



ACTS LIKE REAL BUTTERFLY

Bottle Filled With Effervescent Liquid Will Supply Interesting and Odd Amusement.

Procure a wide-mouthed bottle, closed by a hollow cork, in which is inserted the pipe of a tin or a glass funnel, and, with the help of sealing wax, make air and water tight all the crevices that might leak, both between funnel and cork and bottle.

Half fill the flask with water, and throw in the two well-known powders that are used to make seltzer water (tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda), which can be bought at drug stores ready for use. A lively effervescence is produced in the liquid, in consequence of the swift creation of carbonic acid gas, which tends to escape, in proportion to the violence of its formation, through the funnel. But if you have placed within his funnel two or three little balls of common cork,



The Automatic Butterfly.

the gas can only escape at intervals, one or other of the balls always returning, in virtue of the force of gravity, to seal the orifice of the funnel, until such time as the pressure of the escaping gases suffices once more to lift the ball. At such an instant part of the gas escapes, the pressure instantly diminishes, and another or the same ball falls into the aperture. These phenomena continue, and if you have painted the balls in different colors, that are thus abruptly dancing in the funnel, you will see a rather odd effect.

You can give a pretty effect if you cut colored tissue paper to represent the wings of a butterfly, which will now appear to flutter with considerable truth to nature, as though it were a real butterfly.—Magical Experiments.

HIS POSTSCRIPT A STUNNER

Disastrous End to Mother's Efforts to Keep Small Boy Engaged While Dressing.

It was Saturday, and Mrs. Cushman, having arrayed Bobby in his Sunday best, was endeavoring to keep him occupied while she dressed hurriedly, pending a visit to the photographer. "Write mother a letter on your celluloid tablets," she coaxed.

Bobby looked out of the window and across the street for inspiration—and found it. His fingers moved briskly, and in less than three minutes he was displaying his letter and pressing it upon his mother's attention.

"Dear mother," she read. "The boys across the street in the Lothrop's yard are playing a new game. I should like to see it. May I go?"

"Your affectionate son, Bob." "That is rather short, Bobby," she said, still coaxing him, with a glance at the clock. "You go back to your room and write mother a little postscript."

Bobby departed joyously, but when the last refractory hook had yielded and his mother drawing on her gloves, hurried to his room, it was empty.

On Bobby's desk lay the letter with the desired addition: "P. S. I have went." Bob.

BROWN "MAKES" HIS ADDRESS

Important Personage, at End of Program, Fills His Stunt in Startling Manner.

A man named Brown was invited to speak at a town meeting, and when he seated himself on the platform and looked over the program he discovered that his name was the last one. Considering himself somewhat of an important personage, this fact made Mr. Brown exceedingly angry, and during the entire meeting he sat and thought over the insult.

The speakers during the evening were unusually stupid and by the time Mr. Brown's turn came the audience was paying scant attention.

The master of ceremonies finally stood up to introduce the last speaker, saying as he did so, "Ladies and gentlemen, my esteemed friend, Mr. Brown, will now favor us with his address."

"Certainly," said Mr. Brown, springing to his feet, his face purple with indignation. "My address is Claremont street, Seattle, Washington. Now, good night, I'm going home!"

The Onlookers.

Teacher—Suppose five of my boys went out to skate and they had only three pairs of skates, how many boys would have to look on?

Tommy—The two that got the worst of the fight.

FATHER GOOSE'S SAVINGS.



Why did Dr. Foster go to Gloucester in a shower of rain? And step in a puddle up to the middle. When he could have gone there by train.

FEATHERED TRIBE IN PLAY

Whole Bird Family May Be Represented in Game Played by Boys and Girls.

A playground or a picnic woods is an especially good place for this game. One of the players is chosen as "mother bird" and two other players are selected for "hawks." The other players are given the names of several feathered creatures. Five or six may be called sparrows, two or three robins, a few might be known as bluebirds, while still another group might take the name of another bird, such as oriole.

As soon as the birds are named by their mother they move their arms up and down, to imitate a flying motion, as they fly to the "forest," which is one corner of the play space set apart for the game.

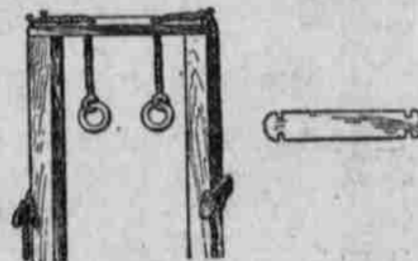
The "mother" flies to the "nest," which is the corner diagonally opposite to the "forest." Each of the hawks flies to one of the two other corners, for each hawk has his own nest. The mother bird calls: "It is time the orioles were tucked in bed." The orioles then fly from the forest to the nest, trying to avoid being caught by either of the hawks, which chase them.

