

# The American Home

WILLIAM A. RADFORD, Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 173 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

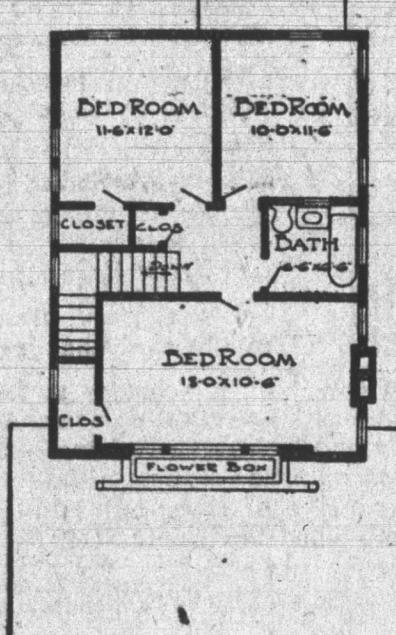
During the past two or three years the building world has been considerably stirred up over the bungalow. This style of home architecture has been enthusiastically urged by its devotees for all classes of buildings and for all locations, irrespective of the special needs of the case. While I would not decry this type of building, realizing that it has done wonders in arousing, not only the architects, but the people in general, to the possibility of art and convenience in small home building, still I do believe that the California bungalow has at times been recommended when some other type of house would prove more appropriate and desirable.

Without questioning for a moment the attractiveness of the low, rustic, bungalow cottage with its sweeping lines and open framing, for country sites, it is certain that some radical change must be made to adapt this in a practical way to the ordinary, narrow city, or village lot. The bungalow is above all a house suited to a hilly country. A one-story house, low and broad, looks very well indeed if it can be placed on a hill or knoll well above the street and if it can have plenty of space around it for light and air and shrubbery.

With the average city lot, however, ranging in width from 25 to 40 feet, the problem of securing good light and air on all four sides of a house demands careful attention. The artistic has to yield to the practical matter of sanitation. It becomes desirable to keep the house narrow and high above the ground. In this way the best air and sunlight is secured for all the rooms. This matter of good air and sunlight is more important than a great many seem to realize. We have learned during the last few years that a large proportion of the ills that human flesh is heir to is directly charge-

conventional in material and lines; and the wide, open rafter cornice gives it a real bungalow flavor.

A glance at the floor plans will show the thoroughly desirable arrangement of this house. It furnishes just about the maximum of roominess for a house of this size. It is really a small house, yet with the arrangement of reception hall, with its open stairway, living room and dining room separated only by two columns and cased opening, there is a clear space of 13x29 feet, which is larger than a good many really large-sized houses can boast of. The kitchen and pantry occupy the fourth corner, the arrangement being very good for convenience between kitchen and dining



Second Floor Plan.

room. The kitchen is directly connected with the front of the house, and to the cellar stairway.

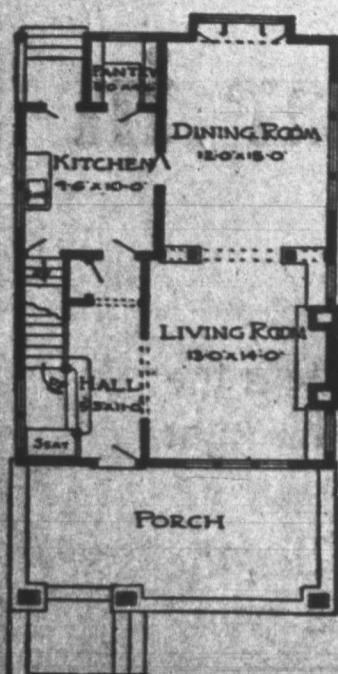
On the second floor there is one very large bedroom and two smaller ones, besides three clothes closets and a bathroom.

A distinctive feature of this entire plan is the number and the arrangement of the windows. There are five windows in the living room, six in the dining room and two each in the hall and kitchen. Upstairs each of the



able to bad air or poor ventilation of living and sleeping rooms, and to absence of sunlight allowing dampness and the development of poisonous moulds. Tuberculosis in its many forms is caused by bad air and has quickly yielded in almost every case to the modern fresh-air treatment.

The house design presented here is especially designed to furnish an abundance of light and air to all the rooms, even when erected on a



First Floor Plan.

narrow city lot. The extreme width of the design is 23 feet six inches, which, ordinarily, would leave quite a nice little strip of yard on each side between the walls and lot line. With the adjacent property set back an equal amount of space, about eight feet would be left free on each side, even with a thirty-foot lot.

