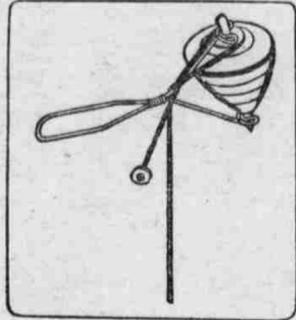


FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

DEVICE FOR SPINNING A TOP

Remains to Be Seen Whether Task May Be Performed Better Than by Small Boy With His Hand.

An ingenious little device for spinning a top has been designed by a Colorado man. It remains to be seen, however, if the top can be spun any better with it than the average small boy can do by carefully winding his cord up and spinning his top by hand. A Y-shaped wire frame has recesses at the ends of the arms to receive the spike of the top and a spindle projecting from the head. Below this spindle is a circular groove around which the cord fits but it is not necessary to wind the cord up. Just loop the cord around this groove once, leaving one



Spinning a Top.

end long. Then pull the short end and in passing through the groove the cord revolves the top in the handle. When the top has acquired sufficient momentum it will fly out of the handle and spin on the pavement.

GOOD LIBRARY FOR THE BOYS

Method Permitting of Selection of One Book Each Month is Better Than Haphazard Fashion.

Every boy who is fond of reading naturally wants to have a library of his own, even if it be only a limited one. It is a good plan to have some sort of a system about both the selection and the actual buying of the books that go to make it up.

A method of purchasing that allows the addition of one new book every so often—say once a month—is much better than the haphazard fashion of buying one "once in a while." This plan also allows one ample time to read and digest the books as they are accumulated, without alternating "a feast and a famine," which is as injurious to the mind as to the body.

In planning a library there are several departments that must be considered. Make out your list of these under their proper headings, and then work toward it, selecting first one kind of book, then another. In this way the library does not become one-sided—it becomes fairly comprehensive in a short time.

Among the departments desirable may be mentioned: History, Biography, Poetry, Fiction, Science, Amusements, Handicrafts, Travel, Exploration and Religion. A well-balanced library shows a steady growth through all these departments, and as many more as the taste suggests, and means will allow. If no more than one book is added to the list each year, but that one of the best, the value of the collection cannot be measured.

Literary Item.

Why is it almost certain that Shakespeare was a broker? Because no man has furnished so many quotations.

GOOD MANNERS FOR SAVAGES

Youthful Filipino Learns Etiquette in Primary Schools—Instruction is Given Graphically.

The latest publication of the bureau of education at Manila is an elaborate treatise on "good manners and good conduct for use in the primary grades," says the World's Worker. It represents an entirely new colonial experiment—an attempt to use the rules of etiquette as a civilizing force. Filipino children are learning not only the English language, reading, writing, geography and the other branches; they are not only forming a first hand acquaintance with American history, the Pilgrim Fathers, Abraham Lincoln, the Constitution and such accepted authors as Longfellow and Hawthorne; they are learning also the proper way to raise their hats to ladies, to go up and downstairs in the most approved fashion, to sit and stand and walk according to the accepted code, to behave with dignity and courtesy in all the social crises of life.

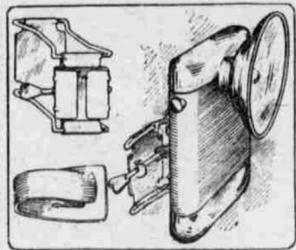
Though the parents of most of the children dispense with table utensils at their meals and convey food to their mouths with their fingers, no Filipino boy or girl can go through the primary grades without acquiring a complete education in the use of knife, fork and spoon. A graduate of this department, if he profits by his instruction, will never use toothpicks in public, never tuck his napkin into his bosom, never reach across the table for salt, never emphasize the strong points in his conversation with wild gesticulation with his knife. He will always say "please" when making a request, respond "don't mention it" when thanked for a small personal attention, never leave a room without asking to be excused, always rise when a lady enters, and never pass in front of people without a polite "pardon me."

All this instruction is given, not academically, but graphically and concretely. Good manners are taught in the form of set dialogues and little one-act plays. Selected children enact the several roles of father, mother, teacher, son, daughter and the other every day social characters.

FLASH LAMP FOR BOY SCOUTS

New Type of Lantern for Use on Bicycle, Camping and General Service—Reflector is Used.

The accompanying cut is of a new type of flash lamp to be used for a bicycle lamp, camping and general service. It has a bicycle clamp; also a clamp to hold it in the pocket or to hang it on a rope, says the Popular



Boy Scout Lamp.

