

The tipping evil has been dealt a crushing blow in the place where, above all others, it has flourished rampantly in this country. In New York, where every personal service, no matter how slight and well paid for, calls for a gratuity, the discovery has been made that the real beneficiary is not always the person the gift is intended for, but a kind of small trust which has been formed to rake in this easy money. In many places of public resort in New York, free checkrooms are provided. From the majority of those whom he serves each check boy receives a tip. A concern came to the front not long ago and contracted with the proprietors of many of these places to take charge of the check rooms. The rest was easy, says the Cleveland Leader. The boys were paid two or four dollars a week for their work, and ordered to turn in all their tips. They were provided with pocketless uniforms and were under the eyes of other employees, who acted as cashiers and monitors. Each boy was expected to collect at least five dollars a day. Of course, now these checkrooms will have to go. But New York and all the rest of the country has again had its attention drawn to the fact that tipping is a European custom, born of servile conditions and entirely out of harmony with American pride, self-respect and independence.

According to figures prepared by the coroner's office, 185 homicides occurred in this city in 1910. One hundred and eight persons were shot to death and practically all the other killings were due to the tolerance with which the public looks on the vicious habit of carrying concealed weapons, says the New York Tribune. It is a melancholy fact that the restrictions placed on the sale and use of deadly weapons are practically nil in effect. Any purchaser with the price can arm himself with a revolver, the favorite tool of the criminal about to commit a burglary or other crime of violence, and of the paranoiac about to resent an imaginary grievance. Instead of compelling the buyer to show a license, present references of good character and otherwise establish his responsibility, the community permits him to equip himself and roam at large as a potential taker of life.

Reports from the Cooper hospital in Camden give surprisingly gratifying results in the treatment of tetanus. Within the past month, it is said, three patients who had genuine cases of lockjaw had been cured. Two of these were children and the other a man of forty-four. In the latter case the disease had reached the state where the man's jaws were locked and his whole nervous system was temporarily paralyzed, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The treatment used is an anti-tetanus serum which is said to act very quickly and leave no harmful results. This disease is one that has baffled medical science for centuries and if a specific has been discovered one of the most insidious and most serious menaces of life has been overcome. It has been often said that medical science is not progressing with the same rapidity as its allied branch, surgery, but there seems reason for believing that experimentation will in the next decade or so work wonders in this line.

A legislator in Missouri proposes a fine for the railroad station agent who refuses to answer the questions which the traveling public may fire at him. This increases the probability that the hurried inquirer may promptly learn that the six o'clock train leaves at 5:00.

The Minneapolis woman who got a divorce because her husband darned and mended on the lawn in front of the house, disclosed another advantage of sex. No husband will have the hardihood or disposition to get a divorce because his wife does that.

The latest stunt of aviation is the herding of cattle with an aeroplane. Before long, possibly, we shall be raising a winged-breed of cattle, and with hanging prairies for pastures and aerial cowboys the land will be left to the sharks of finance.

Dame Fashion has decreed that woman in the future must wear nothing but her own hair. Just watch the dear girls arise as one and proclaim loudly to the world: "Every bit of this hair is my own!" O rats, puffs and switches!

New York to Berlin by rail over the Bering sea route is the latest project. By the time it is completed there will be plenty of aeroplanes flitting hither and yon across the deep.

Perhaps even the Aethian man who says he is so poor that he couldn't buy a round of ammunition for an airgun can tell the make of an automobile as far as he can see it.

Corset coats and tight trousers are to be the fashion for men. And then the mere male creatures have the nerve to ridicule the hobble skirt.

Millionaires have joined the Wright camp and are taking lessons in flying. Another way to dispose of our malefactors of great wealth.

Up-to-date civilization is now making still more progress in Turkey on roller skates.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Bad Influence of Cheap Candy Shops



NEW YORK.—Meeting halls, candy shops, cheap theaters, moving picture shows, dance halls and academies, and even street gangs, in their relation to child life in New York was one of the subjects set forth graphically by the Child Welfare Exhibit, given at the Seventy-first Regiment armory. In this section there is one saloon for every 294 persons, with no playground for the child.

