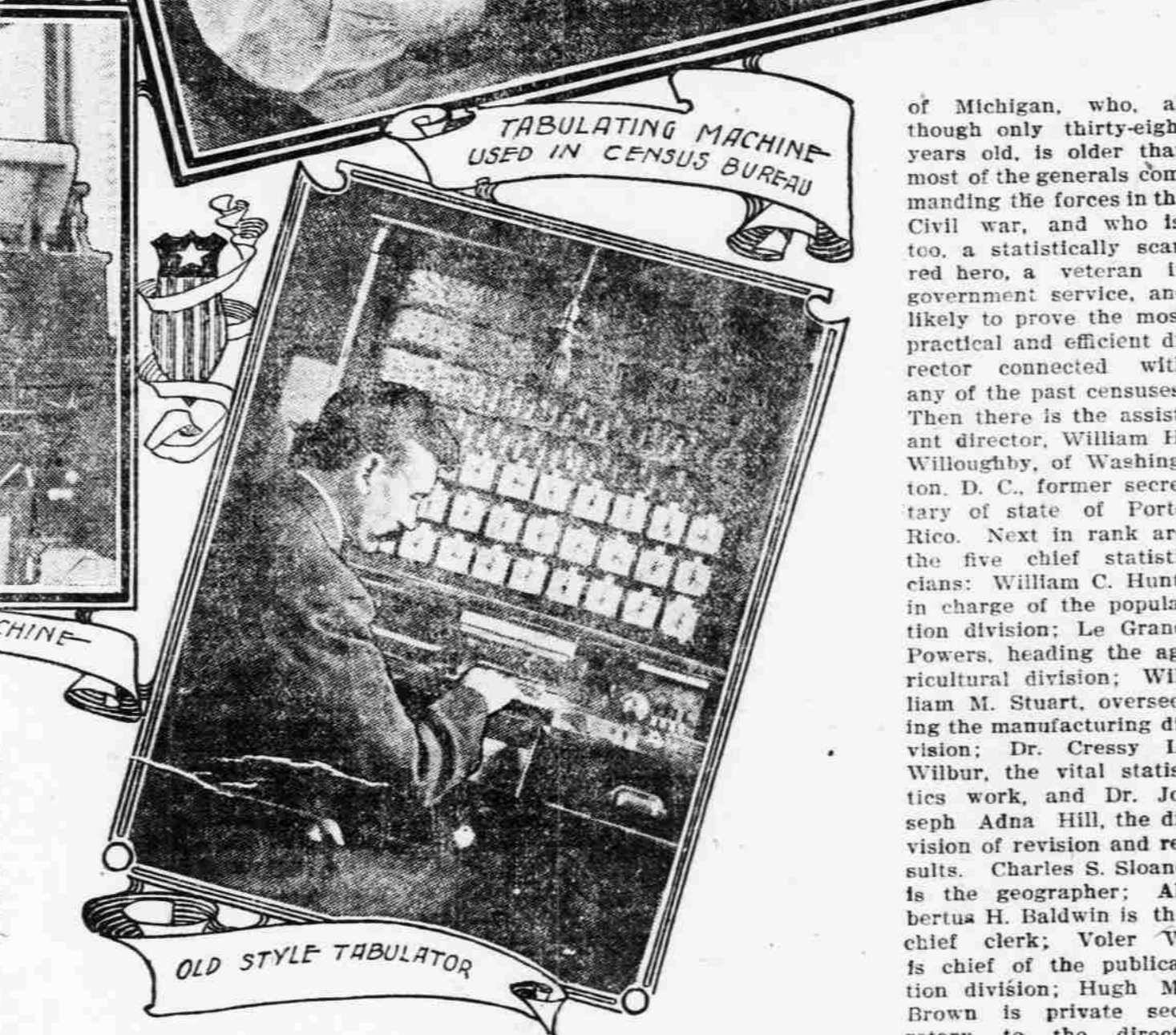
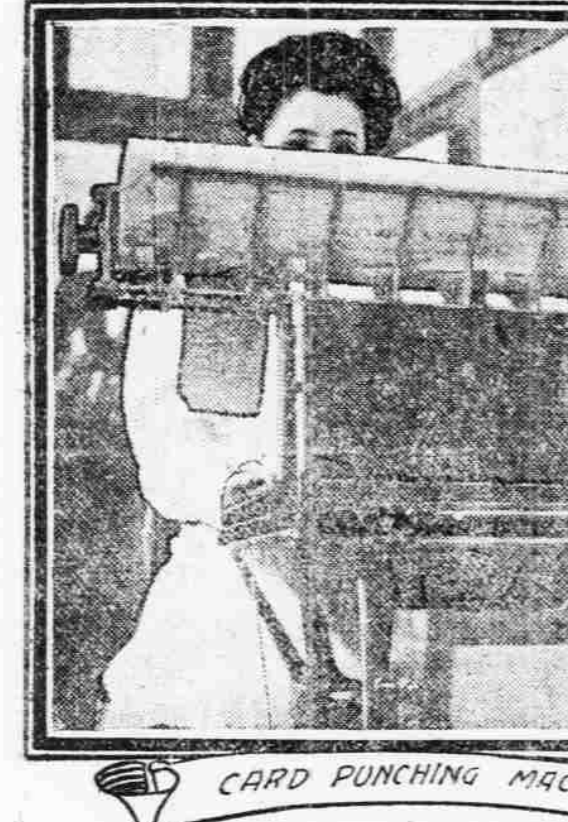


