THE KITCHEN.

An Article on Its Arrangement and the Conveniences That Pertain to It.

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A well arranged, well lighted and economically located kitchen is one of the most important rooms in a dwelling house, for upon its convenience and equipments will depend the success of its housekeeping. The aspect of the kitchen should, when possible, be upon the north, as then it may be shielded from the heat of the sun in summer. Warm bread necessary to place the kitchen where it will be directly exposed to the heat of the sun the only resource is to protect it by verandas.

FIG. 1.

The conditions of service most desired are that the kitchen should be as near the dining room as possible, and that the passage between these should never lead past the doors of any of the other living rooms. In order to exclude odors and the sounds of cooking operations the dinner room should just through the pantry, the doors of which should be hinged with double hinge self closing spring butts, which will allow the door to swing either way to permit passing against it. This arrangement is also very convenient when passing with a large dish which occupies both hands. Since the cooking is the most important work to be done in the house, the utensils used for this purpose must be arranged so as to be as near together as possible in order that time and energy shall not be wasted by moving from the sink, range and other fixtures. Consequently the kitchen must not be larger than required for comfortable working space.

The first essential fixture is a good cooking range, with water back and a heavy copper boiler of not less than forty gallons capacity. In most cases a portable range is to be preferred, as it is less expensive and is cleaner. The range is best set upon a tiled or slate hearth, with ample working space about it, and should be fitted with all modern adjuncts.

Dishwashing is the next in importance, and the facilities for lightening the work should be as complete as possible. The sink should be of porcelain or soapstone, with a "splashboard" or back of same material not less than 12 inches in width, with a hard wood draining board at one end and

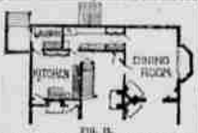

FIG. 2.

a small table at the other on which to set the dishes. A rack for holding cups, saucers, plates, etc., after washing is a most desirable convenience, and may be secured to the wall above the sink. The wastepipe and trap from the sink should be of heavy lead pipe with neatly wiped joints, all exposed to view for sanitary reasons. The kitchen dresser should extend to the ceiling, with compartments at the top and bottom inclosed by panel doors, with glazed sash doors between. The space above the sink should be used for storing articles not generally required in the routine of housework.

There should be a separate flue and ample means provided for ventilating a kitchen and carrying off the fumes and smoke of the cooking.

The floor of a kitchen should be of hard wood, such as ash, maple or oak, filled, varnished, rubbed smooth and waxed. The system of wainscoting a kitchen with narrow beaded ceiling boards is objectionable as it creates too many cracks and crevices, which accumulate dirt and dust.

Fig. 1 represents the plan of a convenient kitchen, with a pantry and range. The pantry sink and cupboards are located along the inner side of the room, with draining board at one end, which is large enough to serve as a table. The door to the dining room lies through the pantry, which is of good size, lighted by a large window at the back, with a broad shelf underneath. This pantry has glass doors for dishes, a refrigerator and a serving shelf. A noticeable feature is the clothes closet, which is fitted up with shelves on two sides; the lower part inclosed with panel doors, the upper part with glass doors.

Fig. 2 represents an exceedingly convenient arrangement of kitchen in which the laundry is on the first floor and serves as a vestibule or mudlaver. The kitchen range is placed at one end with hot water boiler, kitchen sink, tub and drawer, and with a closet at the right of the chimney for storing tins and kettles in the lower part and filled up with shelves for dry ware above. In the pantry is a butler's sink for washing glasses.

Fig. 3 represents the plan of a very compact kitchen of a three apartment. It has a brick set range, a hundred gallon copper boiler, a fixed rectangular sink, an ample workbench on the left and a table in the center when washing at the sink. The dinner room in this case is outside. The laundry is in the basement in the opposite

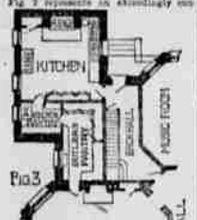

FIG. 3.

D. W. RAM.

Large Hats Push Down the Ears.

Ears are sometimes pushed down and forward by the lower rim of a hat crown, and parents should see to it that no risk of this kind is run, as it brings about as great a deformity as though the wearer of a too large or heavy hat were born with unlovely features.—Detroit Free Press.

LOCATING ORCHARDS.

The Benefits of Local Shelter—Methods of Planting.

In his valuable paper on horticultural and kindred subjects, just published, Mr. William Saunders, superintendent of gardens and grounds of the agricultural department at Washington, has the following to say:

From the circumstance that fruit orchards which are situated in valleys and in low, sheltered places are not so healthy and profitable, and are more liable to injury from changes of temperature than those situated in more elevated and exposed places, it has been argued that all kinds of protection and shelter to fruit trees should be condemned as injurious, and that the coldest and bleakest positions on mountain slopes are greatly to be preferred for fruit. This is probably going from one extreme to another. It is conceded that one of the very worst situations for a fruit orchard is in the bottom of a contracted, sheltered valley, for in such a position the trees are subjected to great extremes of temperature. A difference of 40 degs. is not uncommon between the temperature of the valley and that of a point on the hillside only feet above it during periods of severe frosts. It is very evident that such a site would be of the worst selection, and, so far as topography is concerned, the elevated southern exposure would be greatly preferable; but a sufficiently elevated site once selected, it does not follow that it should not be judiciously sheltered, locally, from the exhausting effects of arid or cold winds. The benefits of local shelter are well known and should not be compromised with the evils which follow a bad situation, as above stated.