In addition to this feature of adaptability to city building conditions this house is designed in the true bungalow spirit; that is to say, it is un-

## Baffling Boston.

After ten days we were able to find our way around Boston—but not across it. If you start to walk out in Boston you always come back to the place from which you started unless you try to; then it is almost impossible.

The transportation is fine, after you have committed it to memory. The hospitality of Boston we shall always remember—but not its street car directions. A Boston street car acts like a bronco. You never know whether it is going through the air like a bird, under the ground like a mole or beneath the bay, like a fish. The motorman seems to make up his mind as he goes along.

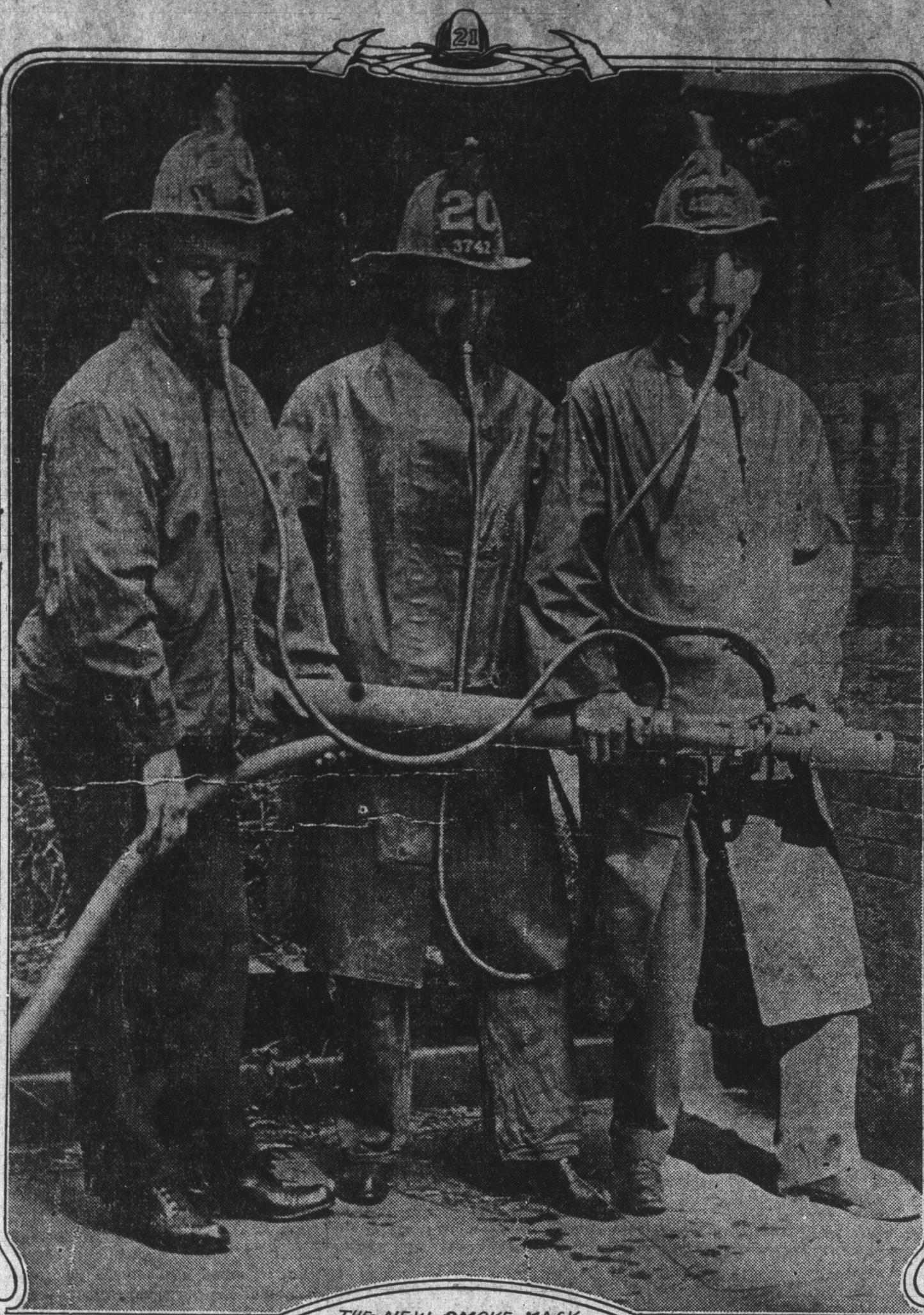
The Boston language is sibilant and stylish. The Boston people love the soft, boiled "r." Out west folks pronounce "r" a good deal like a dog chewing a bone. In Boston they deal as gently with it as they can, as if it were not to blame for being in the language, although it doesn't belong there.—Horseshoers' Journal.

