



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

TEDDY'S SENTINEL.
Last night I woke up in the dark,
All shivering in my bed,
For fear a giant would come in
And roar, "I want you, Ted!"

My sword was in the nursery,
My shield and helmet, too,
And, all defenseless as I was,
I'd die, what could I do?

But all at once I sat right up,
As happy as a lark,
Because way down in our front yard
I heard old Rover bark.

And then I knew that I was safe—
The giant 'd never dare
To even touch our picket fence,
With Rover watching there!

NAPKIN RING IS HOME-MADE

Attractive and Pretty Little Souvenir
That Any Young Lady Can
Make for Friends.

A very pretty napkin ring can be made from extremely simple materials, all of which are to be found in any household.

To make the ring you need a round piece of wood a few inches long, around which the ring is to be worked. A piece of curtain pole will fill the purpose admirably. A round bottle will do very well.

Now cut several strips of thin cardboard about two inches wide. These are to be pasted one over the other, in order to make a solid, stiff foundation for the ring.

Wherever the cardboard overlaps it must be shaved thin, so that, when glued together, the points will be perfectly smooth. Figure 1 shows just how this is to be done.

Each strip of pasteboard should be long enough to overlap about one-fourth of an inch. After the strips have all been glued together fasten the whole thing somewhere where it will be held tightly, until it is perfectly dry.

After this cut the ends of the pasteboard perfectly smooth with a very sharp knife. Figure 2 shows this operation.

The next step is to make the raised rims for the ring. This is done by pasting narrow strips of paper one-fourth of an inch wide on top of each other, in the same manner as the pasteboard strips were pasted.

After these strips are solid, they are to be covered with a narrow strip of gayly colored calico, as shown in Figure 3.

The rest of the napkin ring can be covered with a pretty colored paper or with some other pattern of calico. Gold paper makes a pretty covering. Another very attractive covering can be made from flowered crepe paper.

The inside of the napkin ring must be lined with smooth materials. A



Home-Made Napkin Rings.

brown glazed paper is the best. Figure 4 shows the best way to insert the lining with the help of the index and third fingers.

Figure 5 shows the ring complete.

Tumbler Through a Table.

Place the spectators at some little distance on a level on the opposite side of the table to where you sit, having spread unperceived a handkerchief across your knees. Take a drinking glass—a tumbler with no stem is preferable—and, covering it with paper, mold the covering as nearly as possible to the shape of the glass. While uttering some cabalistic phrases drop the glass into your handkerchief unobserved, and as the paper retains the shape there is no difficulty in making the lookers on believe the tumbler to be still beneath it. Passing the glass in the left hand beneath the table, you now crush the paper down with your right, when the glass will appear to have been sent through the table. If a cloth is over the table the trick can be more easily performed.

Little Pitchers.

Little Jack one day undertook to entertain a caller of his big sister until she came downstairs.

"Why, Mr. Carson, it isn't so at all. You're just as white as I am, and not one bit black."

"Black, my boy; what made you think me a colored man?"

"Why, I heard Sister Sue say you wouldn't even buy her a soda, you was so awful niggardly."

The Right Kind of a Mother.

Little Mary was inclined to be so stout that the doctor and her mother, greatly to the child's distress, forbade her to eat sugar and candy, of which she was fond.

One day at the circus Mary stood lost in admiration of the fat boy.

"Mamma," she finally said, "what a kind mother that boy must have had."

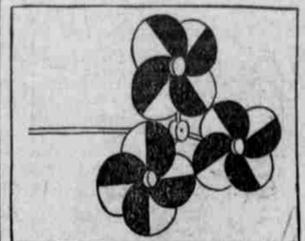


O, dear
boo-hoo
What shall I do.
I cannot choose
between the two!
A Peach or Pear,
well I declare.
I'll have to
eat them both
I swear!

PINWHEEL IS QUITE UNIQUE

It Revolves Both Ways at Once and Produces Most Bewildering Effect in Colors.

Even the simple pinwheel has been modernized by an Ohio man. He has contrived an arrangement whereby the wheels themselves and the group of them revolve in opposite directions at the same time, producing a bewildering effect of motion and color. This novel toy consists of three pinwheels mounted on a three-armed head.