COUNTING NOSES in the UNITED STATES

LD DR. U. S. CENSUS, who has just completed the thirteenth diagnosis of the condition of Uncle Sam and his family, began it in 1790 and has been repeating it every ten years since. Uncle Sam has footed the bills, to date amounting to about \$7,000,000. Our venerable dad has calculated that the thirteenth investigation will cost about \$12,000,000; \$60,000,000 has been spent for this purpose since 1790.

The twelfth census cost about \$12,000,000, and as Uncle Sam's landed possessions have increased since then and his family gained about 15,000,000 more members than belonged to it in 1900, it would be considered no more than fair if the present diagnosis, were to call for the spending of about \$19,000,000, which would be the sum if the rate of increase of expense at each census up to the twelfth were to be maintained for the thirteenth.

A census expert has estimated that of the thirteen millions, the headquarters office force will earn \$4,000,000, the enumerators \$4,000,000, the supervisors \$910,000, and the special agents \$700,000. The administrative cost will be \$300,000, the stationery \$200,000, rent \$125,000, tabulating machines \$250,000, cards for tabulation processes, \$100,000, printing \$800,000, Alaska \$85,000, Porto Rico \$160,000. Total, \$12,000,000.



950,000. If that is all the expense, it is cheap. The late Gen. Francis A. Walker, who was a census authority greater than any other, living or dead, once wrote that "the people of the United States can well afford to pay for the very best census they can get." He penned this remark in connection with a frank confession of his own shortsightedness in underestimating the cost of the tenth census.

It's the old story: When you are ill get the best doctor you can afford.

The comparative cheapness with which the thirteenth census has been taken was largely due to Director E. Dana Durand's economical methods, to the introduction of semi-automatic electrical card-punching, tabulating and sorting machines, and to the inheritance of wisdom from the experience gained by the permanent census bureau. During the term of the latter the methods of inquiry, tabulation and compilation have been greatly improved, both in accuracy and in economy. Millions will be saved.

Mr. Durand is responsible for many of the new methods to increase statistical accuracy at every step of the census taking and to decrease the per capita cost of the enumeration. The card-punching, tabulating, and sorting machinery is the invention of a census mechanical expert and the patent rights belong to Uncle Sam. The machines are novel in plan and design, are of greater speed and efficiency than those they superseded, and can be built and operated at a large saving of money as compared with previous expenditures for this purpose.

Other money-saving features are the elimination of the vital-statistics inquiry from the work of the decennial census, as it belongs to the permanent branch of the United States census; the reduction in the number of schedules, the piece-price method of paying for machine work, the omission of the hand, household and neighborhood industries from the manufactures branch of the census, and the reduction of the size and number of copies of the final report.