When a bird is captured by a hawk it is taken to the hawk's nest. The birds, once reaching the mother's nest in safety, cannot be caught by the hawks unless they accidentally go outside the boundary of their home. The mother bird calls for all of the birds, just as she did for the orioles, and the hawks continue their efforts to capture them. At the end of the first game two of the captured players become hawks for the next game and a new mother bird is chosen.

TURNING RINGS AND SWING

Combination Trapeze so Arranged That Both Large and Small Boys May Have Pleasure.

This trapeze with rings for the large boys and a swing for the smaller ones, can be made on the same standards, says a writer in Popular Mechanics. Instead of the usual two short



Rings and Swing.

ropes, tied and bolted through the top cross timber, bore two holes large enough for the ropes to pass through easily. Pass the rope along the crosspiece and down the post and tie it to cleats nailed at the height that can be easily reached.

At the ends of the crosspiece drive two nails, allowing them to project one or two inches. This will keep the rope from slipping off when the rings and swing are raised and lowered. All sharp edges should be sandpapered to prevent the rope from being cut. A board with notches cut in the ends will make a good swing-board which can be removed instantly.

RATHER HAVE WHOLE HALF

Story Illustrating Difference Between Common Sense and Mathematics—More Juice.

The difference between common sense and mathematics was illustrated in a remark which was made in a school one day.

It was the mental arithmetic class. The master asked Smith, "Which would you rather have, half an apple or eight-sixteenths of an apple?"

"Wouldn't make any difference," said Smith.

"Why not?"

"Eight-sixteenths and one-half are the same."

At this reply Jones, who was sitting near, sniffed scornfully. The master heard him.

"Well, Jones," said he, "don't you agree with Smith?"

"No, sir," said Jones; "I'd much sooner have one-half an apple."

"And why, please?"

"More juice. Cut up half an apple into eight sixteenths, and you'd lose half the juice doing it!"

What He Would Have.

Teacher—Tommy, if you ate three apples and I gave you two pears, what would you have?

Tommy (promptly)—A fierce pain.

THANK GIVING RECOLLECTIONS



When the winds of bleak November
Down the chimney moan and sigh,
Stirring into life each ember
Till the flames roar fierce and high
Then my thoughts revert to boyhood,
When Thanksgiving Day drew nigh.

In the flames I see the farmhouse,
And the woodland brown and serene
Where the sportsman's rifle echoed
As that day of days drew near.
Scenes which ever shall be cherished
In the burning logs appear.

I can see the deep old cellar
Where the apple bins, piled high,
Overshadowed heaps of pumpkins
Golden as the sunset sky,
And the casks of new fall cider
Stood along the wall close by.

As the old-time scenes are fading
While the fire slowly dies,
Visions of a groaning table
Are presented to my eyes,
And I almost scent the fragrance
Of the mince and pumpkin pies.



KEEPING THE FEAST

TRUE MEANING OF LESSON OF THANKSGIVING.

Should Be Time of Rejoicing for All, Those Who Have Abundance Sharing With Their Less Fortunate Brethren.

The sober joyfulness of the first New England Thanksgiving did not exhaust itself in a single day. Governor Bradford after the first scanty harvest made deliberate provision for three days' feasting and rejoicing, during which the infant colony entertained more than its own number of visiting Indians. It is true that these guests contributed venison for the feast, as they had earlier contributed corn for the use of the colony, but the heart of the feast was in the hospitality which made them welcome.

It would be hard to imagine a greater contrast than that which must have existed between the sober garb and quiet manners of the Pilgrims, schooled in persecution and privation, and the fanatic dress and unrestrained impulses of Massachusetts and his people. The Indian could be dignified enough upon occasion, but his uncareful self-indulgence even more than the colonists' hospitable unbending was the sign of an unusual confidence. That mutual confidence and good understanding, to the continuance of which these days of thanksgiving and feasting evidently contributed not a little, procured those necessary years of peace and security which enabled the weakness of the Pilgrim colony to harden into strength.

We call Thanksgiving day especially a home festival, and its associations are most delightful in family reunions and home pleasures. Yet the precedent of Plymouth hospitality has never been and never ought to be neglected. It is a time when those who are blessed with home joys take pleasure in sharing them with the homeless. Families enlarge themselves to include not only the scattered next of kin, but those also who are far from their own home circle. A touch of the blessed spirit of home joy and mutual helpfulness stretches beyond the limits of the family to include those for whom the day would otherwise be lonelier than other days for privation of home companionships.

