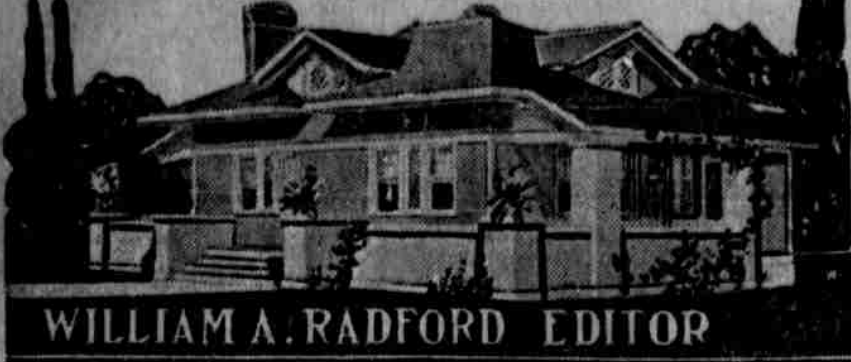


THE AMERICAN HOME



WILLIAM A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE 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. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

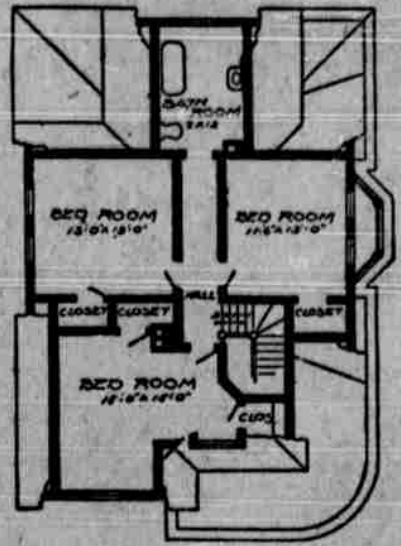
In some locations a house of one story and a half looks better than a higher one. Some folks like to build low houses and to make them wider. There are all kinds of houses and all sorts of people, so that everyone should be satisfied. There is a comfortable look about the little cottage here illustrated that I like. It has a roomy, comfortable, cool appearance for summer; and it looks as though a good furnace in the cellar would make it warm and cozy in the winter, too. It is 30x45 feet long on the ground, with the addition of two comfortable porches.

This house should face the north. Not every house plan is suitable for a lot with a northern exposure. Generally speaking, a southern frontage is preferred; but sometimes a northern outlook is desirable. It is not possible to face every house to the south, because there are not sites enough of this kind to go around. There are advantages in a northern exposure, with a house built like this, which offset some of the disadvantages. The parlor, library and downstairs bedroom could get the east sun in the morning. The kitchen would be bright and cheerful while the work is going on in the forenoon, and the dining room would be pleasant in winter time from ten or eleven o'clock in the morning until night. The hallways, both upstairs and down, could be spared for the northern exposure, because hallways are not occupied except as passageways.

There is an opportunity in this house to put in two gates, one in the library and one in the parlor. A great deal of attention is now being paid to gates and mantels. Some new California gates are raised above the floor of the room, set upon a sort of step or pedestal. The idea is that raising the fire slightly gets it up where it may be seen to better advantage, and it is said to be a little

lar to have a long, narrow opening above the fire pot; but probably no man understands exactly why one chimney will have a good draft, while another chimney that looks just like it will have no draft at all. Some chimneys with a big throat fail to draw, and others with comparatively small openings work very satisfactorily.

Some of the best looking chimneys are the poorest in this respect. Sometimes an outside chimney will not draw well because it is too cold. When air gets heated, it naturally goes upwards; but until the chimney gets warm the current of air is not inclined to follow up through the flue. For this reason some builders refuse to put a



