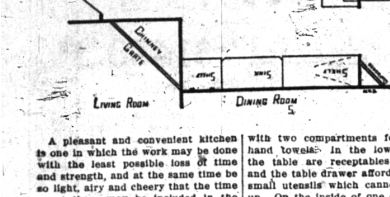
A Pleasant and Convenient Kitchen

By MYRA V. BOGUE



A pleasant and convenient kitchen is one in which the work may be done with the least possible loss of time and strength, and at the same time be so light, airy and cheery that the time spent there may be included in the sum of the day's pleasures.

A kitchen should be planned by or for the woman who uses it. I am speaking now of the housewife who does a large part of her own work. No two women would want the furnishings placed in exactly the same way. It could cannot build a new kitchen and have it just as you want it, you can at least study the possibilities of the one you have and make some changes that will better suit your convenience.

The drawing here shown is of a kitchen which was planned by a woman, lived in through imagination for a number of months before it was really built, and has now stood the test for six years without undergoing any changes in itself or losing favor with its mistress.

The sink, shelves, table and range are all set rather high, to suit a tall woman. The work table and two shelves are covered with zinc, which is durable, sanitary and easy to keep clean. In washing dishes, the work all proceeds naturally from right to left. The soiled dishes are neatly packed on the smaller shelf in the corner. Two dish pans are placed in the sink,—which affords hot and cold soft water and cold hard water,—the one at the right for washing and the one at the left for rinsing; a draining basket stands at the left on the edge of the long shelf which slants slightly toward the sink. The dishes are wiped, piled on the long shelf and then put away,—the china in the large or corner cupboard in the pantry, and the tinware and kettles in the cupboard underneath the long shelf. A small cupboard is built on the wall between the pantry and icerooom. This is just above the work table, the top being even with the top of the doors on either side. It has shelves narrow enough to allow of two rows of brass hooks on the inside of each door, on which are hung knives, spoons, etc. In this cupboard are kept spices in small glass cans, sugars in larger glass cans, tea, coffee, cocoa, postum, breakfast foods, bread crumbs, measuring cups, tea and coffee pots, a box of cards on which are written recipes in common use, and which can be taken out and hung in line with the eyes when needed. At the bottom of the cupboard is a deep drawer with two compartments for tea and hand towels. In the lower part of the table are receptables for flours and the table drawer affords space for small utensils which cannot be hung up. On the inside of one door of the tin cupboard referred to is a rack for kettle covers. On the side of the stair steps at the right of the range is hung the soapstone griddle, a piece of asbestos between it and the wood. Above the smaller shelf, flush with the face of the wall is a small cupboard, the bottom of which is cemented. In this are kept the flat irons, which can be put away while still hot, the stove shovel and corn popper. The room is well lighted with the two large windows on the north, a large glass in the door of the ice room, and the window at the east in the pantry, which windows give light from the left and from the back of the worker. There is no dark corner. The kitchen is finished in Georgia pine, natural color, with maple floor. The ceiling and sides are covered with a light canary colored enamel paint. The pantry is enamelled white, ceiling, walls, shelves, cupboards inside and outside, thus doing away with unsanitary shelf coverings. There are hooks on the underside of the shelves of the small corner cupboard in the pantry for the best tea and chertest cups. This cupboard has a glass doors. The shelves in both cupboards have a narrow cleat about an inch from the back, making a safe place to stand platters, fancy plates, etc. The lower part of the large cupboard is used for storing dry groceries, bread and cookies. The wood box at the back of the stair steps is filled from the platform near the outside basement door, and the wood is taken from it by lifting the second step which is hinged. The shelves in the icerooom are used for the many unclassified articles, and a row of hooks opposite the ice box receive brooms, brushes, etc. While everything in the kitchen and pantry are convenient for immediate use, when not needed they shut in away from the dust. There is no door between the kitchen and pantry nor between the kitchen and passageway leading to the basement. The plumbing is cased up just back of the range, so as to be readily accessible.

A detailed description of the above kitchen is given, because one concrete example of a "tested-out" convenient kitchen will be worth more to you in making your own plans, than many theoretical suppositions that may look good on paper.

RAISING HORSES FOR GENERAL FARM WORK MADE PROFITABLE

Possible to Breed Farm Mares and Make Lucrative Business Out of Colts at Very Small Expense—With Large Animals There Is Better Profit in Raising Mule Colts.

Champion Sire Stallion, "Tatton Harold."

The matter of supplying teams for a farm of any size is one that is a matter of importance from the purely business standpoint, as well as from personal interest. There was a time when this question was very general for farmers who had land at all suitable for the business to raise their own colts to supply the deficiency from time to time in the teams for farm work.