This gracious hospitality of the Thanksgiving season brings home memories to many guests. It ought to have its teachings for many others—young men and women in our towns who dream of homes yet to be earned or realized—in keeping them in touch with the true home spirit. There is no selfishness in true home love. It is not merely as a refuge for our-

selves that we build the walls and lay the hearth and kindle the fire and spread the table. To gain a home and make it beautiful is the dream of many of these homeless ones. To make home ministrant and hospitable and so to crown it with a higher beauty ought to be the suggestion of the happy feasting and fellowship of Thanksgiving.

The community was the host in that first Plymouth festival, yet the community divided into families. As they kept the feast in the large family groups into which the necessity of house building and defense had up to this time divided them, did any of them think, we wonder, of the law of the passover established for other exiles and pilgrims so many centuries before: "And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls?"

As a community we are today much further from absolute want and peril of starvation than the Pilgrims were when they began the custom of the yearly feast of thanksgiving. Yet there are many of our people who, if they keep the feast, must keep it in the midst of poverty and peril of want. In the midst of greater want and peril the forefathers invited strangers to the feast, providing what they could. They were wholly free from that false pride, so common nowadays, which thinks most of appearances and is ashamed to offer hospitality unless it is possible, also, to make a show of wealth. Out of what they had the fathers gave God thanks and entertained the strangers at their gates. The other spirit of false pride and shame robs both guest and host of the best joy of the Thanksgiving time—the joy of common faith in the Giver of all good, and of cordial welcome which has nothing to conceal and nothing to assert.

PROOF POSITIVE



Chick—It looks to me as if I were an orphan.

COMMON INSECT PESTS OF WISCONSIN FRUITS

Plum Gouger Is Closely Related to Curculio, but Its Work Is More Serious to Trees—Remedies and Treatment.

(By J. G. MOORE, Wisconsin University, Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The codling moth and the apple curculio injure or destroy three-fourths or \$250,000 worth of the apple crop in Wisconsin each year. The plum curculio and plum gouger "sting" one-half of the plum crop and in years of only a partial crop, scarcely any fruit escapes their depredations. The San Jose, Putnam and European fruit scales are gaining a foothold in this state, and unless given immediate attention will soon become as destructive to Wisconsin fruits as they are in other states. Add to these depredations the combined injury of a multitude of lesser insect pests and the toll collected from Wisconsin farmers annually by our insect enemies is at the lowest estimate \$1,000,000.

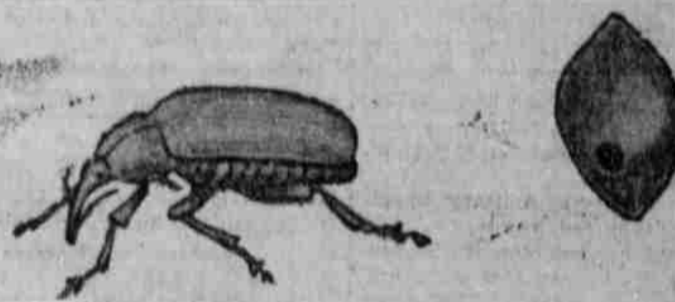
This is a large sum to pay for neglect, yet such is practically the case, for if growers were able to identify the pests and apply suitable remedies the greater part of this loss could be avoided. Unfortunately, a majority of those who do not follow fruit growing as a business are unfamiliar with the various insects, and for that reason the damage is often done before the presence of the pest is known. The plum gouger is closely related

to two pronounced humps on its wing covers which are not to be found on the gouger.

Like the curculio the gouger spends the winter in the adult stage. Early in the spring, the adult feeds on the buds and leaves. One of the greatest injuries is caused by the adult beetle during the flowering period. It cuts a hole through the calyx of the flower and then eats the ovule which would ultimately become the fruit. The flower then withers and dies, and in this way the insect destroys a great many fruits.

Its second injury as previously stated resembles that of the curculio though in detail it is somewhat different. The adult eats a hole through the skin of the newly set plum and deposits her eggs. As soon as the larva hatches, it immediately begins to burrow towards the pit. When the pit is reached it eats its way through into the interior and then feeds on the seed until it has fully developed. It next cuts a circular hole in the pit through which the adult is to emerge and then pupates, coming out of the fruit later as an adult beetle.

A great many more incisions are made in the fruit than are required for the egg. Later on in the season



Plum Gouger.

to the plum curculio. Its work is much like that of the curculio, but it also inflicts additional injury, and for this reason is often considered a more serious pest than the latter.