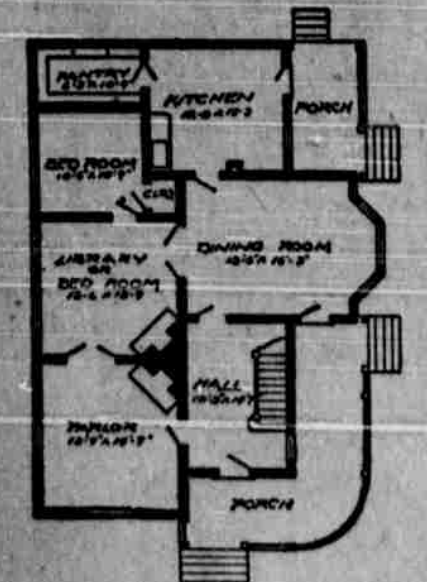
Second Floor Plan.

chimney on an outside wall; but the fact remains that some outside chimneys work frstrate. A miner in the foothills will build a chimney for his cabin out of stone or mud, and it will work well; while a high-priced mason will spend considerable money in constructing a fine house chimney that will not accept a consignment of air at any price. It is difficult to account for some things.

There is as much difference in chimneys as there is in chimneys and mantels; from the old-fashioned andirons to the closed-in chimney stoves, there are many variations. There is also a great variety in sizes. Some



cleaner. Sometimes the fire step reaches out in front like a hearth, and extends on one side to the outer edge of the chimney. Architects and builders are giving more attention to gates and mantels, and the result is that some extraordinary effects are being introduced into expensive houses. It is all right to make an interesting feature of a grate and mantel; but it is all wrong to make any one thing in a house prominent above



First Floor Plan.

everything else. There is such a thing as harmony in house construction, as well as in dress or music. One reason why open fires are not more popular is because the draft of the chimney has so often been left out of the contract. It is easy to specify the size and height, and to stipulate the amount of brick to be incorporated in the chimney; but it is not so easy to specify the amount of air that shall pass up the flue in a given length of time. The draft, however, is more important than any other part of the chimney. Without a good draft it is impossible to have a satisfactory fire. Builders of chimneys seldom agree about the proper way to insure a "draw." If the fire will not draw, it is an intolerable nuisance. It drives everybody out of the room with tear-stained eyes and unprintable expressions. It also leaves a trail of smoke on the walls, and other things very much to the annoyance of the housekeeper.

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HOME TOWN HELPS

KEEPING THE STREETS RIGHT

Matter That Should Appeal to Every Taxpayer, From its Point of Economy.

Nothing so nearly approaches the hearts of the citizens of any community as the condition of the streets, as they are ever before us, and it is for this reason that the taxpayers cannot spend their money more wisely than to keep the streets in first-class condition. This is essential not only from an aesthetic point of view and to take care of the traffic, but the character and condition of the street paving is one of the most important factors in connection with the valuation of abutting property.

In other words, statistics have proved that the valuation of property always increases when a new street pavement has been laid and is in first-class condition, and, to a certain degree, gradually decreases when the street pavement is neglected and in poor condition. This has been illustrated time and time again in cities throughout this country. There are many reasons for this, and the following are a couple of illustrations:

In the first place, if the pavement is in first-class condition it is easily cleaned, and a clean street always adds to the appearance of the street and of course benefits the abutting property. Secondly, it is always desirable from a sanitary point of view, whereas, when the pavement is in very poor condition it is almost impossible to clean it and it becomes insanitary, which naturally would have a tendency to hurt the valuation of the abutting property.

It is only within the last few years that the public has appreciated the numerous benefits to be derived from good pavements, and they are becoming more and more critical and are demanding more money to be spent on and more attention paid to the pavements. The accompanying photographs bring out the general appearance of the streets both before and after laying the new paving in such a way that it must be very evident to anyone that the valuation of property both from a renting and selling point of view must be very much bettered after the streets have been paved.

This subject could be gone into in much more detail, but it is unnecessary, as generally speaking today the public appreciates the very great importance of keeping the streets in good condition and must realize that any money spent for this purpose is a wise expenditure.

TREATMENT MAY SAVE TREE

Judicious "Dentistry" Likely to Prolong Life and Usefulness of Town's Chief Ornament.

Whether it is a shade or fruit tree a little judicious treatment of a cavity will often save the tree for many years of usefulness. Whether it be a branch or the main trunk the treatment will be the same. First, all decayed or apparently decaying or diseased wood should be removed with a sharp chisel or knife until perfectly sound heartwood is exposed. Immediately wash the wound with a solution of copper sulphate, in the proportion of one pound of sulphate to five gallons of water.