Electricity. On the side is a steady light switch and a flash button. The battery will operate a 3½ volt tungsten lamp for five hours. A large and efficient reflector is employed on the lamp.

Indian File.

This is another name for single file. It had its origin in a custom among the American Indians of the north, who when on the warpath moved in single file—the one behind treading with great care directly in the footprints of the man preceding and the last man carefully obliterating the footprints of those who had gone before him. In this way the Indians succeeded in concealing their numbers from the enemy and very frequently in concealing their whereabouts also.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Do your churning today.

Diversification is excellent.

Alfalfa does best on manured soil.

British India alone has 34,000,000 head of goats.

The proper way to sow alfalfa is with some form of drill.

Be sure that the male at the head of the flock is pure bred.

Don't try to winter more birds than you have room for, or time to care for.

The man who has already used the silo will tell you whether it pays or not.

Crowded houses are sure to become damp, and hens will not lay when crowded.

Don't expect a good cow to develop from a stunted calf. They don't grow that way.

Feed plenty of charcoal, as it is one of the best things for keeping the poultry healthy.

A scrub hen is not worth much, but she is as good as any for the man who will not give his flock good care.

It is claimed that early-sown fall wheat is benefited when pastured with sheep to keep down the rank growth.

One of the successful ways to grub out white grubs in old sod ground is to enlist a drove of active pigs in the good work.

When removing a calf from its dam, do so while the cow is away from her stall so she will not associate you with the loss of her calf.

Adding the silo to the farm simply means applying one of the first principles of modern manufacturing industry to the oldest of all industries.

Don't sacrifice your heifer calves to the veal fiend. Cows are going to be in demand and you may not only have none to sell, but will be compelled to buy.

The boy who has an interest in the farm is usually pretty quick to see the possibilities of the farm and he is not in so much of a hurry about getting away.

Celery banked with earth late in the fall seems more palatable than where boards are used. Do not bank when the foliage is at all moist as this will aid decay.

Newly purchased hogs should be carefully examined for vermin, and should not be turned out with the herd until they are known to be free from these pests.

When you test your cows for quantity, you must also test for quality in order to determine definite results. Some cows give a greater per cent. of butter fat than others.

The first thing to do after drawing the buttermilk from the churn is to pour a pailful of cold water on the butter and give the churn three or four quick revolutions.

Are you getting the most out of your dairy herd? If not, is it the fault of the breed, the individuals or the owner? It is up to you to work out this problem yourself.

Shredded fodder is much more convenient to feed than the shock fodder. The time and labor saved in feeding shredded fodder about compensates for the time and labor taken in shredding.

Pigs may be taken from their mothers as soon as they eat heartily. By selling the pigs young the sow may be relieved of the necessity of nourishing her pigs and soon prepared for the second litter.

Green ground bones are rich in albumen, phosphate of lime, and phosphoric acid, which go to make eggs and shells. It will pay any poultryman to buy a bonemill to grind bones for his fowls.

Too much emphasis cannot be put upon regularity in the dairy work. Irregular hours greatly interfere with the milk production, and a long delay in milking must be painful. For best results there should be regular feeding hours.

Good seed corn is a profitable investment at from \$2 to \$5 if you don't have it. If you can select, store, and test it for \$1 per bushel, how much will that save on next year's crop? Sell your surplus seed to your neighbor, don't wait and buy from him.

Buy a well-made silo.

Pure air prevents disease.

Burn all trash in the garden.

Cowpeas are used for cover crops.

Don't let the churning go until tomorrow.

Don't keep your horses in poorly ventilated stables.

The Asiatics or meat breeds are Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans.

One thing should not be forgot. Send surplus cockerels and old hens to pot.

Vancouver, British Columbia, is to have a \$400,000 factory for preserving milk.

Improper ventilation makes more hen houses cold and damp than rain and zero weather.

Give close attention to the little things and the larger matters will take care of themselves.

The number of cows in the dairy does not mean success always, but it's the kind of cows that counts.

Hand separator cream produces better butter than that separated any other way, say those who know.

Physicians say that a laboring man can do as much work on a diet of eggs as he can if fed on pork or beef.

Parsnips have the finest flavor if allowed to stay in the ground rather late. A frost or two makes them sweeter.

Farming is becoming a more systematized business. This is one thing that has removed the drudgery from the work.

The manure on the farm is the most valuable by-product, but it doesn't do any good as long as it is left in the barn yard.

No hen is going to lay winter eggs if her system is run down, her molt not over, and she is made to scratch her own living.

