



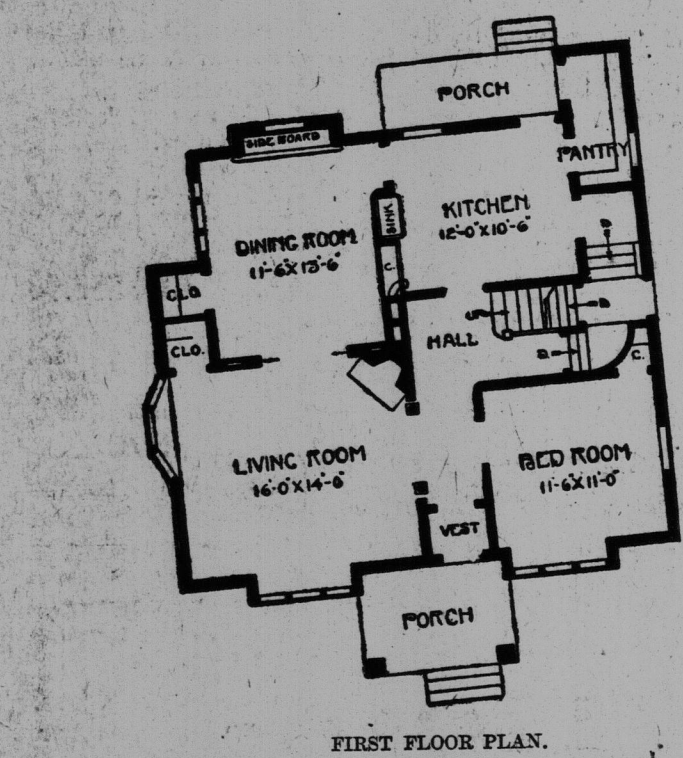
A GAMBRIAL ROOF COTTAGE

Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.—Cost, Exclusive of Heating and Plumbing, \$2,500.00.

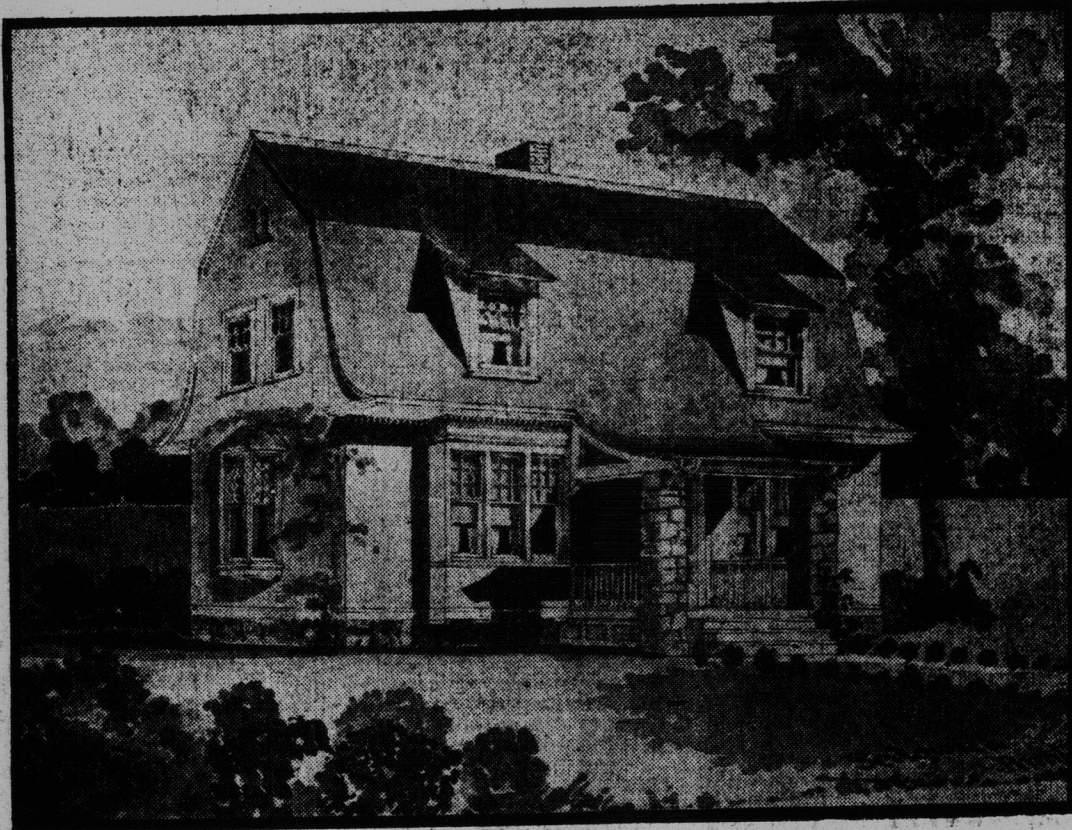
The city merchant has his home in town. But a country seat near Banstead Down; From one he dates his foreign letters. Sends out his goods, and duns his debtors; In the other, during hours of leisure, He smokes his pipe and takes his pleasure.