Congress limited the thirteenth census to four general subjects—population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries. The director is authorized to determine the form and subdivision of inquiries. The inquiry as to population relates to the date April 15, 1910; that as to agriculture concerns the farm operations during 1909 and the inventory of farm equipment April 15, 1910; that relative to manufactures and quarries is for 1909.

The enumeration carried only the population and agriculture schedules April 15, 1910. Special agents were sent out with the schedules for the manufactures, mines and quarries data. There were fully 65,000 enumerators, of whom about 45,000 carried both the population and agriculture schedules, as it is estimated that there are now fully 7,000,000 separate farms in America, with farmers numbering well up into a score of millions. In 1910 there were many more millions of dollars of fixed capital invested in agriculture than there were in manufactures, strange as it may seem. And the farmer is getting better off all the time;

his mortgage indebtedness is decreasing fast; his taxation is small as compared with the urbanite's burden, and he has taken to automobile riding on a large scale.

Census taking every ten years is a tremendous task. It is the greatest single operation undertaken by Uncle Sam, with the exception of the Panama canal work and the assembling of an army in time of war. The American census is the largest, costliest and most accurate of any taken by the civilized nations. Its methods are the most modern and its equipment the most complete. The census bureau force comprises, first, Director E. Dana Durand

of Michigan, who, although only thirty-eight years old, is older than most of the generals commanding the forces in the Civil war, and who is, too, a statistically scarred hero, a veteran in government service, and likely to prove the most practical and efficient director connected with any of the past censuses. Then there is the assistant director, William H. Willoughby, of Washington, D. C., former secretary of state of Porto Rico. Next in rank are the five chief statisticians: William C. Hunt, in charge of the population division; Le Grand Powers, heading the agricultural division; William M. Stuart, overseeing the manufacturing division; Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, the vital statistics work, and Dr. Joseph Adna Hill, the division of revision and results. Charles S. Sloane is the geographer; Albertus H. Baldwin is the chief clerk; Volter V. is chief of the publication division; Hugh M. Brown is private secretary to the director; Robert M. Pindell, George Johannes is the disbursing officer, and C. W. Spicer is the mechanical expert. In addition to these are the chiefs of the divisions under the chief statistician.

There are about 750 permanent clerks and 3,000 temporary clerks, etc. The supervisors numbered 230 and they employed and directed the 65,000 enumerators. About 1,000 chief special agents and assistant special agents, 500 special agents and 4,000 interpreters to assist them in the direction of the enumerators. The data relating to population is trans-

ferred to manila cards, by the punching of holes in them to correspond with the different items in the schedules. An electrical machine controlled by a clerk can punch holes in 3,000 cards a day. Three hundred of these were used and 90,000,000 cards were ordered.

After the punching the cards are handed into an electric tabulating machine with a "pin-box" attachment which permits the required pins to pass through the variously placed holes in the cards, in this establishing an electric circuit resulting in the tabulation of the items on counters which register their results in printing on spooled paper somewhat like a stock "ticker." There are 100 of these machines. After certain comparisons to prove accuracy, the schedules are permanently preserved in a great iron safe in the census bureau. As the card does not contain the name of the persons for whom it stands, all personal identity is eliminated from the cards. All danger of misuse of such information disappears. Severe penalties are provided in case any employee discloses census information to outsiders. The next step is the making of the maps and tables to accompany the analyses, and then, finally, the issue of the printed bulletins and reports. Before July 1, 1912, the work must be over and the thirteenth census gone to join its scientific ancestors.

Masterpiece of Glass Work

In the British museum, in London, on exhibition, is the Portland vase, the masterpiece of ancient glasswork. A chance discovery led to the rescue of this magnificent urn from the grave, where it had lain for hundreds of years, hidden and unknown. The vase was found early in the seventeenth century by some laborers, who, digging on a hillock in the neighborhood of Rome, broke into a small vault.

On further examination it revealed a suite of three sepulchral chambers. In the largest room they found a finely sculptured sarcophagus, which contained the beautiful vase. It was full of ashes, but it bore no inscription as to the remains it held, nor has the mystery ever been solved which shrouds its origin.

