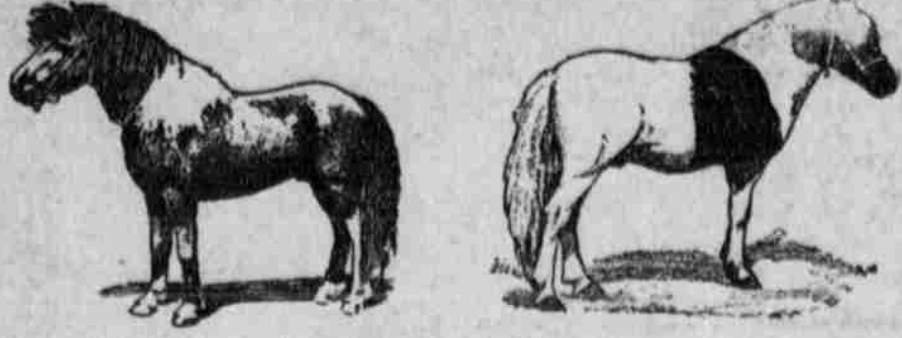


BREEDING SHETLAND PONY FOR CHILDREN'S PLEASURE

Little Animal is Most Docile of Equine Tribe, and Seemingly Most Sagacious—Where They Originally Came From.



Children's Pets.

George W. Goodacre, a prominent figure on the Potomac Speedway, has introduced into the District of Columbia a new industry.

Mr. Goodacre proposes to devote much of his time in the future to the breeding of Shetland ponies, and has recently imported 12 head of beautiful animals which he has located on his estate in the vicinity of Brightwood. Since their arrival these ponies have excited much admiration on account of their gentleness and intelligence.

With one or two exceptions, the ponies are of the tiny kind, as the illustration shows; in fact, they are so small that the major portion of them could pass between the legs of a man of average size without the ruffle of a hair. The lord of the harem is a perfectly made tiny specimen of the Shetland tribe called Billie, black in color, and he can do almost anything he is called upon to do except talk and pay taxes.

The cutest in the band is a tiny symposium of horseflesh called Dr. Chase Jr., so named because he resembles the Doctor in color, being a golden sorrel, and again because his markings are similar to those worn by the great Speedway trotter. All of the ponies except two are of the popular color, being either white and black or bay and white.

The fashion in ponies runs strongly toward the extremely small ones. They bring fabulous prices when of right size and color in all large cities in this country, not only on account of their oddity, but because the size desired is hard to produce. The primitive home of the Shetland is in the islands which lie off the extreme northern coast of Scotland. Bleak and desolate are these islands, even in the midst of summer. The grass is sparse and not over-nutritious. It is in winter, however, that the sagacity and endurance of the Shetland is put to the test. He is compelled to dig through the snow for the forage he gets, or, maybe, if the snow is too deep for him to reach the ground, he lives on twigs and seaweed.

In the case of the Shetland pony, it is truly a survival of the fittest. The

ponies are kept by their breeders in droves, and, when in the spring they wander to the water's edge to get a taste of seaweed to supplement their rations, scores of them perish as the treacherous tides frequently catch them unawares and the weakest are carried out into the ocean.

The oft-asked question: From whence did the Shetlands come? has been answered in different ways. The commonly accepted explanation is that they were taken to the islands from the mainland many centuries ago; that they were originally a horse, instead of a pony, and that the hardships they have been compelled to endure have diminished their size. This belief is fortified by the fact that when the Shetland is generously fed he increases in size and bulk, and this fact also has brought disaster to a number of breeders in this country.

Whatever fashion demands, breeders must supply or go out of business. A pony that is not much taller than a great Dane will bring \$100 more in the market than one that measures six inches higher. Rich fathers and rich mothers seek the tiny ones for their children, and they do not stand on the matter of price when they find what they are seeking. The Shetland is the most docile of the equine tribe, and, seemingly, the most sagacious. Doubtless, his environments have sharpened his instincts to a remarkable degree. In blood he is the plebeian of the plebeians, as we moderns count horseflesh, for his breeding is only one degree higher than that of the ox or the ass; that is, the true Shetland.