## Appropriate.

"Mrs. Jubbins certainly has a good time."

"Why not? It is only natural that a grass widow should live in clover."

## NEW INVENTION MAKES FIREMEN SMOKE-PROOF



THE NEW SMOKE MASK

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NEW YORK.—James D. Halloran, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 20 of this city, is the inventor of a simple but effective smoke-mask that has been given a successful test amid trying conditions. The apparatus consists of a branch pipe fixed to the ordinary fire-hose nozzle, to which are attached three flexible tubes equipped at their ends with rubber nose pieces. To the branch pipe is attached a length of heavily wired garden hose, the further end of which is allowed to trail behind on the street as the firemen enter a burning building. As the stream of water rushes through the hose, it sucks in a current of air through the garden hose, which goes via the small pipes to the nose pieces and is there breathed by the "smoke-eaters." The invention was tried out in a scorching cellar fire recently and worked like a charm.

## BEES MAKE PEACH HONEY

Problem of Using Juice of Ripe Fruit Is Solved by the Owner of a Ranch in New Mexico.

Roswell, N. M.—Bees in the Pecos valley have solved the problem of making honey from the juice of ripe peaches. It is the latest and most dainty product from the fertile and famous Pecos valley.

The peach honey will come from the ranch of E. W. Mirable, located near Artesia. So far as peach growers and bee-keepers can ascertain this will be the first honey made from the juice of ripe peaches in the country.

Honey has been produced in many places made partly from the nectar of

peach blossoms, but not before from the ripe fruit.

On Mr. Mirable's ranch he produces large quantities of honey each year from alfalfa and mesquite blossoms, and thus far the bees have been satisfied with that sort of material. This year there has been an abundance of both kinds of blossoms, but the bees decided to try ripe peaches.

Recently Mr. Mirable found the bees at work in his peach orchard. On some large peaches he found as many as a dozen bees hard at work. They were able to puncture the skin of the peach and not harm the fruit, and get all the peach juice they wanted.

The quality of peach honey is something that must be left to the reader's imagination. Being a new product there are no samples, nor are there experts to dilate on its daintiness.

The announcement of the new product has aroused a great deal of interest and Mr. Mirable has been advised to rechristen his ranch and call it Peach Honey Ranch.

For three weeks he kept a close watch and the bees have worked with great diligence in the big peach orchard through the valley near Artesia.

They have stored the peach sweets in the hives at the ranch and the new crop of peach honey will be ready for market during the coming month. The first to be taken will be shown at the Roswell exposition October 5, 6 and 7.

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## OPEN-AIR THEATER POPULAR

Danish House in Denmark Is Thronged by Patrons of Drama in Deer Park, Just Out of Capital.

Paris.—An adventure of Mlle. Lucienne Delaroche, a young sculptress whose works have several times been exhibited at the salons, has inspired a witty journalist to coin a new word whereby militant suffragettes of a certain type will be known in France henceforward. "Hominist" is the word, and it is meant to describe the sort of woman who goes about dressed as much like a man as she possibly can.

One morning at 2 o'clock the night police observed a human figure lying in the gutter of a street in the middle of the Latin Quarter. They lifted up what apparently was a young man in an intoxicated condition, with his clothes badly torn and his appearance generally deplorable. While taking the offender, they were assailed by a volley of descriptive epithets delivered in a high feminine voice, and discovered that they were dealing with a woman in disguise. She was dressed in black trousers, leather spats, a man's waistcoat and a woman's coat reaching to the knees.

The young woman, Mlle. Delaroche, who was the sculptress, explained to the court that this costume she found most convenient in the studio, and that being suddenly asked out that evening to visit some friends, she had forgotten to don the skirt with which she was accustomed to cover up her neither garments when out of doors. A hard-hearted magistrate fined her 30 francs.

Their "playhouse" has been the one cool spot in all the range of entertainments.