Our Home Department. Devoted to the illustration of dwellings of modern type, that we well arranged and practical, adapted to city and country, to the merchant and the mechanic, a home for father and mother in declining years, or for the young wife and daughters just assuming the responsibilities of union in the "Blessed of Life."

We shall illustrate both cottages and houses costing from \$1,000 to \$10,000 of frame construction, brick construction, cement over wood, cement on brick, concrete and fireproof construction. Study the plans, study the exterior, study the construction, read the descriptions and appropriate such designs or portions as appeal to you, and if you desire further information write to the author, who will at all times cheerfully answer all questions and furnish the desired information promptly, also give you suggestions regarding the painting of your home.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



A Pretty Cottage Home

facts, telling you how much the house has actually cost, always exclusive of heating and plumbing. The reader must make all allowances for variation in cost of materials and price of labor in different localities.

This pretty cottage home will interest many of our readers who desire to build a small economical house of seven rooms. In this design we have the broad front effect, with shallow depth—this makes a pleasant home to live in. The size of the main part is 28x34 feet. The extension in the rear is 7x20 feet, one story in height, the main part being two stories high.

The house has a wide frontage, with symmetrical treatment, with large porch in the centre and projected triple window on each side. The entrance through the vestibule leads into a hallway, with archway on the left, into the main living room, which is 14x18 feet, and a room on the right of the hall 12x12 feet, that can be used for bedroom or library. There is one chimney, with fireplace, in the living room. Back of the living room is the dining room, 11 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, opening with wide sliding doors into the living room. There is a wide recessed sideboard in the dining room and also a china closet.

The kitchen is 10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, with large pantry opening off from the rear porch. The main stairs lead up out of a side hall, with stairs to the basement underneath. There is a wide entrance opening under the main stairway, from which the main hall can be reached on the left hand and the kitchen on the right hand, and a door directly opposite of the entrance leading to the basement.

In the second story are three large bedrooms, with ample closets. There is an attic space above for storage purposes, with stairs leading to the same. The height of the stories is 8 feet 6 inches and 8 feet.

This house can be finished in the first story with Washington fir or yellow pine and painted finish throughout the second story. The design of the exterior is low, the roof being double pitched and brought down with a sweep over the front porch. The porch is supported by two large stone columns, built of rubble stone or common field stone, laid in cement mortar. The construction is well adapted for a country home, as the roof being low and the porch short, it takes the smallest amount of material and makes a strong, rigid construction that stands well against the pressure of high winds. This house also looks

well with ample grounds and foliage around.

The shingles of the roof should be painted a dark color or stained and the body of the house painted white, which combination will make a very attractive home, either for city or country. This house is estimated to cost \$2,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

