

For Handy Boys and Girls to Make and Do

By A. NEELY HALL.

WHEN YOU GO ON A "HIKE."
No doubt you have all heard of "blazed trails," where the bark of trees is chopped off in places to mark the path taken. To indicate that the trail lies straight ahead, the woodsman



chops off a piece of bark every now and then from the side of a tree facing the trail, then where a turn is made, he cuts or "blazes" the nearest tree to that turn in the same way, and makes an additional cut upon the right or left of this, according to whether the turn is made to the right or left.

Unless you carry a small ax with you, you will not be able to make blazed trails, though you should remember how to read them. The three sets of signs shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 will be of more use to you. The knotted-grasses signs, shown in Fig. 1, are often used in marking a trail across a prairie, and are a very simple form of marking. The danger signal is useful in giving warning of a dangerous place ahead, and is intended to put you upon your guard. The twig signs (Fig. 2), which are made by breaking the ends of tree branches or bushes in such a manner that the broken ends will hang down and point away from the direction to be taken, is

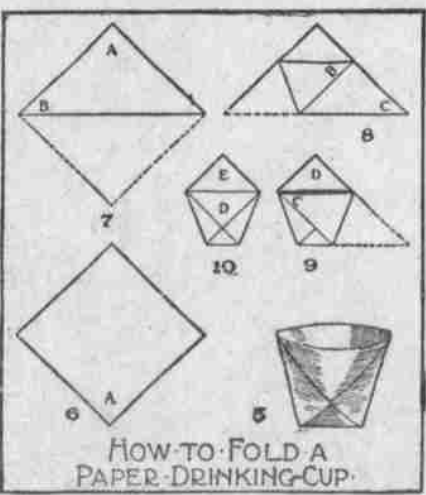


HOW TO USE A WATCH AS A COMPASS.

another good method. One advantage of this scheme is that on the return trip the silver sides of the leaves of the broken twigs will face you, and thus be easily distinguished from the surrounding leaves. The stone-heap signs (Fig. 3) are generally used where there are no trees to blaze.

It is a good plan to carry a compass when tramping, but if you lose your directions when without a compass, your watch will help you out of the difficulty. Hold the watch as shown in Fig. 4, with the hour hand pointed toward the sun, then halfway between the point of the hour hand and the 12 o'clock figure will be south. If the face of a watch were divided into 24 hours, the 12 o'clock mark would always lay in the direction of south, but as it is divided into only one-half that many hours, it is necessary to take the point halfway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock. Thus, at 4 p. m. south will lie approximately in the direction of 2 o'clock, while at 8 a. m. it will lie approximately in the direction of 10 o'clock.

A folded paper cup is extremely simple to make, and you will often



HOW TO FOLD A PAPER DRINKING CUP.

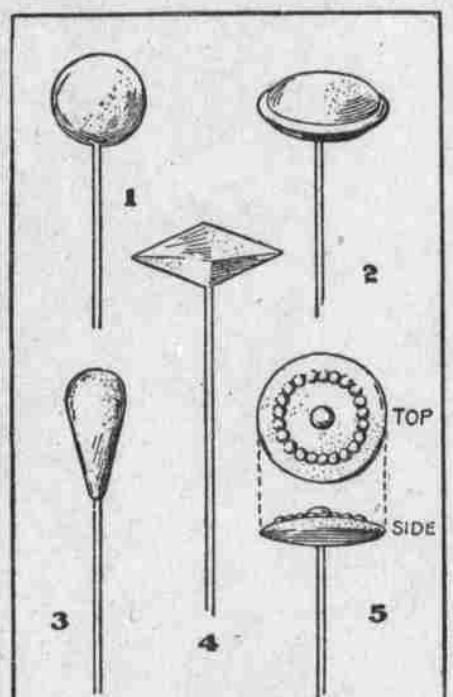
have occasion to make one, when a cup is not at hand. Tear a piece of clean paper so it will measure eight or nine inches square (Fig. 5); fold the corner A over to the opposite corner (Fig. 7), fold corner B over to the position shown in Fig. 8, fold corner C over to the position shown in Fig. 9, turn down the upper corner D as in Fig. 10, and turn down corner E on the opposite side. Spread the upper edges apart, and the cup is completed.

By DOROTHY PERKINS.

NEW IDEAS FOR HOMEMADE JEWELRY.

Necklaces, lavallieres, pendants, bracelets, watch-fobs, and all manner of pieces of jewelry, large and small and of attractive design, may be made by the new process which I am going to tell you about. The materials needed are inexpensive—cornstarch, common table salt, cold water, fruit coloring or water-colors, small crystal beads and pearl beads.