The vase was deposited in the Barberini palace, where it remained until 1770, when the representative of the Barberini family, a Roman princess, was forced to part with it to pay her gambling debts. The vase changed hands twice, then it was disposed of to the duchess of Portland, but with such secrecy that her own family was not aware of the transaction until after her death.

At the sale of the duchess of Portland's collection it was purchased by her son, the third duke of Portland, for the sum of \$5,145, and it was deposited in the museum by his successor. The vase was wantonly smashed in pieces by a drunken visitor, but the fragments were, however, joined together, but the bottom, with its mysterious figure in Phrygian cap, was not replaced.

The material of this vase was long almost

as great a puzzle as the story it illustrates. Brevail refers to it as "the famous vase of chaledony;" Misson calls it an agate; Bartoli a sardonyx; while Caylus and others correctly decided that it was made of glass. The blue body was first formed, and while still red hot, coated over as far as the bas reliefs were intended to reach with semopaque white glass, the delicate figure being afterwards cut down to the blue ground in the same manner as with real cameos.

"No Openings Nowheres"

She is fortunate in having girl chums who draw roses from their friends now and then. "The other afternoon one of her rosy friends pinned a bright red one on her and she sallied forth into the street to make other women envious. She had not gone far when she felt a tug at the shoulder and turned to see a strange woman.

"Where'd you git that rose?" asked the stranger covetously.

"A friend of mine gave it to me," was the answer, produced with some chill.

"A friend of yours? In a store?"

"No, not in a store."

"Well, hadn't there no openings nowheres?"

"Not that I know of."

"Humph! Just my luck. I'm just crazy for a rose, and when I saw you I just knowed there was a fall opening somewhere."

Built Bath for Mine Mules

Colliery Proprietor's Scheme Was Appreciated by the Animals and Prolonged Life and Vigor.

"Some time ago the proprietor of a colliery at Plains, Pa., which is known as the Henry, built a big bath tub for the mules in the company's mines. I can't say that this was done altogether from an altruistic motive. The owners, after consulting with

veterinarians were convinced that a daily bath would prolong the life and the vigor of the mules which they used in the mines. At any rate, they built a big bath about 40 feet long and something like four feet deep, near the entrance to the stables. The mules are pretty tired, as you can imagine, at the end of a day's work. But you should see them race from

the mine entrance to the bath tub. You would think they had been out on pasture for six months, from the speed they show as they gallop down to the stable entrance. They clamber over each other in their efforts to get into the water.

"I'll venture to say that a horse would make a break for the stable and the stall to get the second meal of the day, if worked as hard as one of those mules, and would pass by the bath. But not so with those mules. Hungry as they must be, they rush

into the bath. Some of the animals are so reluctant to leave the water that the stablemen have to drive them out. One old mule that has drawn a car for years, absolutely declines to leave the pool inside of ten minutes.

"Directly over the bath runs a perforated pipe. When the stablemen think the mules have been in the water long enough, the water is run through this pipe, and the four-legged bathers get a fine shower bath. One of the foremen recently told me that some of the animals will actually point

to the shower pipe with their noses in order to call the attention of the stablemen to their desire for a shower bath. One evening the stablemen were in somewhat of a hurry and tried to get the mules out of the water without the shower. One animal, more determined than the rest, refused to be driven out, and the water was turned on to oblige that particular mule. This saved time, as the mule is a pretty difficult object even for a dozen men to handle, especially in the water."

Washington Post.

Dress Up-to-Date.

HOW TO BUY LINEN VERY CHIC WALKING COSTUME

Best, like most things, is not cheapest.

Working Knowledge of Kinds and Prices Essential to Woman Who Would Make Best of Her Outlay.