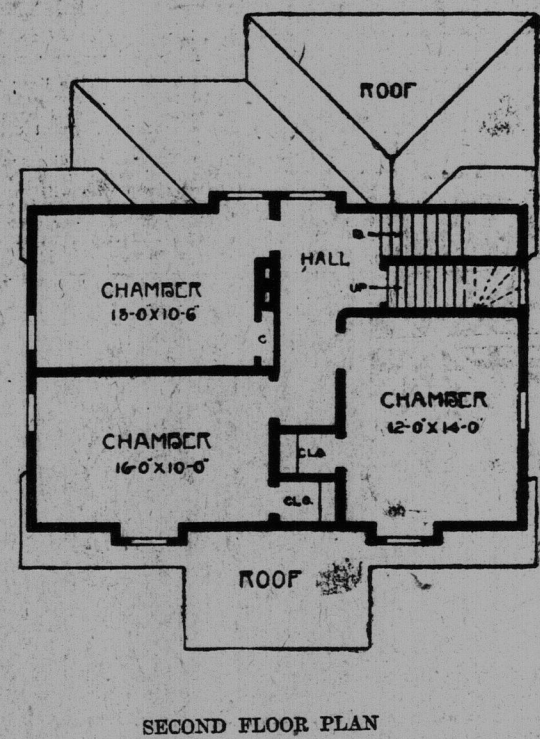
TRAINING GREAT BRITISH FLEETS

England, despite her tremendous apparent superiority over other nations as regards the numbers of her warships, still spends three times the amount on other nations on the training of her gunners and sailors. The whole navy is more anxious to excel in gunnery than in any other branch of the service, although how to coal, to sea and the handling of the vessels while under fire or in a dangerous position from other warships is considered just as important, by the military experts. All of the guns in the entire British Navy have just been re-sighted at an enormous expense. Every year every ship

carries out what is termed the "gun-day" test. This is done at a range at which the men at the guns can see for themselves whether or not they are hitting the floating target. The targets are placed at about 1,200 feet and enables the men to see for themselves just how far off the shots have been. In big gun practice the target is usually so off that only the officer, with a field glass can tell the results of each shot. This range is usually 6,000 feet or a little over a land mile.

VARIATION.
She (at the fancy dress ball)—"Do you know what the time is? I must be in by 11."
He—"Why, it's nearly that now!"
She—"Well, I must be in by 12, any how."—Pick-me-up.

"Of course," said the tourist, "you know all about the antiques of snake bites!"
"Sure!" replied the mountaineer.
"Well, when a snake bites you, what's the first thing you do?"
"Yell."—Philadelphia Press.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Cleaning of Summer Garments

By BEATRICE CAREY.

In summertime the first requirement of a good appearance is that one's garments should be fresh and immaculate. To have dainty waists laundered every time they need cleaning would make a large increase in the line of expenses, and so the economical must learn to wash for herself.

For each washing soap jelly is a valuable help and is easily prepared, though it cannot be kept more than a week. Take as much soap as is needed, according to the amount to be washed, and shave it fine with a knife, putting it in a saucupan to melt slowly till it is clear and without lumps. Then pour it off into a receptacle to remain until needed. Do not let the soap boil too quickly when melting it, and do not fill the saucupan as the soap is very likely to wash over, and this causes a very unpleasant odor. It is advantageous to use any odds and ends of soap for this jelly. The quantity used are about a pound of soap to every quart of water, using, of course, white toilet soap.

Perhaps nothing is so useful as the dainty, pretty silk waist, now so much worn. If two or more waists are to be washed on the same day, do not wash them at the same time, sort them into colors, and put the white ones by themselves. Have ready three basins or bowls of lukewarm water and put some of the soap jelly into two. In the first basin plunge the waist, having the right side uppermost. Squeeze the soapy water gently through the fabric, keeping it well under the water and paying special attention to the neck, armholes and wristbands. After the waist has been well washed in the first water, squeeze the water out of it. Shake it, but do not wring it; turn it to the other side and repeat the process of washing in the second basin of soapy water. Squeeze it when well washed in this; shake and rinse in clean warm water to remove the soap, if put at once into cold water the soap may cling to the silk. Rinse in cold water after rinsing thoroughly in the warm, under cold running water, if possible. White silk is made a good color if rinsed in blue water. If, after washing, the white silk is a bad color, soak it in warm milk and repeat the washing process from the beginning. The water should not be too hot for the silk, nor should it be rinsed

Correct Bedroom Furnishings and Decorations

A bedroom is like a mirror, and reflects us as we really are. A neat and tasteful bedroom indicates that the owner possesses the same virtues, while an untidy and cluttered one means a hasty, if not untidy inhabitant.

Of first importance, of course, are light and air. These must be had, and the sun also, if possible. With these given, the best start toward the rest of the room is made, and upon the exposure and size depends largely what we shall do to the room in the way of decorations and furnishings.

