

## BUNGALOWS ARE POPULAR NOW

California Type of Five-Room Structure Described.

### MAKES A COMFORTABLE HOME

Design Provides a Convenient Arrangement of Comfortable Rooms—Is Attractive and Inexpensive to Build.

By WM. A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on any subject relating to the subject of building for the readers of the paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on houses submitted. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

There are two good reasons why bungalows are popular. One is the air of coziness that the exterior gives, and the other is that the rooms all are on one floor, simplifying the work of the housekeeper. Bungalows are popular now, but in California a great proportion of the homes built follow this type of architectural design.

The bungalow here pictured is a good example of an inexpensive home. The walls are sided to the height of the window sills, and covered with "shakes," or shingles above. Both are painted green. The porch piers and the chimneys are constructed of rough brick, and the roof is of a gray roofing composition. The attractive porch is floored with concrete.

The dimensions of the house are 26 by 45 feet, just the right size for a small lot. The five rooms are the liv-

ing and dining rooms, kitchen and two bedrooms; and bath room, of course.

Additional features are the front porch, 16 by 8 feet, and a screened-in rear porch, 9 by 6 feet.

The ceilings of the living and dining rooms are beamed, and the walls of the latter are finished with a panel wainscot and plate rail. The woodwork of the two rooms is of pine, stained in a dark mission oak color. These rooms have oak floors. The woodwork in the other rooms is of pine, enameled white, and the floors are of pine.

The living room has a wide, open fireplace, and there is a built-in buffet in the dining room. Bookcases are built-in on either side of the fireplace. The kitchen is well-equipped with cupboards and other conveniences, and each bedroom has a closet. As this house is built there is no basement under it, but any contractor can construct one to take care of the heating plant and provide space for the storage of vegetables, etc.

The floor plan that accompanies the exterior view of this bungalow shows how well the rooms are arranged for comfort and for the convenience of the housekeeper. The living and dining rooms and kitchen all are at the front of the house; the two bedrooms are at the rear, and the bathroom adjoins them. The living room opens out on the front porch, while the dining room is at the front of the house also. All are good-sized rooms; larger than the average small house contains.

Such a home as this should appeal to the prospective builder who wants a comfortable, convenient and attractive little house, that comparatively is not costly to build.

The first thing that a person who wants to build should consider: What sort of a home do I need? It is not a wise policy to put a \$3,000 building on a \$3,000 lot; neither is it good business to have the home far out of proportion to the value of the site. This is because the time may come when it is necessary to sell, and building a house that is readily saleable makes it a good investment.

After the site is selected, before the plan finally is determined upon, it is well to consult the local architect, the contractor who is expected to build the house and the material dealer, who will supply the lumber and other materials that are to go into the building. These men through education and experience are building specialists and can give the prospective builder some valuable advice about the plan and the materials to be used.

The advantages of building a home, rather than buying one already constructed are many. The owner by building can get the sort of an exterior that appeals to him; and the women members of the family can have incorporated in the plan the little conveniences that they have seen in other homes that appealed to them. After the home is erected every member of the family will have the

sort of house that he or she believes is best suited to their needs.

Owning a home requires, in a majority of cases, systematic saving. Systematic saving is undoubtedly the greatest method by which to secure assets that will come in mighty handy in the future. By obligating oneself to pay for a home, as the years go by an asset will be created in place of a bundle of rent receipts. The home owner, when he moves into his own home, at once becomes a more stable member of his community; one who is looked upon as a fixture and not a transient. To him will come business opportunities that pass by the renter; likewise his family will be accepted

two national holidays, and both are "Independence days," according to the Pan-American Union.

The liberty-loving patriots had to shoot two bolts at Spanish domination before they succeeded in gaining permanent independence. The first time they had a quiet but determined revolution in Quito, the present capital of the republic, the patriots assembling at the house of Manuela Canizares, a brave and beautiful woman, on August 5, 1809, when they prepared their declaration of independence and chose the officials who were to compose the provisional government. That night the conspirators gathered their forces in different parts of the city and Captain Salinas, who commanded the two companies of regular troops that guarded the city, went to their barracks, read to them the declaration and won them over to the cause of the patriots. They overpowered the bodyguard of Ruiz de Castilla, the Spanish governor, early on the morning of August 10 and thus established the first republic without shedding a drop of blood. It lasted only about a year, when Castilla succeeded in overthrowing the patriotic government and again brought the country under Spanish dominion.

The fires of liberty had been kindled, however, and the Ecuadoreans kept up their heroic struggle notwithstanding many reverses, until in 1820 the people of Guayaquil, the leading seaport of the country, succeeded in rebelling on the ninth of October. With the aid of Gen. Simon Bolivar, the great Venezuelan emancipator, and of his compatriot, Gen. Antonio Jose Sucre, the Ecuadoreans, after many bloody battles, succeeded in completely annihilating the Spanish forces and established freedom in Ecuador forever. Therefore it is that the Ecuadoreans celebrate two "independence days," the tenth of August and the ninth of October.

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loan association, or real estate man will provide the family man with the sort of home he wants; built according to his ideas of what a home should be. Building and owning a home is good business.