It is better to raise your own calves, for then you know what you have. To buy up heifer calves promiscuously is an uncertain business.

The good road brings the market nearer your farm and adds materially to the value of the place whether you want to sell or live there.

A painted fence post is certainly an addition to the road side, but a painted post hidden by nice thrifty weeds is not exactly a good combination.

The housewife who makes good butter, so good that it has a distinction of its own, can always find a ready market and eager customers.

This is a good time to buy that pure bred male, or that breeding pen of fine fowls. Breeders will sell a little cheaper now than they will be a little later.

Every farmer owes it to himself and his posterity to do a limited amount of experimenting in crop production, stock breeding and the maintenance of soil fertility.

Most of the visible dirt in milk is stable manure. However disgusting that may be, the real harm is done by the growing bacteria washed from the stable manure.

Keep a good, deep, dry bed under the horse while he is in the stable, day or night, on Sundays especially. The more he lies down the longer his legs and feet will last.

Cows must be fed regularly in order for them to do their best work. We have found regular meals to be a necessity for our own welfare, and the same applies to animals.

Remember that the cow is not exactly like a machine or a mill. You can't put in certain food and get milk of desired quality. The cow makes it in her own individual way.

If you have saved a fine crop of hay—and have no room for it in the barn better invest in some canvas stack covers. They will pay for themselves in one or two seasons when hay is high.

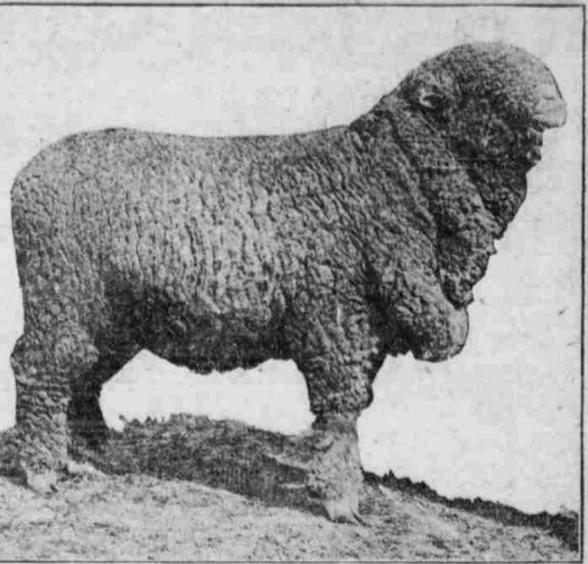
Do not ask the cow to make milk and keep herself warm with the same feed. At least give her a fair chance to be protected from the storms and then let her use the feed for milk-making alone.

There are not so many purebred bulls among the farmers as there ought to be for ideal results. Let there be more interest in improving the herd. A good bull is the first consideration.

There is nothing to be gained in the long run by breeding a heifer before she is two years old. To offset any profit in an early milking period and the calf, you have stunted growth and the risk of a shortened milk flow for all time.

The experiment stations have been kept busy this fall answering calls for help from the ravages of the grasshoppers. A poisoned bran mash was used in most instances, one treatment costing on an average of \$1 per acre, labor not included.

MANY FARMERS REALIZE NEED OF SHEEP



American Merino Ewe.

(By IDA M. SHEPLER.) A few years ago in this section you might drive miles and not see a flock of sheep. Today they are appearing in numbers upon the farms—even upon 40 and 60-acre farms.

The reason is that many farmers are beginning to realize the need of sheep upon the farm. Mutton is becoming a popular meat. There is a demand for good lambs. Sheep grow into money faster than most other animals. They are cleansers of the farm when it comes to getting rid of the weeds and briars.

But many farmers are as yet ignorant of the diseases to which sheep are

not a new one by any means. It proved to be "gid" the sheep had simply picked up, more apt to on wet, low grounds, the eggs of a tapeworm common to dogs, foxes and some other wild animals. Usually, unless the worm hatching from these eggs reaches the brain, the body will rid itself of it, and none or but little harm is done to the sheep. But should it reach the brain, where it becomes encysted, giddiness first follows, and next paralysis, and the inability to walk ensues before death claims it.

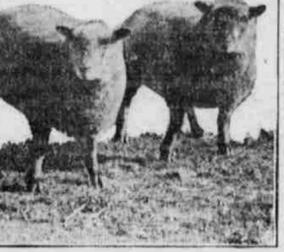
The disease will not spread unless the head, after death, is left where it can be eaten by dogs, and the trouble thus be spread where other sheep may take up the eggs on grass or other food.