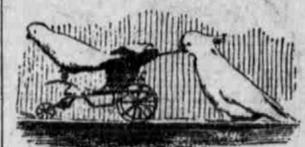
In Two Colors.

which is pivoted on a rod. Each disk of the pinwheels is made in two colors. As a child runs with one of these toys the disks of the pinwheels revolve as they do in the old-fashioned kind and the two colors mingle in a pleasing way. The puzzling part of the affair, however, is the action of the structure on which the pinwheels are mounted and which revolves in the opposite direction, making a puzzling picture. The principle, of course, is simple enough, and it is easy to make one of these toys at home, but to the juvenile mind the action of the device is wonderful.

SHOW HAS CAPTURED LONDON

American Circus Takes English Metropolis by Storm—Trained Cuckatoos a Feature.

The big American circus now in London has taken the town by storm and all the English weeklies have pictures galore of the freaks and animals. The trained animals especially seem to appeal to the British heart, and the trained birds are prime favorites.



Going Out With the "Pram."

ites. Here is a picture of a cuckatoo wheeling a perambulator in which reposes another bird of the same species. This has sent the juvenile portion of the metropolis wild with delight. The birds also fire off toy cannon, walk on a rolling ball and do other clever tricks.

How Acorns Work.

It is as good as a tonic to see the acorns now. After a winter spent in luxurious ease, they are learning what it is to earn their board and lodging. They have thrown off their caps, and with red faces and jackets split up every seam, are intently engaged in putting down taproots into the mellow earth, digging away for dear life. As a result of this fit of industry the woods will be and by be full of tiny oak trees—most of them, sad to relate, destined to be eaten up by grubs and fungi and such small deer. An oak just out of the cradle is a jaunty little fellow, with a fat, juicy stalk and the two chunky halves of the acorn, probably still in the shell, clinging to it like a lunch in a bag, for it is on the stock of starch stored in the meal of the nut that the plantlet subsists until it develops strength enough to make a living for itself.

THE ONLOOKER

by WILBUR D. NESEBIT

"I'm Ready When You Air"



I stood beside th' pastur' fence, an' looked out to th' road,
An', though they wa'n't a sprig o' green in anything that showed,
I sort o' sensed th' springtime—like you hear things far away,
Or like you see th' sunshine trimble up long 'fore it's day,
An' while I stood an' looked out at th' promise ever where
I sort o' whispered sof'-like: "Spring, I'm ready when you air!"

Th' south wind, it 'uz blowin', an' it flickered on my cheek
Ez if ez though it wanted mighty badly fer to speak;
I looked up at th' sky, too, an' I kind o' cocked my ears
To get th' bluebird's warble, like you do when it appears,
Wuz sompin' half-prophetic in th' fields all dead an' bare
Th' made me up an' chuckle: "Spring, I'm ready when you air!"

I knowed it wa'n't th' right time, ner I needn't look fer spring,
But wuz a look o' hopin' on th' face o' ever'thing—
Th' trees kep' noddin' knowin'-like to each an' over-one
Ez if ez though they's tellin' how th' sap 'uz due to run,
An, so I looked off yender whur th' sky 'uz clear an' fair
An' sez, half absent-minded: "Spring, I'm ready when you air!"

I don't hold much w' poets, ner w' all that kind o' truck,
But somepin' come an' teched me in my buzzum, an' it stuck,
I can't explain exackly—"tuz like waitin' fer th' hymn
In church a-Sunday mornin'—an' I pulled my ol' hat brim
Down on my forrud sof'ly, like I didn't hev a care,
An' spoke up all unthinkin': "Spring, I'm ready when you air!"

Traits of the Great.

Wagner would not use the wireless telegraph.

Mark Anthony, although a master of elocution, never recited "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night."

Nero did not care for the phonograph.

Christopher Columbus never went into vaudeville.

Longfellow did not make a musical comedy of "Hawatha."

George Washington seldom, if ever, attended a moving picture show.

The duke of Wellington would not use a fountain pen.

Louis XVI did not have a folding bed in the palace.

Catherine the Great did not wear shirt waists.

Confucius would not write for the Sunday papers.

Of Course Not.



"Hah!" sneers the petulant husband. "The way women dress nowadays is the limit of absurdity. Look at the figures they present—utterly out of all similitude to the human form. I tell you, you couldn't get the Venus de Milo into modern corsets and—things."
"I should say you couldn't," agrees the long-suffering wife. "The poor thing is made of marble."

Proof.