The cornstarch, salt and water must be made into a mixture for modeling, in the proportions of 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, to 2 tablespoons of salt, to 1 tablespoon of cold water. If you wish the material colored, first add the dye to the water. Mix the water with the cornstarch, then heat the salt in a small pan, and when "piping hot" pour it in with the cornstarch and knead

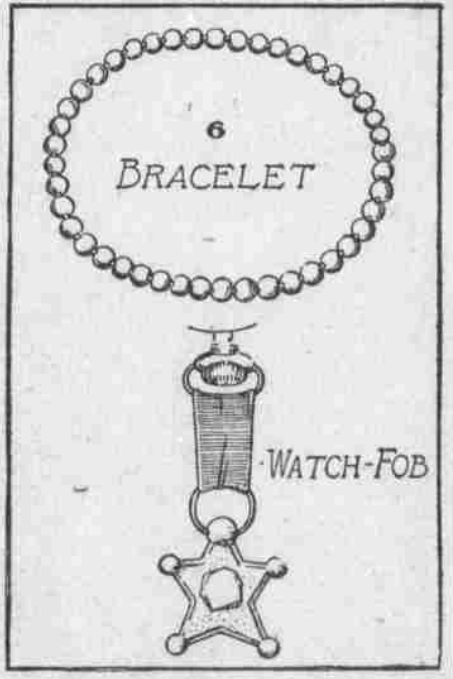


FANCY HATPINS

with your fingers until thoroughly mixed.

Fancy hatpins are the simplest things to start with, and Figs. 1 to 5 show several pins with prettily designed heads that are easy to make. You need a common hatpin for the foundation, and you must build the fancy head upon this, molding the cornstarch mixture about the common head into the form you prefer to have it. The beads on the top of the head shown in Fig. 5 are pearl beads, and are pressed into the molded head before the mixture hardens.

The beads of the bracelet shown in Fig. 6 are made of the cornstarch mixture, with crystal beads placed between them, and they are strung upon a string of silk cord. Roll the cornstarch beads between the palms of your hands until they are perfectly round, then pierce holes through them



before they harden, to prepare them for stringing.

The watch-fob (Fig. 7) has a pendant made of the cornstarch mixture. The irregular-shaped piece in the center of the face may be a fancy button or a piece of colored glass. The ring at the top of the pendant is a fancy-work ring, and it is securely fastened with a small hairpin looped over it and extended down through the center of the pendant. A piece of silk ribbon, joined to the fancy-work ring and to the watch ring, completes the fob.

A cross pendant has a small hairpin extending from the top down through the center, with just enough of the loop left exposed at the top to form a ring. Small pearl beads are pressed into one face in rows, to complete the cross.

A lavalliere has a pendant made of the cornstarch material, but the beads are pearl beads. A hairpin must be embedded in the pendant to attach the cord to. Arrange the beads upon a silk cord.

Getting It Straight.

Kwoter—After all, it's a true saying that "he laughs best who laughs last." Wise—Not at all. The really true saying is, "He laughs best whose laugh lasts."

POULTRY FACTS

TELLING THE SEX OF GESE

Not Easy Matter to Make Distinction in Toulouse Variety as Birds Are All of Same Color.

It is not an easy thing to distinguish the sex of geese, especially of the Toulouse variety. Both sexes are the same in color, but in this variety the male or gander is somewhat larger, has a larger head, longer neck, and carries himself more erect.

The voice of the female is coarser than that of the male, a point that is relied upon quite generally by experienced growers of these fowls.

Gilbert says there is an embarrassing likeness between the gander and the goose, and out of the breeding



Toulouse Geese.

season it is not easy at first to distinguish between them, with young goslings long baffle you as to their sex.

Yet certain distinctions do manifest themselves, as for instance the noise, the gander's hiss is more shrill and sibilant than the goose's.

Newman says that when seven months of age, or at more the ganders can be told from the geese by observation. In most cases the male grows somewhat larger than the female.

The goose is deeper in the body, a trifle slimmer in the neck, and smaller in the neck. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill, while that of the goose is merely an answer to it.

There is a curious plan to determine sex adopted in Cambridgeshire, England. All the geese are shut in a stable or a pigsty. A small dog is then put in. It is said the geese will all lift up their heads and go to the back of the place, while the ganders will lower and stretch out their necks, hissing all the time.

Gilbert refers to the same method, saying the ganders will put their heads down at the dog and hiss, while the geese will keep their heads up and try to avoid the intruder.

POULTRY NOTES

Work for a reputation.

The fresher the eggs for hatching the better will be the hatch.

Are the quarters provided for the chickens clean and sanitary?

A well ventilated cellar is the best place to operate the incubator.

Sprout your light oats for green food. The hens like them best that way.

If several hens are set in one room it is desirable to confine them in good nests.