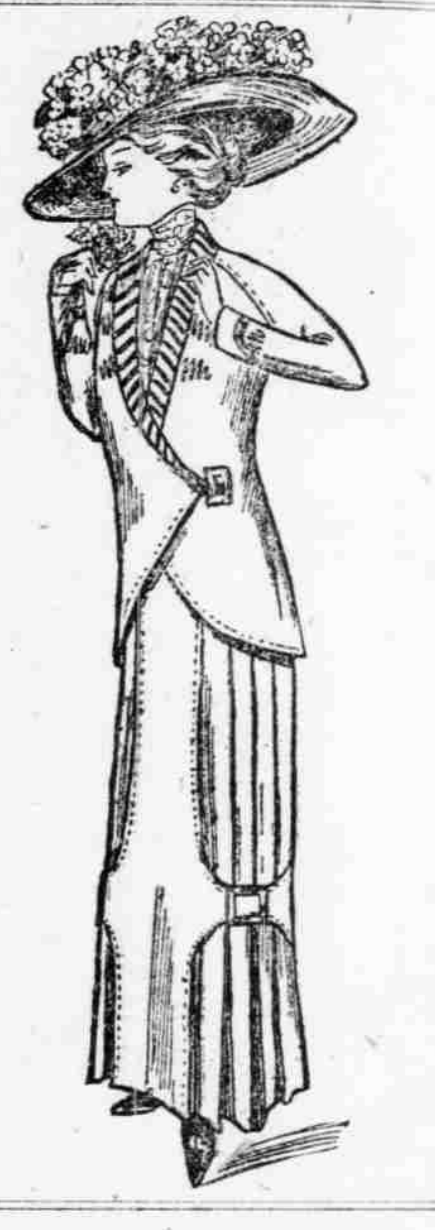
There are few women, of whatever age or condition, who do not feel pleasure in the sight of a goodly store of lustrous damask, and to acquire such a store, to use herself and then to dower her daughters, is one of the dear objects of all mothers' hearts.

Ireland is the great home of linen manufacture. Indeed, it is said a certain firm in Belfast is the only one in the world still turning out genuine grass-bleached damasks. Irish linen is the most expensive at first cost, but is probably the most inexpensive in the long run, as there is practically no wear out to the splendid Irish cloth. It comes back from the laundering (if properly done) more glossy and beautiful with each washing. The prices of tablecloths of Irish linen range from three dollars up, depending first upon the fineness and then upon the size of the cloth.

French, German and Scotch linens follow after the Irish in order. French linens are very fine and have an exquisite finish. German and Scotch linen is said to be bleached by chemicals, which probably affects its wearing qualities. On this account many housekeepers prefer to buy their cheaper linens unbleached and bleach them at home. These cloths wear well, and it is an indisputable economy to use cheaper linens every day, especially when there are children, so as to save the finer cloths and napkins.

Pattern cloths for round tables are made in beautiful designs, with a round border to suit the shape of the table. It should be remembered that the quality of damask does not depend upon the weight of the thread, but rather upon the fineness of the weaving. Accordingly, a loosely woven fabric is to be avoided. It will not only wear so well, but will never look as well as those where the threads are smooth and compact.

Most of the economy of table linens depends upon the care that is given it. If stains are allowed to go untreated, and thin places undressed, spots and holes will put an end to its usefulness. Most stains in table linens are quite easily removed by pouring boiling water through them. Rust stains will yield to applications of salt and lemon juice, and most others to javelle water, while a few minutes' attention each week will serve to strengthen the worn parts of old clothes.



side taken over to left in a point where it is fastened by a buckle. Black and white striped silk forms the long roll collar; Russian braid is arranged simply on the fronts; the cuffs are trimmed to match.

Hat of chip to match trimmed with masses of flowers.

Materials required: Seven yards cloth 48 inches wide, one-half yard silk, one-half dozen yards Russian braid, three buckles, four and one-half yards silk for lining coat.