Other exhibits were the dangers of child life in playing upon the streets, analysis of street dirt, and the interfering powers of different city departments in keeping the streets clean and properly paved, accidents on the street and street crime, showing not only the moral danger of the street, but the unhappy fact that the chief activities of the healthy boy can and should engage in are banned by law if practiced on the street, and subject the child, if he express his normal tendencies, to the risk of a debasing contact with the criminal law.

The candy shop and its effects on the young ranks in importance in the work of this committee. In many congested districts the candy shops and stands far outnumber the saloons. In

the exhibit a model of a typical candy shop, with its post cards, dime novel and soda water, as well as its candy was shown. Samples of candy has been purchased and analyzed by the health department.

The development of the moving picture show as a form of social entertainment was also a part of the exhibit. There are 250 of these shows in Manhattan, which reach two million people weekly, and at least a half-million children. Their undesirable features have been taken up by the committee and suggestions made as to their improvement. Low priced theaters, the vaudeville, burlesque and melodrama and the cheap music hall have been made a special study because of the number of children under sixteen that attend them; even the high priced theaters have been investigated.

A very exhaustive study has been made of the dance places, chiefly in Manhattan. Dancing academies in Manhattan, the committee says, are teaching annually some one hundred thousand persons to dance, and of these 45 per cent. are under sixteen and 90 per cent. under twenty-one. Thus practically the entire population between fourteen and twenty of the clerical and working classes is taught annually. These figures become doubly significant when it is known that about half of the dancing academies are rated as undesirable places for young women.

Pig's Testimony Wins Case in Court



KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Quindaro, a suburb of this city, has a justice of the peace with nerve enough to reverse his own decisions without waiting for some other court to do it for him. It was a pig case in which Justice Pfaff performed this acrobatic judicial feat. The final session of the court was held in the feed lot of Henry Shaw, plaintiff, against whom the court first decided, but for him at the last trial after convincing testimony had been furnished by the pig itself.

Shaw bought a small pig, supposed to be nearly dead with "blind staggers," paying 25 cents for it. He cut a small hole in the fence for the pig to pass through into the adjoining cow yard and fed the little invalid worm milk twice a day and he got well. A pan was rattled in the cow yard to summons the pig when the milk was ready. The pig soon learned the signal and responded on a run. Last June the pig, grown large and strong, disappeared. A few weeks ago, on the farm of Mike Evans, five miles

away, Shaw saw a big hog with peculiar spots on his leg that he recognized as belonging to the sick pig of last spring, and he claimed him. Evans refused to give up the pig and suit was brought. The court decided in favor of Evans.

Then Shaw asked a rehearing of the case and proposed to take the hog into his feeding lot, where there was a large number of other hogs. He proposed to go into the adjoining cow yard and rattle a tin dish. The ownership of the hog was to be decided on whether it was a dash for the hole in fence, far too small now to admit of its passing through.

All Quindaro gathered around Shaw's hog lot to see the trial. Justice Pfaff took station where he could see the whole show. The pig was placed in the lot with the drove of hogs belonging to Shaw, who then went into the adjoining lot with a tin pan in his hand.

At a signal from Justice Pfaff Shaw rattled the tin pan. The pig let out a couple of kinks in his tail and started for the hole in the fence on a run. It was nearly big enough for the hog to insert his nose, but he struggled to get through and go to his old feeding place in the cow yard. There was a cheer from the crowd, even the Evans faction joining, and Justice Pfaff promptly reversed his previous ruling and awarded the pig to Shaw.

Michigan Man Is a Marvel in Figures



BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—The village of Vicksburg is the home of a man who is a "marvel in figures"—C. E. Manigold, the "lightning calculator." In instantaneous calculation he is a prodigy.