If the cysts form in central part of the brain, the sheep will become totally paralyzed on both sides, if on the left of the brain, the right limbs will lose motion; and if the cysts form on the right side of brain, it is the left limbs that will lose their power.

A sheep thus attacked may continue to eat until death and to keep in good flesh. The disease runs its course in from six to eight months.

There is no cure for the trouble. It is a serious disease to find among your sheep as it is a disease that can be communicated to those who work about the premises. As it is a rare disease even in sheep, one need not fear keeping sheep on account of it. The symptoms given will lead you to early suspect the disease and destroy its further spread through that case.

In man, as sheep, the worms that reach the brain are those that do hurt to the body. If the cyst can be located in the brain of man and taken out recovery is sure, though the weakness resulting from the paralysis usually remains through life.



Southdown Sheep.

liable. The other day I saw a farmer puzzled over the strange actions of a ram that he was not willing to let die without making some effort to save it. A veterinary consulted thought it might be a case of "gid."

This worried the sheep owner. If he was to be worried with any strange and new diseases, he would sell off that flock.

The veterinary told him the disease

IDLE FARM ACRES ARE UNPROFITABLE

Man Must Have Clean Sweep Across Fields if He Is After the Greatest Profit.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

In traveling over the country I see fields that are claimed to be worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, with a pile of stones lying here and there and several scrawny, half-dead trees standing about over this land and perhaps with a swale running across.

Have you any such on your farm that are not yielding a profit, perhaps scarcely paying taxes? These acres are loafing, and what is worse, not only loafing, but costing the farmer hard earned money every time he sends a man into the fields to work. Time wasted in turning around obstructions is very great and time is money these days.

With the modern machinery that we want to use and to cultivate and harvest our produce, a man must have a clean sweep across the land if he is after the greatest profit.

Often a few dollars would remove these worthless piles of stones, and those old, half-dead trees which are just in the way. Then the land would be available for use.

By putting in an underdrain a worthless swale may be transformed into a fertile field. Stones and trees are all right in their places, but the best place for the stones is in making a dam at the lower end of some low place to help catch the wash, and the best place for the trees is in a clump by themselves or very near the fence and not scattered all over an otherwise profitable field.

It is a very common thing to see large strips of land that are not in shape to be cultivated; loafing in weeds and brush between fields, simply because the farmer has not the ambition to fence them in.

If you have such land that cannot be put under cultivation with profit it should be fenced and turned into pasture, or if you desire to grow trees, and of course you should grow some, set out a useful variety, but be sure and not allow the land to loaf away your profit by growing absolutely worthless weeds and brush.

It is a shame to have land under

cultivation and continue to work it while it is so thin that it will not produce anything worth while.

Farm land is just like a bank. You can draw checks on it if you have a deposit of fertility, but unless there is a deposit there can be no checking.

It is sad to see a farmer plow, sow, cultivate, harvest and thresh half a crop from a field when with the same amount of labor he could have prevented his fields from loafing by supplying the amount of plant food needed to grow a full crop.

We can look about and see those who are doing things right. Why not take a lesson from them?

Look around this summer and see if there is not something that is loafing; if not, very good, but if there is, you must clean it up if you ever expect to have a full crop and make the most profit from the land. The successful farmer does not allow his land to loaf.

PROPERLY FITTED HORSE COLLARS

Sore Shoulders and Necks Necessarily Follow Where Animal Is in Poor Condition.

With horses going into heavy labor in very thin condition many of them will not fill the collar as snug as in former years. This will necessarily create more sore shoulders and necks than commonly. The collar should fit up tight, so there will be no extra room between the collar and the neck.

If a collar has been used it can frequently be buckled up a notch tighter to remove the slack. Keep the collar smooth by rubbing with the hand. Do not use a knife nor curry comb, as they leave the surface rough, and irritates and causes sores. This should be done when the collar is removed, before the accumulation dries.

Wash the shoulders or neck at night with cold water, and remove all surplus hair or dirt so as to leave the surface smooth; then apply lime sulphur and tannin in three equal parts. This is a powder. Rub it thoroughly, as it heals and toughens the surface. There is little use to have sores if care is taken. With a late spring and weak horses it behooves every one using horses to be as careful with them as possible.

WINTER PLAYHOUSE FOR THE CHILDREN



Build the children a play house where they can keep their prized possessions—skates and sleighs for the winter. A little wood stove will heat it, and much of the confusion attendant on their pleasures will be obviated.