As soon as this has been done fill the cavity with a thin mortar made by mixing one part of cement with three parts of clean sand. When it has become stiff but not hard face it on the outside with thin cement, using a trowel to smooth the cement over all parts that have become injured. If a cavity or split should occur near a fork of the tree it would be an additional safeguard to put a long bolt through both branches so as to hold them together. When the cement hardens in a cavity the trunk will be perfectly solid and decay will be arrested.—Farm and Fireside.

Obedying Instructions.
It was the busiest part of the day at the railway station, says Mr. W. Harvey in "Irish Life and Humor," and Michael Flynn, the newest porter rushed up to the incoming train.
"Change here," he cried. Chanjeet for Limerickgalwayanmayo!"
But the lynx-eyed station-master was at hand, and he descended upon Michael.
"Haven't I told you before," he said "to sing out the names of the stations clearly and distinctly? Bear it in mind. Sing them out!"
"I will sir," replied the boy. And when the next train came in, the passengers were considerably astonished to hear the voice of Michael trilling:
"Sweet Dreamland faces
Passing to and fro,
Change here for Limerick,
Galway, and Mayo!"
—Youth's Companion.

Elements of Greatness.
"It is not necessary for a city to be either noisy or dirty in order to be great and growing," remarks the Buffalo Express. Indeed it is not, for the noisy city, like the noisy person, is under suspicion, and the dirty city, like the dirty person, is to be avoided.
—Utica Observer.

Slimness of Mr. Stephens.
Speaking of Alexander H. Stephens' thinness, perhaps it was never better characterized than by the man in Washington who said that when he was standing on the steps of the capitol an empty back drove up and Alexander H. Stephens got out.
"A Man's Island."
"As a train went out of Paddington station the other day," we are told, "there were in a third-class compartment two women smoking cigarettes and a man knitting."
—London Punch.

Helping Him to Play Better.
Charles Brookfield, the co-conductor of plays, who has been very ill lately, has the reputation of being one of the wittiest men in London, says Pearson's Weekly.
He once ran a theatrical season at the Haymarket theater. It was not very successful; in fact, the theater was nearly empty every evening, and the box office returns were heart-breaking.
One night the manager asked Mr. Brookfield as he was going on the



A PAIR OF WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

By L.M. BENNINGTON

That the wild turkey not only be tamed but that he is much harder than his tame brother and that the cross between the native wild turkey and the Bronze makes the handsomest bird of the turkey tribe has been demonstrated most successfully by experiments along these lines.

An enterprising Virginian was lucky enough a few years ago to capture five baby wild turkey chicks—they were only two days old when he caught them.

They were given to a tame turkey hen—who already had a brood of young ones—after they had been in captivity only two days.

At first these shy little fellows seemed to distrust everything, but soon became accustomed to the Virginian, who paid particular attention to his mixed flock, bringing them berries and other delicacies, at the same time teaching them to come to his call to be fed.

Every one of the five birds grew up and they turned out to be one gobbler and four hens. It is interesting to note that although there was a mortality of 60 per cent, among the domestic birds that season, the five wild turkeys were not affected in any way.

At the approach of winter a wire enclosure was made, this was also covered over with wire, making a perfectly enclosed space of 150x15 feet, and at one end was a small tree that was enclosed in a 25-foot square of wire fencing—a natural roosting place—where the wild vines growing upon it, also a natural sod.

The turkeys put in this limited space must naturally be fed on such stuff as would be nearly as possible, resemble the food that nature intended for them, so they were given corn, wheat, oats, wild berries, acorns, persimmons, grit in abundance, and fresh water ad libitum.

The winter season passed, the birds were well and hearty. With the advent of spring, the hens made their nests in the enclosure, where honey-suckle vines afforded the privacy that they so longed for. Later on the young poults arrived, both they and their half-domesticated mothers showed aversion to man, their natural enemy—so the broods were taken away from the wild hens that had hatched them, and were given to some Bronze hens, who raised 38 birds out of a hatch of 40.