Recently he was tested by a party of gentlemen. One gave Manigold the figures 4,898 to be multiplied by 57. The answer was instantaneous, \$28,186. The man gave his age as thirty-two. Manigold as quickly gave the number of seconds in his life as 995,328,000. The man laboriously reduced thirty-two years to 11,520 days and down to 995,328,000 seconds.

"Suppose I were ninety-nine years old?" Almost before the man had ceased speaking, Manigold said 3,079,296 and three eighths. If thirty-two years and six months old? In a second he replied 101,088 and four eighths.

Mr. Manigold is conscious of performing these lightning calculations. He always closes his eyes when figuring, but the answer is announced so quickly that it seems impossible for him to have done any calculating. Manigold's mind works with incredible swiftness and in one second he says

that his mind can travel back over the events of a long time. When numbers are given him he can see every figure on his mental blackboard.

Numbers to him are just a succession of figures, as will be noticed above. Thus 286,534 is not two hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-four, but simply 28, 65, 34. Any number given him he first mentally points off in groups, commencing at the right-hand side, but he works from the left-hand side in all operations. He adds six columns of figures instantly. He uses only addition and multiplication. To subtract he adds enough to the subtrahend to make it equal the minuend, the amount, divided, being the remainder. To divide he multiplies the divisor by a succession of numbers until he hits upon the product nearest the dividend, then the multiplier with the remainder, is the quotient.

All expert mathematicians who have examined Mr. Manigold agree that nature has endowed him with an extraordinary talent. There have been a few instances of instantaneous calculators, but they have not been very intelligent persons, psychologists having explained that they reached their results by intuition, conscious of no mental effort in doing so.

Mr. Manigold, however, performs his wonderful feats with conscious mental effort. He is a man of education and high intellect, and a successful teacher.

Would Give Away Missouri Bachelors



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—John H. Burgin, representative from Gentry county and father of 15 children, announced that he would organize a free matrimony bureau for the purpose of disposing of the bachelor members of the legislature to Cole county girls. "I got married early," said Representative Burgin, "and I know from experience that it's worth the money. The man who plods along without a wife ought to be arrested as an undesirable citizen. And the girl who can charm a young man and falls to wed him is not worthy of a husband."

"Now, I have made ten matches, and every one turned out as ordered. I am one of the happiest men to be found in this country, and it is just because I had brains enough to get married. I have 15 children, and am

not too modest to admit that it is the best brood of its size I know of.

"Now, about this bachelor business again. If I had my way I'd make every bachelor marry. After there ought to be a way to punish those girls who toy with the affections of men. This not only takes up a fellow's time, but it has a tendency to make him lose faith in women, and that is the cause of much of this terrible bachelorhood."

"I think I will soon have every bachelor in the legislature married off. I don't propose to quit work until I have put an end to the nuisance in this city. I won't charge a cent for my work. It is just a little bit of philanthropy on my part."

If it comes to pass that in Mr. Burgin's research he finds a bachelor or a set of bachelors who spurn the hand or hands of a girl or set of girls, then he proposes to take the matter up with the legislature. He wants a law taxing bachelors, whether in the legislature or without, and will tack a clause on to the measure which shall impose a prison sentence should the imposed tax be unpaid.

POULTRY

PROTECT THE YOUNG CHICKS

Loss Through Depredations by Crows, Hawks, Cats and Other Enemies May Be Avoided.

A covered coop or yard is advisable on most farms for raising young chicks. The loss through depredations by crows, hawks, cats and other enemies is very large, and most of this can be avoided by raising the chicks in well protected coops or yards, says Farm and Home.

A yard that will give sufficient protection should be inclosed on sides and top. The first three feet of netting should be of one-inch mesh, the balance of two-inch. Either this netting or a board should be buried several inches in the ground, so that skunks cannot dig under. In a yard 20x40 200 chicks may be raised until large enough to take care of themselves.

Where brooders and individual houses are used a small covered yard should be attached to each house and



Individual Coop and Covered Yard.

the same device should be adopted for individual coops. Make the framework of furring strips 1x2 inches and 6 to 8 feet long.