Too many people, especially novices, think it essential to build costly poultry houses.

For fattening old or young chickens, nothing beats a wet mash of corn meal and milk.

The best results in natural hatching will be obtained when the hens are set on the ground.

Don't forget to hatch a few hen eggs under hens. They will make big, vigorous breeders when mature.

Free range chickens are never so tender for roasting as those with limited range and fed on pure feed.

All eggs should be tested by the seventh day, which often makes it possible to reset some of the hens.

Keep a chronic setting hen from feeling any warmth under her body and you will break her of the habit.

The humble hen is a big factor in the profits of the farm, but she needs attention just as much as anything else.

The best place for the incubator is the one where the temperature is most nearly uniform from day to day, under natural conditions.

Be mighty careful to see that your setting hen is not overrun with lice. In producing louse-free chicks the incubator certainly has it on the hen.

It is always the hen that lays the most eggs that produces the most chicks. In breeders, high fertility is more to be desired than high production.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust executed in duplicate to the undersigned, Henry E. King, Trustee, dated November 12, 1909, and registered in Book 58, page 167, and following pages in the office of the Register of Deeds in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, and in Book 54, page 240, and following pages in the office of the Register of Deeds in Washington County, North Carolina, the said Harry E. King, Trustee, will offer for sale at public biddings, for cash, in accordance with the terms of the said deed of trust at the courthouse door in Edenton, Chowan County, North Carolina, on the 8th day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock M. the following described real estate and personal property lying and being in Washington and Tyrrell Counties, North Carolina:

Each and all of the several tracts of land described in a deed from Metrah Makely and wife to The Tarraut Land & Lumber Company, registered in Book No. 47, at page 472 and following, in Washington County, and in Book No. 52, at page 170 and following, in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, all mill, saw, and shingle machinery, and all implements, tools and appliances, and all other personal property, and all the interest in the said tracts.

Fourth. A tract of land conveyed in a deed from James Sprunt and others, dated November 12, 1903, and registered in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, December 4, 1903, in Book —, page 517, which lands are particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the monument on the southernmost point of Lake Phelps standing two poles from the edge of the Lake; thence south 12 1/2 chains to a two inch cast-iron pipe; thence east 261 chains to the Orr line (three degrees variation being allowed on the two lines above mentioned, so as to correspond with the Orr line; thence with the Orr line north to Makely's Bonava land; thence with the said land to the Lake, and with Lake westwardly to the beginning, containing 2,800 acres, more or less.

Fifth. All the interest of the said Makely and wife, Mollie Makely, in and to a certain tract of land described in a deed from C. R. Johnson and wife, to the said Makely, dated March 5, 1898, and recorded in Book 45, pages 28 and 29 in Tyrrell County, described as follows:

Two tracts of land in South Fork Township, Tyrrell County, adjoining the lands of the said Makely and others, the first tract having been conveyed to C. R. Johnson by Jesse Bateman and wife in 1895, and the second tract conveyed to the said C. R. Johnson by Geo. W. Bateman and wife in the year 1895, said two tracts of land containing by estimation two hundred (200) acres more or less, and for full description reference is made to the said deed from Jesse and Geo. W. Bateman to the said Johnson.

Sixth. Twenty-four (24) acres of land, more or less, conveyed by Geo. W. Bateman to M. Makely, by deed dated December 23, 1898, and registered in Tyrrell County, Book No. 43, page 274, known as the Veau Land and adjoining the lands of Alfred Alexander and C. R. Johnson and being the same conveyed by B. Jones, Sheriff, to S. D. Wynn, August 1, 1887, and recorded in Book No. 35, page 541.

Save and except, however, from said lands above described the following:

1. The Pettigrew family burial ground and the land belonging thereto, described in a deed to the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, North Carolina, recorded in Tyrrell County, Book No. 19, page 62, dated June 15, 1846, and a right of way to and from the same to the Pettigrew family and to all others having the right to use the same.

2. A small school house for negroes on the Bonava Plantation, conveyed by Makely heretofore to a School Committee, and being about fifty feet square, but for particular description see Makely's deed duly recorded in Tyrrell County.

3. The lot about one hundred feet square conveyed by the said Makely to a white Baptist Church, being part of the Magnolia Plantation, and particularly described in Makely's deed to the said church.

4. A school lot for whites about one hundred feet square on the Magnolia Plantation, and adjoining the church property last above described and particularly described in Makely's deed duly recorded.

5. That part of the Bonava tract on the south side of Lake Phelps, which was conveyed by Makely to James Sprunt, and others by deed dated November, 1903, in exchange for the property which James Sprunt and others conveyed to Makely, being No. 4 above, and which is particularly described in Makely's deed to Sprunt aforesaid, to which reference is made for particular description.