The most remarkable breed of pony known is the Canadian French pony, his ancestors having been brought over from France by the French colonists. He evidently has good blood in his veins, and may have descended from the Spanish palfrey, as he paces and trots, is a horse of high spirit, and of considerable speed. The noted Hal family, the Pilot Jr. family, the Copperbottoms, and some of the other racing families in the United States sprang from the loins of French-Canadian ponies.

alike, and if well managed, neither loses its luster by the change of the air, nor the age of the wood to which it is applied.

There is another tree from which a liquor is obtained that differs but little from the varnish. Another is termed the tallow tree. This is as large as a high cherry tree; the leaves are of a lively red, and the shape of a heart; fruit is contained in the rind, which when ripe, opens in the middle like a chestnut; it consists of white kernels of the size of hazelnut, whose pulp has the property of tallow and of which candles are made.

The white wax tree is no less extraordinary. It is not so tall as the tallow tree; it has large leaves and a whiter bark. A small kind of worm fixes itself to the leaves and forms a sort of comb much smaller than a honeycomb, the wax of which is very hard and shining, and of far greater value than the common beeswax.

They have in china most kinds of weeds that are to be found in Europe, and several others, among which is tse-tan, or rosewood, which, if of a reddish black, and full of fine veins that seem painted. This wood is fit for the finest sort of joiners' work.

Seed for Pastures.

Best seed mixtures for permanent pastures are determined by the nature of the soil and climate—more probably by soil than by climate. In some localities it is not easy to secure any other permanent pasture than that indigenous to the country or than some introduced grass which comes to be the prevailing grass. Of the former class is buffalo grass, in localities where it is quite at home on the range. Of the latter class is Kentucky blue, which has come to be the prevailing grass over all the forest area in the northern and northwestern states.

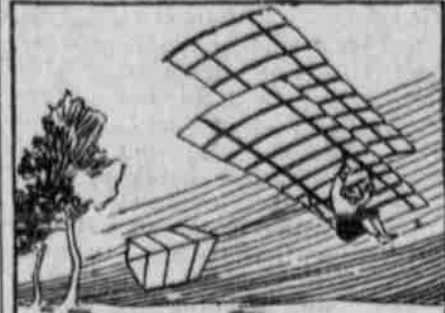
Clean Dairy Cows.

Before milking the cows should be gone over with a brush and all particles of dirt removed. This need not take more than 30 seconds per cow. The cow's udder comes in contact with the floor and cannot be cleaned simply brushing. It is very important that the udder should be washed with a damp sponge or cloth, and this may take 30 seconds more. The sponging will be doubly effective if the long hairs around the teats and lower part of the udder are cut short.

LIVED TO SEE HIS IDEA GO

Octave Chanute, Father of Aviation, Who Died in Chicago, Invented the Glider Years Ago.

Chicago.—In the recent death of Octave Chanute, Chicago mourns the loss of the first heavier-than-air birdman, known as the "Father of Aviation." Chanute perfected and flew in a glider, which was practically the same machine as the present biplane without an engine. Chanute is credited with being the originator of the



OCTAVE CHANUTE

heavier-than-air craft, which have now brought fame to scores of birdmen. Chanute was a native of France.

In 1882, as vice-president of the American Association of Engineers in convention in St. Louis, he suggested that the development of the gasoline engine, which had then just been discovered, would make it possible for man to fly. Fellow engineers told him it was undignified and unprofessional for an officer of an engineers' association to make such a prediction. But he lived to see his prophecy fulfilled while he sat in his garden outside of Paris and the Frenchmen flew over his head to do him honor.

Chanute was born in Paris, February 18, 1832, and came to America with his parents in 1838. He was a civil engineer on many railroads, and had been an officer or honorary member of the British Institute of Civil Engineers, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers and Western Society of Civil Engineers.