Cover the sides with inch mesh netting 18 inches high. Put a ridge pole in the center, so that you can set board shutters against them. These may be made of half-inch boards and will give needed shade, as well as protection from storms.

This yard should be permanently attached to the coops. After the chicks are old enough to care for themselves, let them out during the day by raising up one end, and after they go in at night they are easily shut up. It is only ten seconds' work to move the coop daily two feet onto fresh grass.

POLLUTION CAUSE OF DISEASE

Too Many Fowls Kept on One Enclosure for Year Without Change of Ground—Should Be Divided.

Nearly every poultry raiser keeps too many fowls in a limited area of ground. It is a common circumstance to hear of some person having good success with poultry for a few years, when all at once things begin to go wrong and the person loses faith in the industry. Chickens die by the dozens, and those that remain alive fail to yield a profit. The cause of all the trouble seems to be hidden, yet it is not far to find right in the ground of the poultry yard.

Fifty or a hundred or more chickens or any other domestic animals, kept in one enclosure for a year without change, will pollute their surroundings. This is true even with healthy fowls, and where disease breaks out it is much more true. The pollution extends, as a rule, not only to the grounds, but to the poultry house as well. It is often impossible or difficult to purify the house. The result is that poison or disease become deep seated in the surroundings and stringent methods must be resorted to in order to eradicate them.

It is easy, or at least possible, to clean and purify almost any poultry house and make it fit for continued habitation of fowls without having to change them to other quarters. It is not so easy with yards and grounds. The poison is so deeply absorbed by them that it requires months to remove it.

The immediate grounds around a poultry house receive the most pollution. The grounds further away receive less. For this reason, the grounds immediately adjacent to the poultry house should be divided by fence into at least two parts and each part cultivated in some crop every alternate year, with all poultry kept from it during the season of cultivation. This will allow much of disease and other pests to die out for want of anything to feed on, and much of pollution and poison will be consumed through physical and chemical action in the soil. If the ground is plowed deeply some of them will be buried so deeply that they will never come to light. Cultivation, aeration and the growth of plants in the soil all have a general tendency to soil purification from the point of view of animal sanitation.

Poultry grounds on the average farm where there is an abundance of free range can be kept comparatively fresh by always feeding the fowls away from the poultry house. They will feed and range in other places if no inducements are placed at or near the house. Then they will use the house only for roosting and laying purposes and the natural daily pollution will be carried far away.

Experiment in Minnesota.

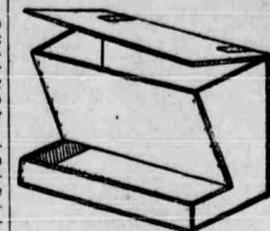
At the Minnesota experiment station farm at Crookston, 50 Leghorn pullets fed on a dry mash from December 12 to February 12, laid an average of 18.2 eggs per day at an average cost of 7.3 cents per dozen. During the same period a similar lot on a wet mash ration laid an average of 19.6 eggs per day, at a cost of 6.7 cents per dozen. With lots of 100 hens each, Leghorns gave a total profit for four months of \$39.10 and Plymouth Rocks of \$54.94. On a ration of corn, oats, shorts and skim milk, 12 Plymouth Rock cockerels in three weeks' time made an average gain per bird of two pounds, at a cost of 4.35 cents per pound. On a similar ration on a lot of 12 Leghorn cockerels made an average gain of 1.18 pounds per bird, at a cost of 4.9 cents per pound.

FEED HOPPER FOR POULTRY

Device Shown in Illustration Will Hold Several Days' Supply—Will Be Found Handy.

Where it is desired to keep the feed before the poultry, or any grits or shell, the hopper shown in illustration will be of value, as this may be built to hold several days' supply, says Homestead. By constructing partitions inside same, several kinds of feed may be fed from the same hopper.

