, to be sure, but they lime in them; this takes up moisture can be reduced to a very small mint

NO FRIENDS OF J. BARLEYCORN. The saloonkeepers of Washington, D. C., were sorely disappointed, it is said, because few of the veterans attending the Grand Army encampment spent their money for drinks. Of the 20,000 marching only one or two were seen "under the influence." One of the old soldiers explained it thus: "The fellows who could drink it or let it alone are not here-nearly all of them are in their graves." It is worthy of note that every one of the 128 members of the post at Hagerstown, Md., is a total abstainer and a prohibitionist. One of the features of the parade which evoked much cheering from the crowds of onlook ers was the "West Virginia Water Wagon," which headed the delegatior from that state.

THE PROOF. A gentleman was riding on the street car the other day, when he saw on the advertising spaces, printed in large, clear letters, these words: Pure Rye Whisky-Tones Up the Body, Brightens the Intellect, Invig-orates the Soul." After reading it his eyes dropped involuntarily to the seat beneath the advertisement, and there was a drunken man. His eyes were bleared, his face bloated, with red lines of dissipation in it, and his body slouched down in a sort of collapsed way common to men under the influence of liquor. The drunken man was an illustration of the advertisement, and proved the falsehood of it. "Wine is a mocker."

Richland county, Montana, gave a vote of two to one against the liquor

MONTANA WAKING UP.

traffic in the first county option election in the state. The liquor men put up a hard fight with five orators working overtime to hold the territory. Montana, one of the blackest states on the prohibition map, is waking up, and the days of the liquor traffic in the state are numbered.

DIMS BATTING EYE. "I do not drink; it dims my batting eye," said Ty Cobb.

tiome lown

WALL NEED NOT BE UGLY

Builder Who Works With Good Taste Can Achieve Results That Are of the Best.

There is no reason why a brick wall should be so dull and monotonous, for there are numerous methods for brick walls of which any clever architect or bricklayer might make use, says a writer in the Dayton Journal. Sometimes there is a clause in the specifications calling for more or less ornamentations of otherwise blank walls.

In Holland, where much brick is used in domestic architecture, brick-men take delight in showing their skill in making brickwork and nearly every cottage shows specimens of their handicraft.

It is not the best thing to do to nelect bricks for facings if the bricks are sound and right in texture. It is pretty safe to say that labor put into that special picking is worse thanthrown away, is positively injurious, and that all those slabs of raw, harsh color might have been rendered soft and harmonious by using the bricks just as they came out of the kiln, with all the perceptible and imperceptible graduations of tone conferred upon them by the accidents of burning.

Your great bare spaces will be full of variety and interests of what painters call "quality," but without prejudice to the breadth of treatment, because the smallness of the individual bricks distributes the variation of color so subtly over the whole surface that only those who are "in the know" can realize how it came about. And, of course, the larger the surface the wider the diversity of color that can be introduced without disturbing the general tone.

LOOK INTO YOUR CELLAR

of Air and Unslaked Lime Make for Health, Says Writer of Experience.

Householders seldom know that their cellars are the storehouses from whence comes 50 per cent of the air of the first floor and 30 per cent of that on the floor above. If they did there would not be so many dank and noisome places filled with refuse and mold, spiders, cobwebs and mice, to say nothing of decayed vegetables and fruits, a writer in Mother's Magazine observes. Vapors from all these combine to penetrate the whole house and add their poison to the air that is breathed by those living above them. Every cellar, even if kept free from dirt, should be ventilated as carefully in winter as in summer. A musty smell shows that mold plants are grow place their families are not now in ing and are waiting to attack fruit and vegetables. Cold will not kill these destructive germs. There should be plenty of air let in the cellar every clear day. Moisture-laden air entering it condenses on the walls and pipes and soon makes it so damp that it is a menace to the house. All cellime in them; this takes up moisture with avidity. When the lime crumbles, losing entirely its crystalline character, it has become slaked and will take up no more moisture. If should then be renewed.

Most Popular Houses.

Perhaps the most popular types of dwellings being built at present are the two-family and three-family houses. The reason for this is not hard to understand when one considers that the rented apartment or apartments in such a house carry all interest, taxes, water rates and insurance, and that any money paid in by the owner is in the nature of decreasing the mortgage, so that in time these payments will pay for the house and he will own it free and clear.

An additional feature of the twofamily or three-family house is that after the house is fully paid for the rentals furnish a steady income and means for the upkeep of the whole building.

Use Telephone Directory. The telephone directory has almost displaced the city directory, because of the completness of the former and its accessibility. The last New York city telephone directory contains 350,-000 listings for 566,000 telephones in the city. The first telephone directory. issued in 1878, consisted of a card containing the names of 252 subscribers. The present directory has 970 pages, and an edition of 610,000 copies has been distributed. The preparation of the directory consumed fifty carloads of paper, seven tons of ink and 230 miles of binding wire.

Canada's School Gardens. No one city is probably doing more by organized effort to make up home

and public gardening instruction than in Toronto, Ont. Here is a climate the opposite in its make-up to that of southern California, yet the same appreciation of the beautiful and the value of economic thrift is evidenced in both sections.

Local Jealousy.

Some fellows can see no big men in their home town. Everybody at home is as small as they,-Toledo Blade.