The first adventure being so successful, the Virginian followed out the same methods with the 38 birds that he had used with the original five, and the loss of only two birds was a striking example of the hardiness of the wild birds.

It is interesting to note that after the young birds and their mothers had been given their freedom, they showed no disposition to revert to their wild state, but always returned home at night, roosting on the upper limbs of their tree along with the other turkeys, the young birds taking more kindly to domestic ways than their parents.

After two years of hard work the Virginian began to realize some financial returns from his labor, and the 38 birds above mentioned, were sold at a price aggregating slightly more than \$400, while the extra eggs gave him another \$250. The price of the young hens was \$10 each, while that received from gobblers was from \$12 to \$20 each. Eggs easily sold at \$15 apiece. At present he is getting \$15 for hens and \$20 for gobblers.

Keeping 11 birds during the second winter, 102 chicks were hatched, and 75 of these were raised to maturity, the losses were caused by accident or dogs and not by disease, although the domestic birds on the farm that year were decimated.

The wild turkeys roosted under the wire enclosure, the domestic birds over it. The droppings of the latter naturally fell into the enclosure. None of the wild turkeys contracted the fatal disease, but showed themselves not only immune to it, but to a long spell of wet weather. These birds have been thoroughly tested and have shown themselves immune to the dread disease, blackhead, as well as from other diseases which affect the domestic breeds.

Experiments have demonstrated that an infusion of wild blood will undoubtedly make a harder strain of domestic turkey.

In order that there will not be in-breeding to an extent that would reduce the natural vitality of the birds, fine specimens of wild turkeys from Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, North Carolina, and other sections have been secured from hunters and others interested in the experiment.

Believing that the domestic bird of the present day is not descended from the native turkey, as is commonly supposed, but traces its origin back

DOMESTICATING THE WILD TURKEY



A HANDSOME GROUP OF WILD TURKEYS IN DOMESTICATING PEN



TWO TURKEY CHICKS HATCHED BY ELECTRICITY



ALL GOBBLEERS BUT ONE



TWO FINE BIRDS



QUARTETTE OF BRONZE TURKEYS

to the Mexican wild turkey, which was domesticated in Mexico at the time of the conquest, the Virginian advocates the crossing of the native turkey with the wild Mexican bird.

Finding a couple of wild turkey eggs last summer, and upon examination finding they would soon hatch out, he placed them in a basket over an electric globe which hung in his room, the globe being of ordinary 16-candlepower. The bottom of the basket was protected by a piece of cardboard; over this was placed a small piece of fannel. The eggs were

allowed to remain thus placed until hatched.

The globe gave out a heat of from 98 to 102 degrees, and soon the two eggs developed two fine, healthy chicks. These were taken out to the farm and both of them were thriving until one of them tried to swallow a small lizard, which choked it to death.

These turkeys are now raised with white Holland hens, and when young birds are three-fourths grown they are put under wire enclosures, raising them under as natural conditions as possible.

IS THE DELECTABLE TURKEY DOOMED TO PASS FOREVER

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Many a city family man, when he comes to pay from five to seven dollars for his Thanksgiving turkey this fall, will be quite ready to affirm that personally he has no objection to the passing of the turkey, even as a holiday piece de resistance.

Prices of turkeys this year are higher than ever before. Last year in the largest cities, first-class birds brought from 35 to 50 cents per pound and a five-dollar bill was hardly adequate to secure a bird that would sufficiently serve an ordinary-sized family.

This year prices will be higher still, in spite of the fact that dealers have been scouring the country for months, making contracts in advance, and putting into cold storage every bird that could be secured, long before the holiday season opened.

The fact is that fewer turkeys are being raised every year, and the decline in the industry having started six or seven years ago, when the terrible disease of blackhead began to destroy the flocks in the New England states. The ravages of this disease have become so great that in Rhode Island, which was once the great turkey state, none are now being raised. The disease has spread to other states throughout the east, and its ravaging effects have been so disastrous that thousands of farmers in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New Hampshire all formerly good turkey states, have practically given up the business.