He was the author of many engineering papers. He made public his ideas on the conquest of the air in a volume published in 1894, entitled "Progress in Flying Machines." Chanute offered the Wrights financial assistance when they were making their experiments, but they declined it. It was at his suggestion in 1903 that they had their flying machines patented. The Wrights have made public acknowledgment of their indebtedness to Chanute for ideas, plans and valuable suggestions. The flying machines of today are merely variations of the Chanute machine with power applied, but he was the first to suggest the application of power to the flying machine, although he did not do it himself.

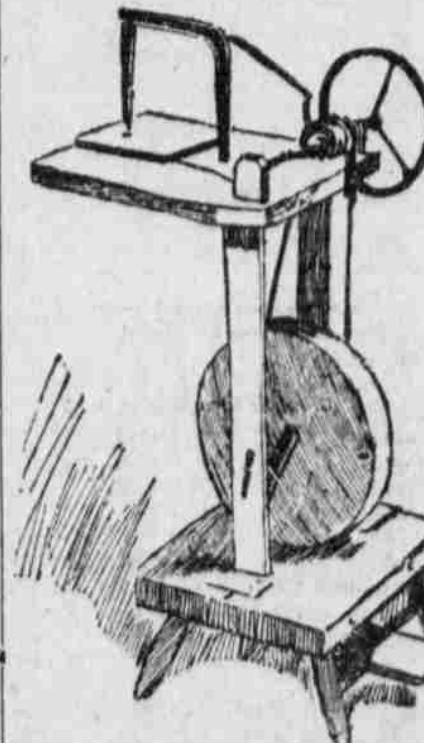
He made 2,000 flights in his gliders before the Wrights or any of the other heroes of the air began their power-machine experiments and escaped without a serious injury.

He suggested that the next development might be the utilization of air currents in flying, as do the birds. He thought flying machines would eventually fly 100 miles an hour.

THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE

One Pictured Here Was Constructed During First Half of the Last Century.

London.—The oldest original sewing machine we have is shown below. It is, as will be noticed, very roughly constructed, and was made during the first half of the last century by Charles Kyte, a native of Snowhill, near Evesham. It is built on a four-legged wood-



The First Sewing Machine.

en stool, which supports the table on which the machine is carried. This curious and clumsy-looking forerunner of the delicate machine of the present day is now the property of the South Kensington museum.



FLYING MACHINE IS UNIQUE

Aeronaut Rigs Himself Up and Then Walks Through Air as He Would Through a Street.

Every few days somebody invents a new kind of flying machine, and one of the most interesting of the latter contrivances is that designed by a Nebraska man and shown herewith. The illustration tells the story and it would seem to indicate that the aeronaut gets rigged up and then walks off through the air as he would walk up the street. A small balloon has a frame depending from it. This frame has a broad belt that encompasses the operator's body under the armpits and supports him. Flexibly connected with the frame are auxiliary buoyant bodies, like small boats, on which the feet rest, and which afford a resistance to the air when the aeronaut goes through the motion of walking, and are expected to enable him to actually walk on air. Finally, the operator is equipped with a light, broad-bladed paddle, like the paddle of a



Paddles Through the Air.

canoe, for the purpose of paddling above the housetops after he has walked up there and hung suspended by the buoyancy of the balloon above his head. If everything works as intended, this will truly be a remarkable invention.

WHAT LITTLE CHILD THINKS

Interesting Story of Wee Tot Who Was Bothering Her Aunt and Couldn't See It.

All those in charge of little children must surely wonder sometimes what little children think of them. There are always the two points of view—what we think of the person to whom we are speaking and what that person thinks of us. A certain young woman was busy writing letters the other day while a small niece played about the room.

"Now, Nell, you must be very quiet, as auntie is very, very busy."

"Es, auntie."

Dead silence for nearly half a minute, and then Nellie said: "Can I put dolly here?" "Yes, pet, but don't speak." Another momentary silence followed by a second interruption, and then another and then another.