It is a common observation that the entire rows of trees in orchards and church site that and more productive than the trees in the interior plantation. This superiority is all the more conspicuous if the orchard is located by cultivated fields, and it is fair to presume that the extra luxuriance is owing to the trees having a greater extent of unoccupied soil for the ramification of their roots. Something is also undoubtedly due to the greater space available for the expansion and spread of the branches; but it is in accordance with all experience in the cultivation of plants that a rotation of crops is absolutely essential toward securing the best results of the fertility of the soil. Keeping these facts in view, it is suggested that an improvement upon the present method of planting orchards would be gained by planting two rows of trees from eighteen to twenty-five feet or more apart, depending upon the nature of the trees, and alternating the plants in the rows. Thus allow a space, varying in extent from 300 feet to any greater distance, before planting another series of rows and so increase the plantation as far as may be desired. The intervening spaces between these double rows of trees would be available for the cultivation of the ordinary crops of the farm. The roots of the trees would not only participate in the benefits of cultivation, but would also have practically unlimited room for extension before meeting with other roots of their kind.

Immediately under the trees and for a distance on each side of the rows as far as the branches spread the surface could be kept in grass. If not sown down immediately after planting, which might not be desirable in all cases, it should be done after the trees attain a fruit bearing size, or from five to seven years after setting out. The shelter which will be afforded to other crops by these orchards will be found valuable as a protection from winds, as well as forwarding early crops. This method is particularly applicable to apple and pear trees.

A Deaf Mute Goat.

Alexander Sherkoff, the Russian veterinary surgeon, reports the case of a deaf mute goat. She is 12 years old, of Algaya breed, belongs to a Russian nobleman, and has never showed signs of hearing or been known to bellow. Seeing that other cows bellow, she tries to imitate them, standing out her head and opening her mouth, not, however, producing the least semblance to a sound. Two of her offspring have been curiously malformed. One had its tail directly between the eyes; it lived but a week. The other is a full grown cow of 5 years, with her udder in her flank, about eight inches from her backbone.—London Tit-Bits.

Indian Names.

A station not very far from Pittsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has the good old English name of Delos. In announcing it there is an opportunity for the brakeman to disguise the word, as he is too apt to do with the names of other places.

As a train neared the town not long ago the word was distinctly shouted, and a passenger was heard to say to the man sharing his seat:

"How many towns in this part of the country have Indian names! Just think of it—Delos, Monongahela and Dequesne, all near together."

Pneumo it Before Leaving Home.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent practician of Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. On the 26th of last May, while in Des Moines, en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhoea. Having said Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for the past seven years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a large bottle, two doses of which completely cured him. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&s

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50 cars Soap $1 at P. E. Clough.

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RAILROADS

Utah Central Railway

TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 1st, 1891.

Passenger Trains will Run Daily, between Salt Lake and Park City, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train 1	leaves this Depot & Reach No. 41		8.30 a.m.
" 3	" " "	"	2.00 p.m.
" 5	" " "	"	10.30 a.m.
" 7	" " "	"	6.30 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train 1	arrives at Park City		11.00 a.m.
" 2	" " "	"	5.30 p.m.
" 4	" " "	"	2.00 p.m.
" 6	" " "	"	8.30 p.m.

Office and Depot, corner 1st South and Main Streets.

T. J. HAUGHEY,
G. P. & P. A.

Rio Grande Western Railway.

STANDARD GAUGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

In Effect Saturday, August 1, 1891.