"You may argue all you like that it is an accepted rule of science that man evolved from the monkey, as Darwin claimed, but you can't convince me. Show me any instance of monkeys evolving from man. It's a poor rule, you know, that won't work both ways."

"But it does work both ways."

"Tut, tut!"

"It does. Often a woman makes a monkey of a man."

May Make One.

"I suppose, after eating this good dinner, you feel as if you hadn't an enemy in the world."
"I don't know; until I tip the waiter he at least will remain in a position of armed neutrality."

Richard Nesbit

PRODUCTIVE QUALITIES OF STANDARD-BRED CHICKENS

Farmer Is Concerned Chiefly With Table and Egg-Laying Capability of Poultry—Get Away From Dunghill Idea and Fancy Breeds.

(By JAMES DRYDEN.)

Poultry breeders have been telling us for years that the pure-bred poultry are the best layers, and this is echoed and re-echoed every day in the year by the poultry papers, and most of us have come to believe it. But has any one ever been able to demonstrate by careful experiments or tests that the pure-breds are better layers than the cross-breds or the ordinary farmyard fowl?

We are apt to tell the farmers every day that they know nothing about poultry; that they ought to study up. We tell about this system and that system, and special poultry farms, and tell them to go and do likewise. But he goes on in his own ignorance and produces \$600,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs a year while a certain egg farm produces \$6,000 and a certain "system" produces \$1,500 in one year on a vacant lot.

The best poultry keeper in the country is the farmer or the farmer's wife. I have been ashamed a hun-

duction and at the same time help the farmer to increase his profits, it seems to me that that is the way to begin. The country wants eggs and poultry, and we cannot get these by building on a foundation of feathers or fancy points. Let the foundation be of eggs and poultry meat. We can then build a superstructure with feather trimmings. If we want eggs let us first get a hen that lays, no matter what her color or shape. Let us study her external characters, and when we find that certain characters or points indicate the good layer, let us breed for those characters regardless of everything else. Then, after we have developed an egg type and have got a sufficiently large flock we may, if we wish, give some attention to feathers; but let us adhere strictly to the egg type and breed for eggs.

We will make slow improvement in breeding without an egg record for each hen in the flock. This record can be obtained only by the use of the trap nest, which is about the best thing we have yet discovered in the



Columbian Wyandotte Pullet.

dred times in my chicken career that we who were "educating the farmers" were raising sickly, constitutionally weak chickens, and then to go on to a farm and see running around the barnyard, without apparent attention or care, thrifty, robust, lively chickens. The farmer is the best poultryman in the country. We are the slaves of the dogma of the feather and the standard, and the farmer produces the eggs.

The way to develop the poultry industry one way—is to stop advocating pure-bred or standard-bred fowls for the farmer. The way for the farmer to increase his profits is to get away from the dunghill idea and to avoid fancy-bred fowls. He should decide on the type of fowl to breed and forget the names of the breeds. Let him decide, bearing in mind the conditions of his markets, whether he wants an egg type or a small fowl; a meat type, a large fowl; or a general-purpose or medium-sized fowl, and then purchase pure-bred males of the proper type and of good vigor, and grade up his flock. The way for the farmer to start in the poultry business is to buy a few cross-bred fowls, or eggs from cross-bred fowls from his neighbor, and then use pure-bred males to grade up his flock.

Feather is all right pure-bred fowls are all right, but the question is, shall the farmer make feathers and fancy points of primary or secondary importance. It is no use talking to the farmer about fancy points, or about standard or perfection, unless we can show him that there is some connection between them and productive qualities. He is not concerned about such things. He is concerned about supplying the market with poultry and eggs.

If we want to increase poultry pro-

duction business. It has opened our eyes and pointed out a clear line of distinction between the so-called standard-bred poultry and practical poultry.

Locating Henhouses.

Farmers who locate their poultry houses with the front toward the sunny side, who keep the fowls well supplied with extra scratch food, grit and balanced rations and protects them at all times from dampness and chills at night, will have no trouble to get a full egg basket, says a writer in an exchange. The soil should be of a light type, so the poultry can easily scratch and dust themselves in order to get rid of the mites and lice. It is necessary to drain off any water that may settle in hollows and later become foul. The henhouse should be protected from the north wind by the barn. I prefer the management of a henery by making winter and its surroundings as nearly like summer as possible.

Feeding Meat Bones.