"Now, Nellie, darling," said her aunt sternly, "if you bother me again, I shall send you up to the nursery."

"Do you mean it, auntie?" asked the naughty little miss.

"Yes!"—even more sternly—"I do mean it; you have already bothered me quite enough."

There was the unmistakable note of firmness that every child can recognize, and Nellie subsided into comparative stillness.

After about ten minutes auntie turned round with an approving smile: "Now, pet, you have been so good you may come here and I'll tell you a lovely fairy story."

"Es, auntie."

Nellie climbed on to her knee and then looked critically and only half approvingly up at the smiling face, and she added argumentatively: "But, auntie, it was not me that was botherin' you, but really you that was botherin' me, 'cos I wanted to play and you didn't let me."

Blind Baggage.

"Blind baggage," is the route that a Cincinnati cat took when he went traveling. That is to say, the cat climbed on the truck under one of the cars of a passenger train and rode to Chicago. He did not pay any fare. Pussy was discovered at Newcastle, a city in Indiana 100 miles from Cincinnati. He was not a cheap cat. He had passed by the ordinary cars and had chosen a Pullman coach to ride under. He was dusty from the journey, but the conductor did not disturb him, and so pussy continued the journey to Chicago.

The Canary's Ears.

A canary's ears are back of and a little below its eyes. They are not hard to find when one has learned where to look. There is no outer ear, such as animals have, but simply a small opening which is covered by feathers. It is quite surprising that birds should possess the very acute hearing which they do while lacking the fleshy flap which enables the animals to catch sounds.



Two of kind.
That the Pug-Dog and I are relations, must be. Ma says I've a Pug's nose. And of course so has he!"

STATELY VERSE.

If Mary goes far out to sea,
By wayward breezes fanned
I'd like to know—can you tell me?—
Just where would Maryland.

If Tenny went high up in air
And looked o'er land and sea,
Looked here and there and everywhere,
Pray what would Tennessee?

I looked out of the window and
Saw Orry on the lawn;
He's not there now, and who can tell
Just where has Oregon?

SKATER'S HANDY LIFE-SAVER

Little Spike Hanging Around Neck on Cord Enables One to Escape When Ice Breaks.

It is often on some trifling thing that a man's life hangs. The little article here described, for instance, can be dropped into a pocket and not noticed, but there are circumstances under which it might be the only thing between a man and death by drowning. It consists of a wooden handle, with a sharp metal point projecting and resembles an awl of unusual strength. It is meant to be hung around a skater's neck on a cord, and is well named. "The Skater's Life-saver." If the ice should happen to break the skater could seize this instrument and stick it into the firm ice alongside the crack, thus affording a purchase by which he could draw himself to safety. Without such aid he might flounder to his



Hangs Around Neck on Cord.

death before he could get sufficient grip on the slippery surface to get out of the water. If the skater is alone he would find it a difficult task to save himself in the event of the ice breaking unless equipped with one of these picks.

SCHOOL LESSONS AT HOME

Trick Problems Can Be Made Source of Much Amusement on Long Winter Evening.

Write these problems on paper, distribute them among your friends and see how many can answer them promptly and correctly:

1—What two numbers multiplied together will produce seven?

2—How may four fives be placed so as to make six and a half?

3—If five times four are thirty-three, what will the fourth of twenty be?

4—What is the difference between twice twenty-five and twice five and twenty?

5—Divide the number fifty into two such parts that if the greater part be divided by seven and the lesser by three the quotient in each case will be the same.

6—If you have a piece of cloth containing fifty yards and wish to cut into fifty one-yard pieces, how many days will it take you to do so if you cut one yard a day?

Some may answer correctly and some will be caught, easy as the problems appear.

Here are the answers:

1—The two numbers are 7 and 1.

2—The figure 5, the fraction 5-5 and the decimal fraction .5.

3—Eight cents and one-fourth.

4—Twice 25 are 50. Twice 5 and 20 are 20.