#### Air Waves.

That aircraft actually navigate a kind of invisible sea is revealed by a series of motion pictures, the first of their kind ever taken, that show the air in motion against the wings of an airplane. Three miles of film were used in making the photographs, and they reveal the plane, instead of being continuously upheld by the air, traveling from crest to crest of a series of waves; in more technical words, the element of rarefaction which produces the lifting power of an airplane is not constant, but is exerted in intermittent moving air waves, not unlike the waves of the ocean. These air waves have their period of formation, followed by a collapse which, again like the sea, has its undertow; and, during more than a quarter of the time in flight, the air flow created by the air screws has no lifting power on the wings. To take the pictures required a special camera devised by the invention section of the United States army.

#### Trance Treatment.

Dr. Thomas Pomeroy, a New York physician, is quite an unusual type of doctor, with methods peculiar to himself. When a patient presents himself, Doctor Pomeroy, instead of subjecting him to the conventional examination, takes the patient by the hand, and goes into a kind of trance.

During this trance he analyzes all the patient's symptoms before "coming back to earth," and dictates a prescription which is taken down on the spot by his niece, who has been his assistant for many years. He uses nothing but herbs in treating his patients, and generally is averse to surgery.

When the trance is over Doctor Pomeroy is seldom able to remember what he said while it lasted, but the method is said to be so unerring that some of the most successful medical men call him as second opinion in cases where they are in doubt of the correctness of their own diagnoses.

#### The Mighty Knitting Needle.

More than 22,000,000 knitted articles were turned out by Red Cross women from the time the United States entered the war to the end of last March. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but both will have to take a back seat from the knitting needle.

#### Germs Grow Rapidly.

Germs which grow in food and cause illness grow very rapidly, particularly if the food is a little warm, and are not destroyed unless the food is well cooked before serving. Simply "warming up" is not enough.

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Housecleaning Hedgehogs.

It is said that when in camp during the winter the woodsmen of Maine entertain many strange guests—bluejays, chickadees, wood mice and hedgehogs among them. One woodsmen on leaving the camp on a Saturday afternoon used to neglect purposely to close the door of his shack in order that the hedgehogs might enter and clean his floor.

Inasmuch as the principal constituents of the camp menu are pork and beans, bacon and other dishes rich in fat, grease is spilled upon the floor in a week and a hedgehog will risk his neck for a bit of fat.

Just as soon, therefore, as this particular camp was deserted by its occupants the spiny gluttons would hasten in and begin to plane off the surface of the floor with their chiselike teeth, eating away all the wood that had a trace of grease. On his return to camp the owner could sweep up and enjoy the comforts of a clean house for another week. The only serious objection to this method of housecleaning lay in the fact that it was necessary to lay a new camp floor frequently.

Reindeer Meat.

The former United States commissioner at Saint Michael, Alaska, William B. Stephenson, writes in his new book about Alaska, "The Land of Tomorrow," that "the reindeer reaches the far North are destined to solve the meat question for the United States."

"Reindeer breeding is fast becoming an important factor, and here again one must revert to the land. Reindeer need space, for they are the beef of Alaska and must have pasture. This pasture is always to be had. Reindeer steaks are and have been for a long time regularly quoted on the Seattle markets. That they will one day figure conspicuously in our meat supply cannot be questioned. Already the big packing concerns have sent their representatives to look over the ground. There is one drawback to this industry, however, which will have to be adjusted and regulated before it can become profitable. The cost of shipping is now prohibitive. Alaska now has 100,000 reindeer. Within the next ten years she will have 3,000,000."

The Lerot and the Snake.

Every one has heard of the remarkable combats of the Indian mongoose with venomous snakes, in which little kraitk-tavil comes out victor. The fact that the mongoose invariably survives has led to the suggestion that it is immune to snake poison. Other animals said to be immune are the pig and the hedgehog. The experiments of a British naturalist show that an animal of the dormouse family must be added to the list of the immune. This animal is known as the lerot and is said to fight fiercely with vipers. Large doses of viper's poison were injected into one lerot, from which injection no ill effects followed. On one occasion a lerot was badly bitten in the eye by a viper and no signs of poisoning followed.

Amen.

He was awfully wild. In fact, he was wildly wild.

"I tell you once and for all," he roared at his erring offspring, "if you marry Grace I'll cut off without a penny, and you won't have so much as a piece of beef to boil in the pot."

"Well," said the young man as he went in search of the parson, "Grace before meat." London Ideas.

HAS 2 INDEPENDENCE DAYS

Republic of Ecuador Celebrates August Tenth and October Ninth as National Holidays.

The Republic of Ecuador celebrates two national holidays, and both are "Independence days," according to the Pan-American Union.

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## WOMEN WAR WORKERS, EAGER TO SERVE, GO TO AID ARMENIANS

Mary Vail Andrees, Only Woman to Receive Distinguished Service Medal, Heads Party.

Dissatisfied with uneventful civilian life, after two years' vivid experience as workers abroad in the world war, a party of young women, led by Miss Mary Vail Andrees, of New York City, have just gone to the Near East,

MISS MARY VAIL ANDREES, Distinguished Service Heroine Who Now Goes to Near East, is shown in a portrait. She is wearing a dark coat and a hat. She is a member of the party of young women who have just gone to the Near East to aid the Armenian relief.

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