The sides are constructed in the manner shown; cutting same from a board, that is the same width as the



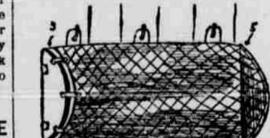
Feed Hopper for Poultry.

width desired for the hopper, to these are nailed boards to make an open tray at the bottom, with the balance of hopper inclosed. The feed placed in the top will automatically fall in the tray, as fast as the tray is emptied. The tray should not be too wide, about a two and one-half inch space is ample; then the hens cannot spoil the grain by standing in the tray.

GREEN FOODS FOR CHICKENS

When Scarce or Difficult to Obtain It Is Wise to Allow None of Feed to Go to Waste.

When green food is scarce or difficult to obtain it pays to plan some way to prevent its being wasted. Cut two pieces for the ends of a box, each twenty-four inches long, getting proper curve by using a compass. Make the back of the holder of thin boards four feet long and twenty-four inches wide, and nail one end in place, hing



Saves Green Feed.

ing the other end and using small straps of leather to hold it shut. Cover the holder with coarse mesh wire netting and hang it in a convenient place high enough so that the fowls cannot roost on it, yet so that they can feed from it readily. Use hangers of wood, tin or leather.

This box will enable the fowls to pick at the green stuff, whether it is clover, grass or chopped cabbage, without danger of the mass becoming soiled or destroyed by the chickens scratching in it.

Causes of Failures.

Failure to eliminate the non-producers in your laying flock, filthy condition of the roosting quarters, improper feeding, unjudicious selection of your breeding males resulting in loss of vitality and fertility of eggs, failure to investigate the origin of feeding stock purchased, slack methods of marketing your fowls and eggs, ignoring the fact that bad as well as good traits can be transmitted to the progeny of your breeders and numerous other things go to strew the path of poultry success with wrecks.

Moisture in Incubator.

You can solve the moisture problem, in an incubator, if you will keep a moistened blotter in the bottom of the machine, or even above the eggs. If you can handle faster it, so it will be an inch or so above the eggs. When the blotter dries out, moisten it again.

Geese More Profitable.

Geese will undoubtedly prove more profitable than chickens or turkeys, considering the amount of the cost of feed and labor, for they do not require near so much care and attention as fowls and the feed is a small consideration, for their principal food is grass, weeds, clover, alfalfa and such.

POULTRY NOTES

Bulky food serves to promote digestion and health.

A ration rich in carbon will produce too much fat.

It is not necessary to build elaborate poultry houses.

Too highly stimulating food is apt to cause liver troubles.

Red beets, either cooked or raw, are excellent for fowls.

The best preventives for mites are cleanliness and sunlight.

Geese should have access to green forage as often as possible.

Laying hens need plenty of pure water, for an egg is about 90 parts water.

Having chosen your incubator, study the book of directions and follow it carefully.

Food rich in carbohydrates tends to the production of fat, and fat hens are not the best layers.

It is very bad policy to feed the hens nothing but corn; but it is being done by many. Feed a variety.

The trap nest is the only device that will pick the laying from the non-laying hens with absolute certainty.

For all the production of eggs is an important object in poultry-keeping; for the number of people it is the main object.

THE AMERICAN HOME

W. A. RADFORD
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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. 284 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

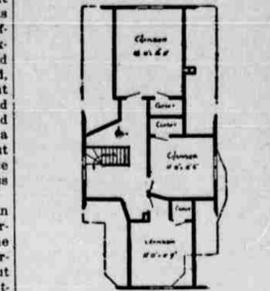
The word "bandbox" is used in a variety of ways. There is a little restaurant in New York city known as the "bandbox" restaurant because it is so small, being built on a lot only about four feet wide. But when a house is said to look "like a bandbox," the reference is not to its size, but to its excessive plainness, looking as if it had been shoved right up out of the ground, and all projecting parts which might serve the purposes of ornament had been scraped off in the process. And then again, when we hear it said of a man that he looks "as if he came out of a bandbox," we know the reference is to the unusual neatness of his dress and care of his person.

The term "bandbox," however, can hardly be used in any sense in reference to the house illustrated in the accompanying perspective and floor plans. This house is not plain, but quite ornamental; it is not a "nut-shell," but unusually commodious for a building of the cottage type; and it is not "ginger-bread," but a substantial, comfortable home adapted to the needs and resources of the average family of ordinary means.