It is less so now in these days when making a specialty of things has reached the point that seems almost a craze. I am old fogy enough to like the "good old ways," says a writer in the Farm Progress, and I still think that on the great majority of farms, if not absolutely all of them, it will pay to raise all the colts that may be needed for use on the farm, and any more that can be raised without interfering with the farm work.

There has not often, if ever, been a time in the last two generations when it did pay to raise good horses. And now, although power vehicles and power-driven implements have certainly taken the place of a vast number of horses, first-class animals are selling at as good prices as they ever did. Consequently, there is profit in the business, even if at times it is a little inconvenient.

The thrifty farmer will generally make something out of every department, if possible, on the farm where general farming is done. The amount that can be made will depend altogether on the capacity of the individual to supply the executive ability needed to do justice to a variety of interests.

Not long ago I took a drive of ten miles with a man who was taking me to his home on the farm. He was driving a sorrel mare of about medium weight, and extremely quick and alert in her movements. She was not fast, but seemed to go along at a good, steady trot, and was reeling off not less than a mile in five minutes. Her activity and quick movements made me think she was a young mare, as she had none of the appearance of age. I said to the owner, "That mare looks like a mare it would pay to get some colts from."

"I have been breeding her, but have quit now," he replied. "She will soon be twenty-one years old, and I have had fourteen colts from her since she was seven. They were all good, and the youngest, now six months old, looks as good as any of the rest did."

This mare had been doing farm work mostly during all that time, and was used a great deal for driving, because she was quick and always ready to go. The fourteen colts no doubt averaged $150 as three-year-olds. A few years ago I had a mare with the same qualities from which I got some splendid colts, used her for farm work as well as driving; still she was twenty-five years old when she died from an acute attack of colic. Some of her colts sold as high as $175 each.

Of course, it is sometimes a little annoying to either drive or plow with a mare with a young colt, but fall colts, as a rule, do not give nearly so much trouble as those that come in the spring. This makes it possible to breed farm mares and make a profitable business out of colts at a very small expense. I never half-starved our colts. When foaled in the fall they were ready to run to pasture by spring, and it is a very poor farmer who cannot supply ample pasturage for colts at least nine months in the year. But with plenty of clover hay, or pea hay, colts can get along with very little grazing or grain.

If, therefore, any one is in a position to get some colts from work mares I would counsel them, by all means, to breed them. In most cases, with large mares, there is a better profit in breeding to a jack and raising mule colts.

MAKE THE CROP FIT THE SOIL

Farmer Needs to Study Requirements of Various Crops He Grows and Plan for Rotation.

(By W. M. KELLEY)

There is no use in trying to achieve success with a soil not fitted to the crop. We must make a more intelligent study of the selection of crops that are better adapted to our soils and that can be made to return larger and more certain profits. There is something that is very interesting about the preference of crops for certain soils and climates.

One of the first things for farmers to learn is to find out which crops are best adapted to his soil and grow them on his farm. He needs to study the requirements of the various crops that he grows and plan his rotation of crops so that each crop may be grown under the most favorable conditions.

While I am a staunch friend of stable manure and constantly urging the keeping of more and better farm stock, yet I can see the necessity of facing the situation in a practical manner.

The average farmer has reached a point where stable manure will not supply the adequate amount of plant food to produce the maximum yield of grain and other farm crops, and the only sensible thing to do is to supply the deficient elements.

The generality of soils on our stock farms are deficient in mineral fertility, especially phosphorus, and it is clearly to our interest to supply this one element to our soils if we fit the soils to the needs of our crops.

On soils possessing an abundance of humus and nitrogen we may purchase the phosphorus in the form of the raw ground phosphate rock and mix it with the stable manure, but on soils that are lacking in humus and nitrogen better results will be obtained by using acid phosphate, which is readily available to the growing crops.

With clover and manure plowed under, to liberate potash, and supplemented with this purchased phosphorus, the fertility problem will be solved on the average stock farm. On many types of soil potash will be needed, but the average stock farm in the middle west has plenty of potash locked up in its soil to produce good crops for a hundred years or more.

Iowa Farms.

Within ten years farm lands and buildings in Iowa have increased 117 per cent. in value, and the average value per farm has increased 130 per cent.

Planting Evergreens.

Evergreens ought to be planted as early as possible.

READY RESULTS FROM A DAIRY

Cow Is Constant Quantity as Far as Her Production Is Concerned — Regular Money Crop.

The great value of dairying in connection with mixed or diversified farming is that the cow is a constant quantity, so far as her production of milk is concerned. She can be banked on more than poultry, hogs or field crops to yield a constant amount of salable products every week, if she is given a variety of good feeds and general good care.