Seventh. Also all mills, engines, dry kilns, sheds, dredge, locomotives, cars, railroad tracks, rails for railroads, skidways and all other machines and machinery, and all implements, tools and appliances now on or belonging to said premises above described and hereby conveyed, or which may be hereafter bought, obtained or added in any way by said Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company, its successors or assigns, until the full payment and satisfaction of the indebtedness hereby secured.

The premises covered by deed of trust under which this notice is given are subject to prior liens thereon for balance of indebtedness secured by deed of trust given by The Tarraut Land & Lumber Company to W. D. Pruden, November 3, 1904, registered in Book No. 47, at page 478 and following pages, in the office of the Register of Deeds in Washington County, North Carolina, and in Book No. 51, at page 481 and following pages, in the office of the Register of Deeds in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, and any sale made under this notice will be made subject to said prior liens.

November 15, 1913.

HARRY E. KING, Trustee.

Land & Lumber Company to W. D. Pruden, November 3, 1904, registered in Book No. 47, at page 478 and following pages, in the office of the Register of Deeds in Washington County, North Carolina, and in Book No. 51, at page 481 and following pages, in the office of the Register of Deeds in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, and any sale made under this notice will be made subject to said prior liens.

November 15, 1913.

HARRY E. KING, Trustee.

NOTICE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. C.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and ancillary order rendered in the action, James E. Adams vs. Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company, at October Term, 1913, Superior Court of Washington County, North Carolina, and duly docketed therein.

The undersigned Commissioner and Referee will sell for cash at public sale at the Court House Door in Plymouth, North Carolina at 12 M., on December 27th, 1913 all of the land, title and interest including equities of redemption which the said Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company may have in any and all lands in Washington County, North Carolina, which said lands are more particularly described in the judgment in said cause mentioned above and in the warrant of attachment and return thereto in this said action. Reference being had to same for a more complete description.

1st. First tract fully described in the will of Josiah Collins to Mary and Henrietta Collins, and recorded in Will Book C, page 72, Chowan county, North Carolina, containing 2,843 acres.

2nd. Second tract marked Louisa Collins upon the plot attached to the said will of Josiah Collins, containing 1,654 acres.

3rd. Third tract containing 1,706 acres and described as the third tract in the levy of Sheriff J. E. Reid of record in Washington County, North Carolina in this cause.

4th. Fourth tract 100 acres of land fully described in a deed from Arthur Collins to H. H. Page, Book Q, page 454, Public Registry of Washington County, North Carolina.

5th. Fifth tract containing 50 acres formerly owned by Joseph Phelps at the West end of Orchard Tract fully described in said levy of attachment.

Said lands being a part of the premises which the Tarraut Land & Lumber Company conveyed to the Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company, by deed dated May 12th, 1909, and registered in Washington County, North Carolina. It being the purpose to advertise and sell all of the lands described in the warrant of attachment levied by J. E. Reid, sheriff of Washington County, North Carolina, upon the lands of the Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company as will more fully appear by reference to his return in this action dated September 23rd, 1913 and regularly docketed in said county.

Said lands being subject to the term of three deeds of trust of record in said county as follows:

Tarraut Land & Lumber Company to W. D. Pruden.

Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company to H. E. King.

Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company to R. D. Beardsley.

This the 26th day of November, 1913.

W. M. BOND, JR.,

Commissioner and Referee.

NOTICE.

TYRRELL COUNTY, N. C.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and ancillary order in the cause entitled James E. Adams vs. Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company rendered at October Term, 1913 of the Superior Court of Washington County, North Carolina and duly docketed in the Superior Court of Washington County and Tyrrell County.

The undersigned Commissioner and Referee will sell for cash at public sale at the Court House Door in Columbia, Tyrrell County, North Carolina on December 29, 1913 at 12 M., all of the right, title and interest which the said Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company has in any and all lands in the said county of Tyrrell. Said lands being fully described in said judgment and the return to the warrant of attachment. Said return being of record in Tyrrell County, Clerk Superior Court office, and being dated September 26th, 1913. Said lands being more particularly described as the Bonava and Magnolia Tracts, together with additions thereto. Containing in all 15,000 acres, more or less, and being those tracts and parcels of land fully described in a deed from the Tarraut Land & Lumber Company to the said Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company dated May 12th, 1909, and registered in D Book, Volume 59, page 563.

It being the purpose of the undersigned Commissioner to sell all of the lands which the said Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company may win in the said County of Tyrrell. Said land being subject to the term of three deeds of trust of record in said county as follows:

Tarraut Land & Lumber Company to W. D. Pruden.

Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company to H. E. King.

Pittsburg Land & Lumber Company to R. D. Beardsley.

This the 26th day of November, 1913.

W. M. BOND, JR.,

Commissioner and Referee.

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