A warm, sunny exposure invites the use of blue—light blues, grays, greens and creams—while the glow of delicate pinks and yellow helps to make sunshine in the shadows of a northern light. East and west lights adapt themselves to the use of almost any color, except, perhaps, red, which has a rather irritating effect upon the nerves of some individuals. If red is used, it must be well distributed and tempered with white.

Starting at the base, as is usual in all construction, floor coverings which only partially cover the floor are preferable to those which extend from wall to wall. Hardwood floors are certainly to be recommended, but only one blessed with a long

life can afford them. However, those of pine, stained and varnished or oiled, will often answer the purpose very well. In the majority of cases it is the rug which receives the most attention, and if it is attractive and of good size, any defects in the floor will escape notice.

Whatever the size of a rug, large figures and strong colors should be avoided, somewhat small and indistinct patterns woven in the deeper shades of the other decorations of the room being chosen in preference. This will, at the same time, supply a foundation which, without calling attention to itself, will become a good support for the general decorative plan.

From an artistic and sanitary standpoint, the Colonial cotton rag rug is quite the most desirable for bedroom use. They are woven to produce charming effects, the usual combination being two colors—white with blue, green or pink, with black, red, different shades of the same color, etc. Sometimes three colors are used, but a greater number than this is apt to destroy the dainty simplicity which is the distinctive charm of rugs of this sort. They are woven like any other rag rug, and are made in almost every size. Matings are preferred to the bare floor, and they come in a variety of patterns

and colors, and always have a neat, fresh appearance. There is little choice between Chinese and Japanese, except, perhaps, the Chinese wears a little better. Matting is readily broken, and should not be used where the bed must be drawn away from the wall to be made or heavy furniture moved about.

Going from the floor to the wall, we reach that part of the room which gives it its real atmosphere and provides a setting for all that it holds. The general plan is to shade the color up from floor to ceiling, and this is brought about in a number of equally effective ways that it is beyond the writer's power to do more than to offer suggestions which may be elaborated to suit the individual taste and condition. Calimene is the simplest and cheapest style of decoration, and can be renewed at a slight expense. The only difficulty lies in getting just the right tint.

In selecting bedroom draperies these two things are offensive to the taste: The use of flowered drapery with a flowered wall and of heavy unwashable hangings woolen, damask or brocade, which not only are out of harmony with the whole idea of bedroom simplicity, but exclude

Some Useful Suggestions

By BEATRICE CAREY.

STORING WINTER CLOTHING.—Protection is much more than half accomplished when a garment is brushed free from dust, stains, spots, and any soil removed and every seam and fold scanned closely for a deposit of moth eggs. If it can be made sure that during the operation the surface is at all none of the latter are in the garment it is easy and cheap to keep them out. Immediately on finishing the cleaning and inspection treatment, slip the garment into a bag of calico or muslin that will hold it easily and that has not the slightest break or tear. Close the opening by running the ends together on the sewing machine, and lay away in a trunk or on a shelf as preferred. Dip a cloth in turpentine and drop it into the drawer in which this bagged clothing has been packed away, with a brush dipped in turpentine. Calimene is the simplest and cheapest style of decoration, and can be renewed at a slight expense. The only difficulty lies in getting just the right tint.

TO CLEAN OIL PAINTINGS.—Remove each painting from its frame and wipe off all dust with a soft, damp cloth. Examine the canvas for any spots, and moisten all such with a few drops of clear water. If they do

not soften, apply stale bread in the same way. Before attempting a renewing, line out what is the matter with the picture. If the colors are faded and are to be refreshed, proceed as follows: Having removed all fly specks take a soft sponge, moisten it in tepid water, and holding the painting at an angle, wash its face. If you find that the picture's old appearance and will know that it has been coated with sugar, white of egg, gum arabic, or linseed, proceed as common among artists before varnishing. This glass must be removed by sponging with water, and the painting then allowed to dry thoroughly, after which it will be ready for varnishing. This is done with a clean, soft flat bottle brush and French re-touching varnish, both of which may be procured from a first class dealer in art materials. Do not use a stiff coarse brush, as it will leave lines, and do not experiment with the brush until you are sure of the flat upon the table, between yourself and the light and draw the brush straight across its face from side to side, taking care neither to leave any unvarnished spots nor to go over the same places more than once, as the double layer of varnish would show where dry. The canvas should now be kept from dust till the varnish is hard, when it may be returned to the frame.