This cash coming in at regular and frequent intervals from dairying enables the farmer of moderate means to use the money to good advantage as it is needed, for general running expenses and making things go. For this reason the average dairyman should become prosperous and have a well-improved farm.

The only regular money crop for the farm is that which comes from the dairy house. Every week the milk and butter goes out and the money comes back.

The modern dairyman seldom has to go to the bank to borrow money to tide him over till he sells his crops, because he is selling his crops every week.

Plum Curculio.

This beetle is the scourge of the plum grower.

No method of fighting it has given complete success.

This is so true that an old plum expert lately said: "The best way to fight it is to pasture hens in the plum grove, 150 to the acre."

Where this plan is feasible it is a help not to be despised, and we cannot afford to despise any help in fighting this formidable enemy.

There may be some kind of fowls which shy at bugs, but the Leghorns have the credit of good bug eaters.

Arsenical poisons are some help in cleaning out curculio; also hogs in the orchard do good. Cattle and sheep also destroy the insects by eating the wormy fruit.

Plowing Under a Green Crop on Sandy Soils

By C. H. SPURWAY, Asst. Department of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

Sandy soils cover by far the largest area in Michigan. This fact makes the problem of building up and maintaining the fertility of this kind of soil important to most Michigan farmers. Some of these soils are lacking in fertility in their virgin state, and some have been run down by poor management. The most important thing to do to improve the fertility in either case is to add organic matter of some kind to these soils. The cheapest way to do this is undoubtedly that of plowing under a green crop.

The greatest benefits to be derived from plowing under a crop such as clover, are increased supply of nitrogen and a better physical condition of the soil. There are other benefits, but these two are the most important, and it is probable that the effect upon the physical condition of the soil is the one that produces the most good. If we plow under a crop of clover of two tons to the acre, we add about 80 pounds of nitrogen to the soil. Some of this nitrogen was taken from the soil by the clover plant and some was taken from the air through the medium of bacteria which grow on the roots of the clover. We can not determine how much nitrogen was taken from the soil and how much was taken from the air. That depends upon the conditions. We do know, however, that the air above an acre of soil contains many millions of dollars' worth of nitrogen, and that this nitrogen is brought to the soil by the bacteria that grows on the roots of legumes and we get it into the soil for almost nothing. Why not let the bacteria do our nitrogen fertilizing?

The addition of organic matter to a soil puts it in a condition to hold more water. The great absorptive power of organic matter for water causes the water to be taken into the particles and held in the soil. The soil water is also held closer to the surface by having a supply of organic matter in the upper soil layers, and in this position the plant can get a better supply. The leachings, washing, and blowing of sandy soils are prevented to a considerable extent by plowing under a green crop. These are a few important benefits to the physical condition of sandy soils.

One mistake which the farmer is apt to make in plowing under a green crop is to let the crop grow too late in the spring. This robs the soil of water which will be needed for the succeeding crop at a critical period, and often the growth is too much to be plowed under at one time and at that season. The writer has seen fields which have been spoiled for the season in this way; although the danger is greater on heavy than on light soils. It is better to plow under small amounts and do it often, especially when done in the spring and when the season is apt to be dry.

The effects produced on sandy soils by plowing under a green crop are usually beneficial when done under the right conditions. Sandy farms in Michigan have been built up in this manner together with barnyard manue, and many successful farmers use this means to increase the fertility of their soils.

Tree Protection.

To prevent sunscald, it is necessary only to protect the bark of the trunk from the sun. This may be done by standing up a board on the south side of the tree or wrapping the trunk with burlap, cornstalk, straw or other material, or whitewashing the trunk, causing it to reflect the sun's rays instead of absorbing them. Wire screen is also effectual. It breaks the force of the sun's rays, but allows enough air and heat to reach the bark to prevent it becoming tender and more sensitive. Leaning the tree slightly to the south or southwest when planting is considered a good idea, since it lessens the directness with which the sun shines on the trunk and also places the tree in a position to receive more protection from the branches on the south side. Probably one of the most practical is the wood veneer protector, which can be bought for about one dollar per hundred. These serve both to shade the tree and to protect from animals that gnaw the bark.

Garden Weeder.

A hand garden weeder can easily be made from a piece of wire cable containing five or more strands. Bend a handle on one end and untwist the other end about four inches. Spread the strands apart and bend a short hook on each wire. Tie with a small wire just back of the spread and you will have a handy little garden weeder for tool for loosening the dirt in flower boxes.

Rich Soil.

If the wild growth on your farm is profuse and your tomatoes and melon vines run to leaf, your soil is rich in nitrogen.

BIG FORTUNE WELL HANDLED

Millions Left by the Late Russell Sage Are Being Expended for the Welfare of Humanity.