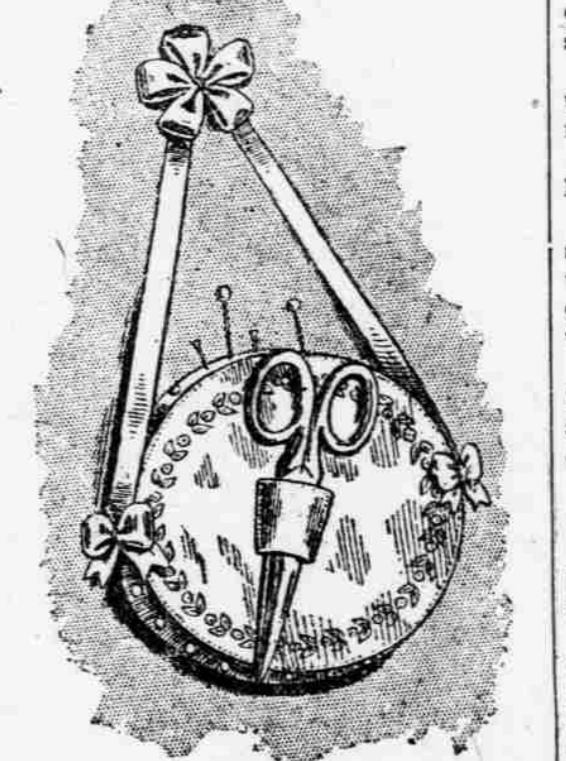
For Paper Patterns. Get a large Japanese lantern, hang it in the sewing room or any other convenient place and use it to hold light paper patterns. A lantern is durable and will hold a great many patterns.

BOTH PRETTY AND USEFUL

Scissors-Holder and Pincushion That Can Easily Be Made by Any Woman.

An ornamental and useful little article for hanging upon the wall by the side of the dressing table is shown in the accompanying sketch. In the shape of a scissors-holder and pincushion.

It is made of two circular pieces of cardboard smoothly covered with silk.



Between these two pieces a layer of cotton wool is placed, and the sides then bound together with silk ribbon. Prior to covering the cardboard, how-

ever, the little floral design, suggested in the sketch, should be worked upon its place.

The pins are inserted in the edge of the cushion in the manner illustrated, and there is a loop of ribbon with a rosette bow at the top attached to either side, by which the cushion may be suspended from a nail in the wall.

Enter the Beauty Spot. It is coming, they say. No longer will its fascinations be confined to fancy dress balls and the like.

It is not the artificial-looking bit of color plaster which is about to descend upon us.

It is the genuine beauty spot, the tiny brown mole, which is proudest its innings for next winter.

If you haven't one, and few people have, in the right place, paint it there. Several actresses have already done so, placing the tiny blemish where it will best enhance the charms of a pair of beautiful eyes, a faultless curve of the cheek or a lovely mouth.

It is surprising the effect which this innocent little bit of make-up, if artistically performed, has in bringing out good points of the face.

Cracks in Furniture. Cracks in furniture can be filled in with beeswax so that the marks will scarcely show at all.

First of all, slightly soften the beeswax until it becomes like putty, then press it firmly and neatly into the cracks and smooth the surface over with a thin knife. Next sandpaper the wood surrounding the crack and work some of the dust into the beeswax.

This gives the work a finished look, and when it is varnished the cracks will have disappeared.

The New Bolero Hat. There is a new bolero urban which will probably prove popular for morning wear. It is made of felt, with a closely turned-up round brim that rises to the height of the crown. Between this brim and the crown a band of velvet is inserted, though only a rim of it is seen. At the left side of the front is a four-winged velvet bow. The brims of such boleros are an even four inches deep, but their circular form is varied by drapings of ribbon or of feathers.

Sharp or softly dented brims are to be observed on every hand.—Harper's Bazar.

To Make Gloves Last. To prolong the wear of cotton or silk gloves place a small piece of cotton wool in the tips of each finger and thumb. This will prevent the nails from rubbing them into holes so soon.

SMART EFFECTS IN TIES

Persian Chiffon and Satin Ribbon Can Be Made to Produce Stunning Effects.

One of the smartest effects is made by cutting a nine-inch square of Persian chiffon, to which is attached satin ribbon an inch and a half wide. The ribbon is sewed to the right side of chiffon a half inch from the edge, using a machine for greater security. The corners are mitred to form a square.

Each quarter of this square is then put into diagonal fine side plaits meeting at the center of square. This is easily managed by folding the square over in one direction, and then doubling in the opposite direction. The small square thus formed is plaited from the center out.

When the plaits are laid the square is caught at the central point and sewed to the back of a small four or six looped bow of satin ribbon to match border. The ends fall in graceful points.

Equally new but scarcely so at-