The house, in fact, might be described as a "little, big" one, since it contains nine rooms, besides bathroom, pantry, vestibule and large upper hall. It is well adapted to a lot 30 feet or

right to object to a "measly" little hole in a corner, by courtesy called a "kitchen." A woman usually looks first at her kitchen, and if that is not right, she does not want the house, and I do not blame her. Of course she wants all the other rooms right also, but not at the expense of the kitchen.

There are six rooms downstairs, and a very nice little bathroom besides. There is no hall downstairs, and that could not be expected in a house of this size and cost, when the number



Second Floor.

and size of rooms are taken into consideration. The downstairs floor plan of this design is very compact. In fact, every inch of room is utilized; no space is wasted, and it would be difficult to improve on it in any way. A hall is not necessary in a plan of this kind. The vestibule is big enough to hold a hat rack, and the sitting room



more in width, as the building itself is 25 feet 6 inches wide by 51 feet 6 inches long, exclusive of the front and back porches. Under favorable conditions—it being recognized that material and labor costs vary in different parts of the country—this house should cost about \$1,700 to build complete.

It is unusual to get nine rooms in any cottage; but it has been done in this case, by making use of what is left merely as a big attic. Here we get three bedrooms, each with a commodious closet, and a hall big enough for a sewing room, out of practically nothing, because the attic in most houses is just that much waste room—a place to keep old lumber, stuff that should

answers every purpose of a reception room.

This plan gives a cellar long enough to have one cold end for fruit. There are a thousand little things to consider in building a house, and a fruit cellar is one of them. By setting off the part of this cellar that comes under the parlor, it may be made cold enough to keep apples all winter. Apples will not keep in a warm cellar. The best temperature is 35 degrees; but, of course, that cannot be maintained in any cellar, and this plan offers us good arrangement for storage of fruit as it is possible to get without artificial refrigeration.

The arrangement of chimneys provides an easy means of heating the house with stoves. If stoves are preferred, the front chimney also offers a splendid opportunity for a corner grate in the parlor. I like corner grates. They take up less room, and a three-cornered mantel looks well, and somehow I think the corner of the room is not a bad place for the fire.

If I should build this little cottage for myself I should have the prettiest corner grate in the front parlor that I could find. It also should insist on having something small enough to fit the room, and delicate enough to please my wife's aesthetic taste. This little cottage house is worth careful consideration by those who expect to build a house with room enough for a good-sized family without tying up a great deal of money.

If you use good material and keep the house nicely painted you will never be ashamed of it or regret your decision.

Delicately Put.

"Well, Uncle Stewart, how did you like my sermon yesterday?"

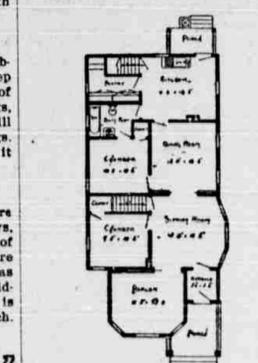
"Why, how is that, uncle?" the beginner wanted to know.

"Well, you see, parson," was the slow response, "I haven't a fair chance at them sermons you fellows preach."

"It's this way: I'm an old man now, an' I have to set purty well back by th' stove; an' there's old Miss Potter, n' Widow Brown, n' the Nolen girls, n' Crissy Reeder, n' all the rest a setting in front of me, n' what gits down to me is purty poor stuff, parson, purty poor stuff."—Brooklyn Life.

Variety in London's Architecture.

That the present methods of improving London are often faulty no one can deny. But at least they have of late years given us a large measure of architectural variety. That it is quite possible to have too much of this may be seen any day within a hundred yards of this office; but before we are saddled with a minister, "aided by a competent body of advisers," who shall insist that the houses built along a street shall "conform one to the other in style and height," we should like to know something of the minister's taste.—Spectator



First Floor.