The plum gouger is also a snout beetle, but differs quite materially in its distinguishing characters. It is a lighter brown than the curculio and considerably larger. The curculio has

these exude a sort of gum and render the plums unsalable. Unlike the plums infested with the curculio, those containing gougers remain on the tree until the remainder of the fruits are ripe, frequently ripening a short time before the uninjured ones.

The remedies and treatment given for the plum curculio apply equally as well to the gouger.

PACK APPLES FOR MARKET

Use of Barrel Has Many Advantages—Eliminates Shortage Claims as Receipts Are Practically Inaccessible.

(By L. HESS.)

In the packing and shipping of apples, the use of the barrel has many advantages. A very important thing to consider is the fact that shippers in the far west get more money for their apples, because they wrap the fruit in paper. If shippers in the central and middle states would take the same pains with the packing, then use barrels to ship in, the apples would reach the market in better condition than those sent from greater distances. The cost of handling and the freight are also important factors, and influence the profits.

Some shippers perforate their apple barrels so that the air will circulate freely through the apples, which they

think adds to their keeping qualities. Other apple growers say that if the apples are packed in good, solid barrels, and shipped in ventilated cars, that the fruit will reach the market in perfect condition.

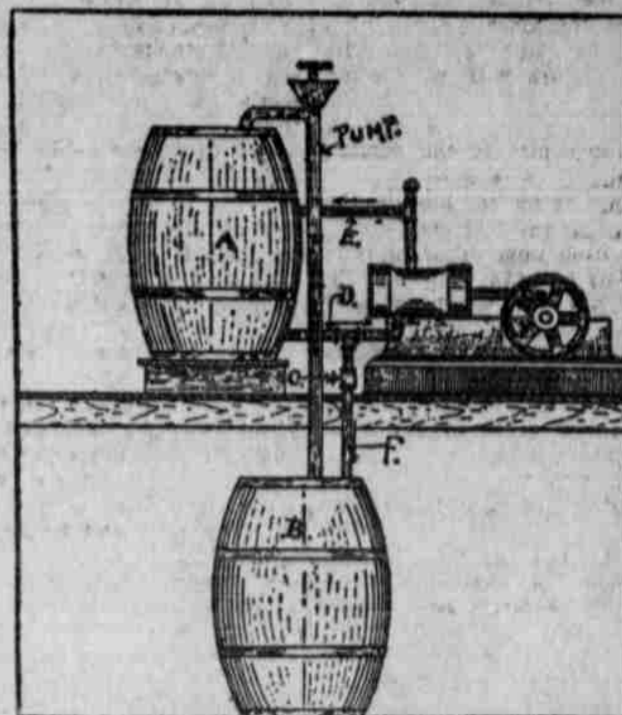
Apples shipped in barrels are protected from dirt and dust far better than if packed otherwise. From a healthful standpoint also, the apples are less liable to become affected by impurities if packed in barrels than if they are exposed through crate slats.

Furthermore, in packing apples in barrels the shipper does not have to contend with shortage claims, since the barrel is the only package that is practically inaccessible. Barrels are more easily handled, and at the same time will hold more fruit than any other packages used in the packing of apples.

Freak Rose Tree.

Elsinore, Riverside county, Cal., is said to have a rose bush fifteen years old which has always borne white roses until this year when the color is of a bright pink.

KEEP ENGINE FROM FREEZING



As many water jackets and pipes have burst by freezing, during the past few months, possibly the method adopted, and herewith illustrated will be of interest, says the Northwestern Agriculturist. The method has been tried by several farmers, and found entirely satisfactory. As shown, two barrels, or large sized kegs are used; one is placed in the usual manner, near the engine, and the second one, placed under the floor below the frost line. The water from barrel A enters the water jacket through pipe D, circulates around the jacket, and as soon as it is warmed, it again enters the barrel, through pipe E in the usual manner. When through using the engine, the water is allowed to drain into barrel B through pipe F by opening the globe valve C. A few strokes

of the pump will again put the water in barrel A when you wish to use the engine again. Some have a small pump connected to the engine, which is used for elevating the water to barrel A. This method is not expensive, and the connection can be made by almost any handy man. An elbow and a short piece of pipe is placed on the inner end of pipe D, that comes down close to the bottom of barrel A, or the pipe may enter from the bottom. This drains all the water out, and your barrel will not freeze.

Value of Cantaloups Lands.

Cantaloupe land in the Arkansas valley, Colorado, is now worth from \$52.50 to \$53 per acre, and growers find that they can make good profit even on this high-priced soil.