While the late Russell Sage was in the flesh he was one of the most prudent, shrewd and persistent money grubbers in Gotham. The acute financier never plunged nor risked any money in wild-cat schemes. He was a "sure-shot" operator in Wall street, and when he died he left in the hands of his lone widow a fortune of something like $75,000,000. Since being possessed of this enormous fortune she has worked as persistently and assiduously in scattering the money as her husband did in gathering it. The scriptures tell us that the miser is the man that "heaps up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them." Russell Sage knew better, and the good lady upon whose shoulders was imposed the burden of this enormous sum of money has worked hard in lightening the burden. Her philanthropies have been productive of as much wisdom as marked her husband's operations in the market. She is reported to be failing in health, and her task is only begun. Should she be taken from the world thousands will regret her departure, and it is very earnestly to be hoped that further care of the property will fall into good hands.

A Fine Distinction.

The friend of the city editor was being initiated into the mysteries of modern journalism.

"How large a staff have you?" he asked.

"Let me see," mused the city editor. "We have about fifty men, five women and three society reporters."—Judge.

The Worst of It.

"Do you keep a cook, Mrs. Suburb?"

"Madam, I not only keep the cook, but also her entire family."

IT IS CRIMINAL TO NEGLECT THE SKIN AND HAIR

Think of the suffering entailed by neglected skin troubles—mental because of disfiguration, physical because of pain. Think of the pleasure of a clear skin, soft, white hands, and good hair. These blessings, so essential to happiness and even success in life, are often only a matter of a little thoughtful care in the selection of effective remedial agents. Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a postal to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston, will secure a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on skin and scalp treatment.

Her Excuse.

"These people have a plausible and self-righteous excuse for their misdeeds," said Senator Bankhead, apropos of certain hypocritical lawbreakers, in an address in Fayette.

"They remind me, in fact, of a certain parson's domineering wife. The parson said meekly one day:

"'My love, you told me before the wedding that you knew our marriage was made in heaven, yet you now order me about as if I were a slave.'

"'Order,' the woman calmly answered, 'is heaven's first law.'"

A very successful remedy for pelvic catarrh is hot douches of Paxtine Antiseptic, at druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

A Hint.

Knicker—Did you explain baseball to your girl?

Bocker—Yes; she said she understood all about diamonds.

The old friend is better than the new. Garfield Tea is not only old but tried and found true. Made of pure wholesome Herbs.

Is it possible for a man to be straight and make both ends meet?

Red Cross Ball Blue will wash double as many clothes as any other blue. Don't put your money into any other.

No amount of culture will make a man stop snoring in his sleep.

CONSTANT DRAIN ON NATION

Cost of Tuberculosis and Other Preventable Diseases Has Been Put Into Figures.

While state commissions and other bodies are trying to find a method for reducing the cost of life insurance, Prof. James W. Glover of the University of Michigan demonstrates that every policy-holder of a $10,000 ordinary whole life policy could save about $20 a year on his premiums if tuberculosis and typhoid fever were eliminated. Tuberculosis alone causes a loss to such a policy holder of from $16.70 at twenty to $17.50 at the age of sixty. At age of twenty, with the present high death rate from tuberculosis, this one disease alone shortens the complete expectation of life by two years and 158 days. While the death rate from tuberculosis seems to be declining, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis says that the combined effort of every man, woman and child is necessary to bring about a radical reduction in life insurance rates such as Professor Glover has indicated.

Perhaps Lot's wife was turned to salt because she was too peppery.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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"You flatter him. A pinhead knows just how far to go."

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The wages of arbitration should be paid as peace work.

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quick relief from biliousness—from its headaches, its sour stomach, hiccoughs, flatulence, unpleasant breath and the general feeling of good-for-nothingness it causes. Thousands—through three generations and the wide world over—have found, as you will find, that

Beecham's Pills

give the necessary relief quickly, safely, gently, naturally. This harmless family remedy is justly famous for its power to put the bowels, liver, kidneys and stomach in regular active working order. In every way—in feelings, looks, actions and in powers—you will find yourself altogether better after you have used Beecham's Pills

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You ought to be sure to read the directions with every box.

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Ideally delicious—pure as purity—crisp and sparkling as frost.

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Demand the Genuine as made by THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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The Carbolic Acid helps to prevent infection: the "Vaseline" cleanses and soothes.

Especially valuable where there are children.

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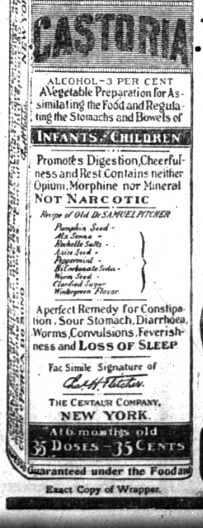
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA.



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