Eastbound Trains.	No. 6	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Ogden	7 00 a.m.	1 45 p.m.	6 45 p.m.
Ar Salt Lake	10 20 "	4 45 "	10 05 "
Lv Salt Lake	10 30 "	4 55 "	10 15 "
Ar Ironton	2 45 p.m.	9 15 "	2 45 a.m.
Ar Dotsero	6 15 "	12 45 a.m.	6 45 "
Ar Grand Junction	7 40 "	2 15 "	8 15 "
Ar Ouray	1 45 a.m.	10 20 p.m.	2 45 p.m.
Ar Silverton	3 45 "	12 20 "	4 45 "
Ar Ironton	4 30 "	1 05 "	5 30 "
Ar Rico	7 30 "	4 05 "	8 30 "
Ar Grand Junction	10 00 a.m.	6 45 p.m.	11 00 a.m.
Ar Mack		7 45 "	
Ar Vernal		12 00 m.	
Ar Grand Junction	2 45 p.m.	11 00 p.m.	4 45 p.m.
Lv Grand Junction	3 00 "	11 15 "	5 00 "
Ar Glenwood Springs	4 45 "	1 00 a.m.	6 45 "
Ar Leadville	8 45 "	5 00 "	10 45 "
Ar Gunnison	8 45 a.m.	7 00 p.m.	10 45 a.m.
Ar Ouray	8 45 "	7 00 "	10 45 "
Ar Lake City	12 00 m.	10 15 "	2 00 p.m.
Ar Del Norte	3 45 p.m.	2 00 a.m.	6 45 "
Ar Alamosa	5 45 "	4 00 "	8 45 "
Ar Pueblo	10 45 "	9 00 "	1 45 a.m.
Ar Colorado Springs	12 45 a.m.	11 00 "	3 45 "
Ar Denver	3 45 "	2 00 p.m.	6 45 a.m.
Ar Kansas City	7 45 p.m.	6 00 "	10 45 p.m.
Ar Chicago	7 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	10 00 p.m.
Ar Ashland		7 00 p.m.	
Ar Denver	7 00 a.m.	6 00 p.m.	7 00 a.m.
Ar Pueblo	10 45 "	9 45 "	10 45 "
Ar Rocky Ford	1 45 p.m.	1 00 a.m.	1 45 p.m.
Ar La Junta	3 45 "	3 00 "	3 45 "
Ar Lamar	5 45 "	5 00 "	5 45 "
Ar Syracuse	7 45 "	7 00 "	7 45 "
Ar Kansas City	7 45 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	7 45 a.m.
Ar Chicago	7 30 "	7 00 p.m.	7 30 "

Westbound Trains.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Lv Chicago	10 00 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	10 00 p.m.
Lv Kansas City	7 45 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	7 45 a.m.
Lv Denver	7 00 a.m.	6 00 p.m.	7 00 a.m.
Lv Colorado Springs	10 45 "	9 45 "	10 45 "
Lv Pueblo	12 45 p.m.	11 00 "	3 45 "
Lv Leadville	8 45 a.m.	7 00 p.m.	10 45 a.m.
Lv Gunnison	8 45 "	7 00 "	10 45 "
Lv Ouray	8 45 "	7 00 "	10 45 "
Lv Lake City	12 00 m.	10 15 "	2 00 p.m.
Lv Del Norte	3 45 p.m.	2 00 a.m.	6 45 "
Lv Alamosa	5 45 "	4 00 "	8 45 "
Lv Rico	7 30 a.m.	4 05 p.m.	8 30 p.m.
Lv Ironton	4 30 "	1 05 "	5 30 "
Lv Silverton	3 45 "	12 20 "	4 45 "
Lv Ouray	1 45 a.m.	10 20 p.m.	2 45 p.m.
Lv Grand Junction	7 40 "	2 15 "	8 15 "
Lv Dotsero	6 15 "	12 45 a.m.	6 45 "
Lv Ironton	2 45 p.m.	9 15 "	2 45 a.m.
Lv Salt Lake	10 30 "	4 55 "	10 15 "
Ar Ogden	10 20 "	4 45 "	10 05 "

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Leave Salt Lake City at 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Ogden 10.20 a.m.

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THE CRY OF MILLIONS

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I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have tried many remedies, but never found one that gave weight and from different physicians with my case. Among the 100 or more I was informed by a very second friend that Sharon Pneumatic was in such a manner that I was best deal. Now I am free from my complaint for me to go to work, or to put on my clothes, when I had Pneumatic sent by Sharon Pneumatic Kidney Tea, to my friend. I immediately commenced using the tea. It had an almost immediate effect, and to the astonishment of all my friends at the court, in a few days, I was able to walk, that I was a new man. I recommend the tea to all afflicted as I have been.

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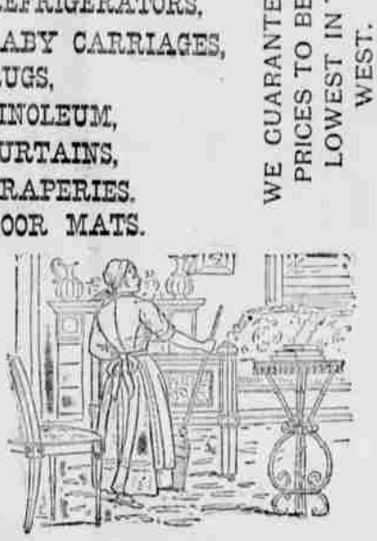

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A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in this form certainly faced the horse from which it was recently taken in Worcester, Mass., the point of the nail came out in the proper place for clinching, and on detaching the blacksmith was asked the cause. The other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, piercing the tender part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made lame for one nearly two weeks.

There are no renewal cons. The nerve thing is unknown and unknown. The nerve thing is unknown and unknown. The nerve thing is unknown and unknown