The air and sunlight, make the room seem stuffy and collect and hold dust and odors. The patterns of chintzes, cretonnes and silk-stones are made to follow closely the designs of the papers, and were flowered ceiling and frieze are used with the plain wall the same color and design may be carried out in the bed and window draperies, and in couch and chair coverings. With a flowered or much-colored wall, sunny curtains of Swiss, muslin or net with ruffles of lace or of the same material are prettier than anything else. At the same time, they are appropriate with any style of decoration, and can always be kept fresh and dainty.

The furniture of the bedroom should be chosen rather with a view to fitness than to fashion. Two styles of woodwork are suitable in the modern bedroom—the rich, dark, mellow mahogany, which is rather costly for the average pocketbook, and the white enamel. The all-white furniture gives the room an air of chastity, besides combining tastefully with any supplementary color scheme, and is also inexpensive. The trend of modern taste is to the metal bed, with the accompanying furniture in plain or bird's-eye maple, mahogany, dark oak, curly birch or mahogany and birch.

Like friends, furniture cannot be acquired promiscuously without unpleasant consequences. The good piece is exactly what it claims to be, without pretense or artificiality. Simplicity should be the keynote of all bedroom furnishings, and the upholstered sort is out of place here. Chair cushions corresponding to wallpaper or rug colorings give a touch of cozy comfort.

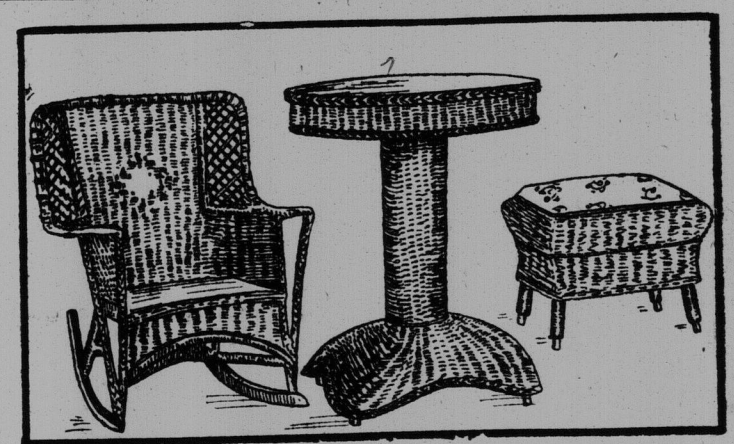
FURNITURE FOR SUMMER COTTAGE

The cut illustrates some new designs in wicker and grass furniture, the first sketch showing a comfortable and well-shaped rocker in grass furniture.

In grass furniture painted an artistic green, the table depicted is convenient for the porch or living-room and has a sufficiently broad base to hold a lamp, a large fern bowl or any such ornament.

The little stool is both decorative and useful and the shapes may be had either in all wicker or with a cretonne cushioned top.

BEATRICE CAREY.



The New Suit Models

By Dorothy Dale.

The new model in street and other outdoor costumes of the coat and skirt order are especially attractive, and among the newest ones some distinct novelties are shown. The coat of both the cloth and linen suits is generally of the plain tailored order, although for dress occasions some charming trimmed suits are shown. A new skirt which has been brought out recently by several leading tailors is one of the most novel models, with cross-side or box-pleated model, with cross-side tucks running around the lower part. One especially favored style shows three crosswise tucks, each two inches in width, the lower tuck being about four inches from the bottom, the second about six inches above, with the same distance between it and the third tuck. The style is

varied by having small tucks in groups at the head of each large tuck, the model being especially good in thin wool and voile materials.

Most of the linen and cloth coats are made plain and semitrimmed and are cut from 6 to 12 inches below the waistline. The first design shown in the cut illustrates such a suit, this model being in brown and white check linen. The fronts of the coat were cut on the bias and the center gore of the wide circular skirt was also cut bias.

The second figure shows a more elaborate suit. This model was in voile over silk, but the same design is practical for linen materials. Braid was used for the ornaments down the front, and the pieces, braided, were set into the coat and skirt, as pictured.