If you have a lot of meat bones on hand and have no bone mill to grind them, put them in the stove and burn them till they can be broken easily with a hatchet and feed to the hens. They will be delighted with them and they will do in place of meat as well as being very healthy and take the place of charcoal.

Charcoal is Valuable.

Charcoal is valuable in the poultry yard, broken in small pieces and placed where the fowls can have ready access to it, or pulverized and mixed with soft food.

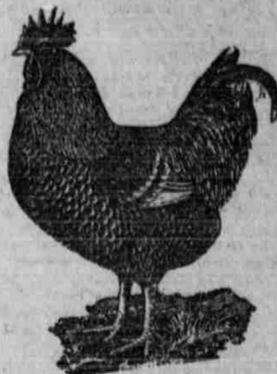
DOULTRY

RANKS AMONG HARDY BREEDS

One Great Danger in Breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks is the Tendency to Overfatten.

The Plymouth Rocks, especially the Barred variety, generally rank among the most hardy breeds. There is but one danger line in their keeping, and that is the tendency to overfatten. The Plymouth Rocks are more susceptible to this than any other American variety.

Close inbreeding is one of the curses of the henery. The market poultry-



Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

man, in order to have quick-growing and hardy stock, changes his male birds every year. The fancier can hardly do that, or he will lose the good results of his mating.

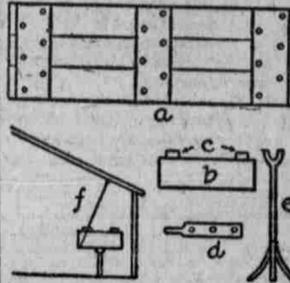
Yet the fancier, if he be a practical man, can so inbreed as not to be in danger. With all that, however, the less inbreeding done the better for the future generations.

Mongrels are a production of a variety of bloods, and it is more difficult to inbreed them to any serious extent. They will not show it so quickly as a thoroughbred, as the latter is bred more in line.

MAKING ROOST LOUSE-PROOF

New Jersey Man Gives Excellent Plan for Keeping Vermin From Chickens While Sleeping.

A fine roosting platform I have made as follows: Take 3-foot boards and fasten them together with 6-inch battens, a, then nail a 6-inch strip, d, on each end to receive poles, c, writes Warren Johnson of Cumberland county, N. J., in the Farm and Home. To support it take iron plate, e, and bolt to platform a little back of center. Have an upright iron standard, c, to bolt on to floor or cross sills,



Details for Roosting Platform.

with U-shaped notch in end to receive end of plate, d. Suspend from rafters by chains, f. This can be tilted back out of the way in daytime and is nearly louse-proof.

DOULTRY NOTES

Grit is a disease preventive. Overfat is a diseased condition. Unless grit is hard and sharp it is of little use.

Ordinarily it costs about one cent apiece to produce an egg.

The henhouse roof should be made absolutely tight before winter begins.

Correct feeding is one of the first steps towards profitable poultry keeping.

All hens that show evidences of poor condition should be examined for lice.

Nearly all diseases of poultry can be traced to filth. Clean off the drop boards frequently.

If disease and lice are both in the poultry house, it will pay to fumigate with burning sulphur.

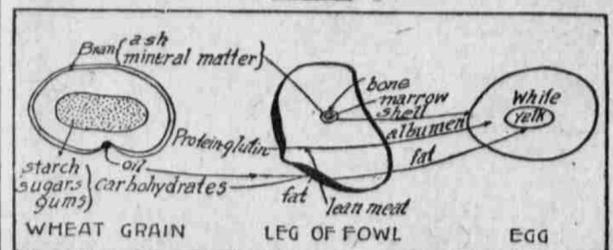
More people are keeping poultry and producing eggs than ever before yet the prices were never better than today.

Swollen eyes is usually due to roup, due to the fowls roosting in a damp house or one where there are cold draughts.

When fumigating, remove all of the fowls, make the room perfectly tight, and burn the sulphur with live coals or on a redhot shovel.

Remember that hatching chickens is not half the task. Raising them without loss is a far greater task. The greater part of success lies in sustaining the young life and making it develop into vigorous maturity.

CONSTITUENTS OF GOOD FOOD



The illustration shows the close connection between the constituents of the food and of the body. Mineral matter or ash is contained in the bran of wheat and goes to make up bone and shell. Protein is transformed largely into lean meat or the white of the eggs. Carbohydrates and fats supply heat and fat to the animal body.