5—The two parts are 35 and 15.

6—Forty-nine days—not 50 days.

Dorothy Visits Grandpa.

Dorothy was visiting her grandparents in the country for the first time. Seeing a quantity of feathers scattered about the hen yard, she shook her head in disapproval. "Grandpa," she said gravely, "you really ought to do something to keep your chickens from wearing out so."



POULTRY

Serviceable Shelter is Constructed Out of Sod, Straw, Corn Fodder and Earth.

What results would you expect from 75 hens wintered in a coop of this cost? I had 75 May-hatched pullets in winter, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. I built a coop 12x18 feet, inside measurement. The material was sod for the sides; the roof was straw, covered with corn fodder; the floor, Nature's deodorizer, natural earth. I first selected a well sheltered location, then proceeded by setting



Twelve-Dollar Hen House.

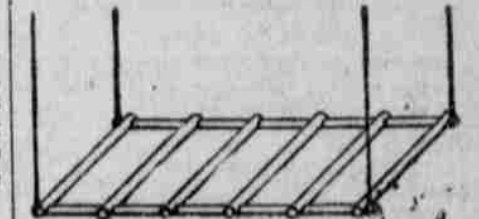
three crotches, each crotch set three feet deep. This for the peak of my roof. Next I set ordinary six-foot fence posts on sides four feet apart, two feet deep, leaving sides of coop four feet high, plenty high enough for sides of any coop. Then I spiked poles on to those fence posts on top, and nailed on small poles on side posts; laid poles in those center crotches, then laid poles from post plate to crotch poles for rafters, and my frame was complete. I put in a window frame of plank on south side 2x5 feet, covered same with muslin curtain (no glass); put door in east end. I cut sod and sodded up sides; put a little brush crosswise for rafter poles, covered with straw and shingled with corn fodder. The foundation of my coop is raised slightly so water runs away from it, which is very important. So my labor and all would amount to about \$12. I put pullets in coop in December and they soon began laying. In January, February, March and April I averaged close to five dozen eggs per day. My income was a little better than one dollar per day, clear of feed; and they have continued laying well all summer till molting this fall. Now they are through the molt and are going right into the egg producing business again.

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HANGING ROOST FOR CHICKS

Suspended From Ceiling by Means of Wires They Are Convenient in Cleaning Houses.

It is often convenient to have roosts hung from the ceiling of the poultry house in order to facilitate cleaning. In the style illustrated herewith, the roosts themselves are laid on a frame as shown, says Farm and Home. At each end the roosts are notched so as to fit in notches on the two poles and thus prevent slipping. The whole thing is hung by four stout wires from the center of the pen so as to be within 2 feet of the floor; or it may be hung toward one corner. In



Hanging Roost.

this case, at least 2 feet should be allowed between the frame and the wall so the attendant can easily walk all around. For cleaning, the roosts may be disconnected and carried out of doors. Preferably also, the poles should rest in loops of the wire, so that the whole thing may be removed without difficulty.



DOULTRY NOTES

A load of coarse sand is good for the chickens.

Be sure the houses are all free from lice and mites.

If you want your hens to lay during the cold months they must be given food rich in egg material.

Cures of poultry troubles lie in preventing sickness in the flock and not in curing the disease or disorder.

Hens fed on one kind of grain exclusively will not lay as satisfactorily as those that have been fed a variety of grains.

Ons make an excellent grain for laying hens. They furnish the essential food element without increasing the fat on the hen.

Give the hens good feed, clean water, a good dust bath and clean, airy, comfortable quarters, and the egg supply is reasonably certain.

Separate the cockerels from the pullets. They are of no earthly use, but on the contrary do harm. They should be castrated or sent to market.

Alfalfa hay, if cut in the bloom, is fine for chickens to pick over during the winter months. They will get more at less cost from ground alfalfa.

If your chicken-house faces north, board up the openings and transfer them to the south side and make them big enough to allow the sunshine to flood the floor.