This disease has invaded the west to some extent, but its ravages have been checked because the means of preventing it are now much better understood than ever before, owing to the industrious and intelligent investigations started several years ago by the Rhode Island Experiment station, and supplemented by the work of the United States department of agricul-

ture. Blackhead is a disease of the liver and intestines which produces a form of dysentery and is caused by minute parasites, and called blackhead, because the heads of the affected birds turn black at a certain stage of the disease.

In many cases birds die from complications induced by the presence of the disease rather than from its immediate effects.

Blackhead destroys about four-fifths of the young turkeys before they are six weeks old, and of the remaining one-fifth, one tenth to one-fifth die at a later period.

The advice given by experts in the disease is to quit breeding turkeys wherever it appears, and this is responsible in a very large degree for the rapid curtailment of the industry in the eastern states.

The hope of the turkey-raising industry appears at present to lie in the west, and those portions of the south which have so far escaped this dread disease. Breeders have now learned how to prevent the disease, and in the west where it has not prevailed to any considerable extent, farmers have taken up turkey-breeding, encouraged by the tremendously high prices that have prevailed during the past few years and by the hope that they will be able to escape the losses suffered by the eastern breeders who did not know how to cope with the disease.

Turkeys are great rangers, but as they quickly become attached to their attendant, it is not difficult to control them. They should be fed and cared for by the same person from the time they are hatched until they are ready for the market. In this way they will learn to come at the call of the attendant, and follow him for long distances, from the fields to the coops.

If young turkeys are carefully handled by the same person they can be easily driven from one place to another, and when storms come on they

can be quickly housed. In foreign countries turkeys are driven to market in flocks, and we once saw a flock of nearly 300 birds being driven along the highway to the railroad station three miles from the farm, where they were to be cooped and shipped to the city market.

The best-known varieties in America are the Bronze, Narragansett, Buff and Black. The Bourbon Red is a fine bird, coming originally from the mountains of Kentucky, where it flourished in a wild state for many years. The black turkey of America came from England, where it is known as the Norfolk.

The bronze turkey, which is probably the most popular turkey in this country, was originated in England, through the crossing of an American wild bird upon the black turkey.

The North American wild turkey was at one time very plentifully distributed over the entire country from the Carolinas to Canada, and most plentiful to the sections subdivided, as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

They were migratory, following the food supply, often wandering distances of from 200 to 300 miles in search of their favorite food, following the crops into the localities where the season afforded the greatest production.

These early wild turkeys visited the barnyards of the early settlers of the country where tame turkeys, brought over from the old countries, were kept, and the result was a great improvement in all qualities of this bird.

Breeders were quick to observe this improvement, and sought wild gobblers to cross upon their domestic birds. It is from this cross that our highest standard turkeys have been bred. They have been so carefully selected, mated and cared for, by the fanciers, that there has been produced perhaps the most beautifully plumaged and noblest table bird in the world.

Unfortunately, like the wild pigeon, the wild turkey has almost disappeared from this country. A turkey does not mature until it is about three years old, and to obtain strong and vigorous offspring, hens from two to three years old should be mated to strong, active males of the same age, or older. The males and females should never be taken from the same family, and no breeder should go into the business unless he is willing to start with the standard bred stock.

The critical time in the lives of turkeys is in the first six weeks. They are tender little things, and must be kept dry and warm until the red begins to show on their heads. They should never be turned out when the dew is on the grass, but may be confined in a large yard, where they can have plenty of exercise. When they are old enough to run out on the range with the mother hen, they must be brought in before every storm, and always at night.

Buyers in all parts of the country are numerous, and are quite ready to take the live birds on foot at the farm, and thereby saving the owner all trouble of shipping and marketing. Of course, if the birds are slaughtered on the farm and properly packed in clean white paper and new boxes, they will bring a price enough higher to pay for the labor involved.

Exactly.
Helress—What do you suppose father said about my plan of marrying you?
Algy—Give it up, dear girl.
Helress—Yes, those were his very words.

Submerged.
Gabe—I hear Miss Sweet has joined the great majority.
Steve—She isn't dead, is she?
Gabe—No, she married a man named Smith.—Cincinnati Enquirer.