Four plays have been given—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Schiller's "Die Räuber," Sophocles' "Antigone," and an old Danish love story with a tragic vein. As the stars in those performances came the chic' actors and actresses from the state and other leading Copenhagen theaters, so there was the best of talent as well as the most ideal setting.

Spectators, both from home and foreign points, were thrilled by the fight in "Die Räuber" between the brigands and a troop of pursuing horsemen, and charmed by Mme. Clara Wieth's original conception of Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Reluctantly have they returned to town by the light of the moon and from this fascinating playing in the noble forest under the blue sky.

## Hangs Head Downward.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Abraham Motley, a painter, while on a 60-foot stack, fell and his foot caught in a number of guy wires 45 feet above the top of a building. After hanging head downward for an hour, he was rescued uninjured.

## Autos Pay State \$230,000.

Hartford, Conn.—The Connecticut automobile registration bureau's collections for the year ended September 30 shows fees totaling \$230,000. Of this amount \$2,700 was fines.

## WHAT IS RIGHT?

By Rev. Stephen Paulson

TEXT—Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things—Philippians, IV, 8.

There are today more people than ever before asking the question, "What is right?" They have been led to ask this question by an arousal of conscience from lethargy that at one time seemed to be as blinding as prison chains. In this reawakening the church has played a most important part, but its appeals have been seconded by moralists and even by statesmen. Today the question, "What is right?" is asked not only in personal morals, but in the larger affairs of life, and to the extent that there is greater effort for higher standards of morality and of religious practices.

The question is an old one. It has been asked by man since first he knew there was right which might be distinguished from wrong. It has been discussed in all its phases, and St. Paul in his letter to the Philippians exhorts them in the words of our text. He tells them that right is "what is true, what is honest, what is just, what is pure and lovely and of good report." His exhortation is as pertinent today as then, and his definition as complete. Let us first consider men, not things.

A great many men are true so far as their standards permit them to be. There are others who seek constant elevation of standards so that they may be nearer the ideal true man. To be a true man means to be truthful in thought, in speech, in act, to be devoid of dissimulation, to be right and to be just what you seem to be; to be loyal to all that is good and devoted to the furtherance of good. Such a man invariably answers the question "What is right?" correctly, and his answer has the respect of his fellow men.

A great many men are honest so far as the demands of relationship with other men may go, and few go beyond this point and are honest with themselves as well as with their fellows. In their transactions they have no doubts, no regrets, no sufferings of conscience. They make every transaction a closed transaction in every sense of the word. They are right. Such men are the examples of honesty that should be emulated.

Men are just in the measure that they mete to their fellow men; and some of them are just to the extent that they heap the measure to overflowing. They neither weigh to the ounce, nor exact their pound of flesh as old Shylock did. If anything, they are just to the point of generosity and have the satisfaction of knowing that they have given full value or full credit to all with whom they come in contact.

Most men are pure to the extent that they have no faults or vices that stamp them as immoral. There are others whose thoughts even are pure and to whom impurity is absolutely obnoxious. They think good, and as the thought is the father of the act, they act well. These are the men at whom the finger of suspicion never points, but are always held as models after which we should pattern.

Men who are truly honest, just and pure, men whose thoughts are always upward, are men of good report. They have unassailable reputations supported by unimpeachable characters. They ask the question, "What is right?" from the innermost recesses of their souls, and answer it with all the enlightenment of conscience and spiritual guidance that God can give them. They are always men of good report and always will be so long as they possess the virtues that the apostle has enumerated.

I know that the apostle tells the brethren to "think of things that are true, honest, pure, lovely and of good report." It is by thinking of these things that men become honest, true and just. The apostle asks them not only to think but to reason, for he says that "if there is any virtue in these things, if there be any praise" thinking of them will bring them into their lives and cause them to be grateful for the good they receive. Men who think honestly, men who try to be conscientious gain for themselves all the good that can be derived from right thought and pure thinking. And that good is ability to think straight, and answer correctly the question, "What is right?"

Of course there is no absolute right. Men do not think alike. They have not the same standards, nor the same conceptions, and yet they have one standard of right and their conception of that standard will always grow better and better the more they study it. That standard was set by Christ. Paul studied it, and his wonderful growth in spirituality enabled him to tell the Philippians what they should think about, for he knew that the man who was true, honest, just and pure, the man who regarded things that were elevating and of good report, would become the man who would be able sooner or later to answer more exactly the question, "What is right?"

You can follow Paul's prescription, especially if you ask for that guidance which has been promised you by that greatest exemplar of right.