

Sinn Fein Demonstration in Heart of London



General view of the enormous crowd at Sinn Fein demonstration in Trafalgar square, London. Many fiery orators addressed the multitude.

When the Serb Goes Shopping



A shopping trip for the peasants of Serbia means something more than calling the corner grocery on the phone or a few hours in the town shops. Usually it consists of a day's trip across country, a day of bargaining in the markets and another day to return home. Towns are few and widely scattered and transport facilities are almost unknown. This photograph shows a peasant on the way to market with the usual equipment.

Pajamas on the Board Walk



Led by a marquis, whose name is withheld, male visitors to Mariakerke, near Ostend, Belgium, have revolted against the conventional garb, and are appearing on the walks attired in cool pajamas, as the photograph shows.

May Be Home for the Shell-Shocked



The administration building of the old United States weather bureau, above Blacmont, Va., which was abandoned by the government about six years ago. The entire tract of 81 acres with all the buildings, may be converted into a government home for shell-shocked soldiers, if a favorable report is made by Surgeon General Cummings.

MRS. WILSON'S GOWN



One of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's most striking and becoming evening gowns, has been given by her to the United States national museum, to be added to the historical costume collection of tulle and dresses of wives of presidents. This costume, worn by a wax model, is said to be one of the most beautiful in the collection. The material is black velvet trimmed with jet and lined with electric blue silk.

RYAN, HAMMER THROWER



Pat Ryan, the powerful New Yorker, winning the hammer throw in the Olympic games at Antwerp.

Something in a Name, After All. The Bishop of Singapore is not the only prelate who has distinguished himself in the handling of firearms. A former bishop of Durham, with the rather ominous name of Shute, was an excellent shot with the sporting gun. It was playfully said of him that he never troubled to get out a game license, as if he were asked to produce it, he used to quote the opening words of his own license: "I Shute, by divine permission."—London Morning Mail.

He Was Handicapped. Leslie had always been very much afraid of dogs. One day, after a struggle to get him to pass a large dog which stood on the corner, his mother scolded him for his unnecessary fear. "Well, was his reply, 'you'd be afraid of dogs if you were as low down as I am.'"

CARE OF CHILDREN'S TEETH IS IMPORTANT

THE examination, dental treatment and daily care of the teeth are matters of the greatest importance for all school children. All decayed teeth, whether temporary or permanent, should be filled or otherwise treated. Malocclusion (ineffective meeting) of the teeth should be remedied and can be corrected in early childhood.

It has been recently demonstrated that (in addition to daily brushing), the cleaning of the teeth of children every three to six months by a dentist or properly trained dental hygienist will prevent most of the decay of teeth which takes place.

It may be predicted with entire confidence that in the near future adequate dental care will be insured to all school children in the country as well as in the cities. No item in all the wonderful measures for the health care of the soldiers in the trenches of Europe was more significant than the treatment of the teeth provided by the automobile dentist officer used in France and other countries. Many of the cities provide dental service for their school children. Shall not our children in the country schools—future citizens and if necessary requires, defenders of our own republic—receive equally good dental care?

The establishment of effective habits of daily brushing and cleansing of the teeth is one of the most essential features in health teaching in the schools. Every child should have his own toothbrush, to be kept in a clean place and to be used immediately after eating, at least once, or better, twice a day.

For cleaning the teeth, a good tooth brush with bristles that do not easily break or pull out, should be used. The teeth should be brushed, not only up and down and across, but also by a rotary or circular motion from the gums of one jaw over the teeth to the gums of the other, and so round and round.

Mother's Cook Book

Don't be afraid of changing your mind. Everything changes; why, then, should your opinions remain the same? Thinking means development. Development means change. Without thinking you drift backward.—Lloyd.

HONEY DISHES.

The substitution of honey for sugar is not to be recommended, as the physical properties of honey are quite different from sugar. The following are tried recipes:

Cream Cookies.

Take one cupful of extracted honey, one pint of sour cream, a tablespoonful of soda, flavoring to suit the taste, and flour to make a soft dough. Chill well before rolling.

Tennessee Cookies.

Melt together one cupful each of honey and lard or butter. When cool add one-third of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of soda and an egg. Add flour to make a stiff dough, roll and cut as usual.

Doughnuts.

Take one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of honey, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Flour is added to roll and cut. Dust with salt and bake.

Raisin Cake.

Beat three eggs, add one cupful of honey, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, one and one-third cupfuls of raisins chopped, three cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, the same of soda and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Honey Cereal Coffee.

Beat one egg, add one cupful of honey, preferably dark; two quarts of wheat bran. Mix and stir until well blended. Put into the oven and stir until a dark brown, being careful that the oven is not too hot. When preparing the coffee allow one heaping tablespoonful to a cupful of hot water, and boil at least ten minutes.

Plum Butter.

Take four quarts of plums after being rubbed through a colander. Let the mixture come to a boil, then add one quart of honey, one quart of sugar, or two quarts of sugar, and boil until it crusts over the top when cool, or about 15 minutes. Stir frequently to keep from burning.

Sandwiches.

Cut bread as fresh as possible and spread with fresh butter, creamed; then spread with honey, sprinkle with nuts and put together as sandwiches.

Pickled Grapes in Honey.

Take seven pounds of grapes on the stem and pack in a jar without bruising. Make a sirup of four pounds of honey, a pint of good vinegar, spices to suit the taste. Boil the sirup for 20 minutes, skimming it often. When boiling hot, pour over the grapes and seal at once. These will keep perfectly as the honey is a preservative.

Neelie Maxwell
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FARM POULTRY

SUCCESS IN RAISING SQUABS

Healthy, Vigorous, Properly Mated Birds Are Essential—Keep Rats and Mice Away.

Begin with healthy, vigorous, properly mated breeders. Good quality foundation stock is very essential to success.

Select and keep only prolific breeders which are also good feeders.

Feed a variety of good-quality hard grains, including peas or peanuts. Use small whole corn rather than cracked corn.

Provide for the pigeons a pen which is dry, well ventilated, and can be kept free from rats and mice. Two nests should be allowed for each pair of breeders.

Keep clean, fresh, protected drinking water before the pigeons and provide a separate unprotected pan of water for bathing.

Market the squabs just as soon as they are feathered under the wings and about the time they are able to get out of their nests, say poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture.

GEESE UTILIZE WASTE GRAIN

Grazing Stock Take Up Most of Their Feed From Ordinary Grasses of the Pastures

Geese touch flanks with chickens in utilizing waste grain about the stables and feeding pens. In a larger measure than chickens or any other kind of poultry, they are grazing stock, taking their living in large part from the ordinary grasses of the pastures. When the facts are taken into consideration that the demand for geese is strong, steady, and extended over practically the whole year, not confined to certain holiday seasons, as the demand for turkeys largely is, and that their value as egg producers is considerable, the importance of a few geese on a general farm becomes apparent.

Geese, in common with ducks, are utilizers of forms of food confined to



Toulouse Goose.

ponds and streams, but they are in that particular excelled by ducks. On farms where ponds or streams are available ducks will convert into meat and eggs great quantities of water insects and various aquatic forms that would not be utilized by any other kind of poultry. Ducks, while they consume much grass and other green stuff, are more partial to animal feeds and are very energetic in patrolling the branches, creeks and ponds as sources of food supply, say poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture. Where conditions are favorable they will provide for their own food needs in a measure that will make them highly profitable.

LAYING HENS LATE MOLTERS

General Purpose Breeds Lay and Molt at Same Time, Slowing Down on Egg Production.

The hen with a natural tendency to lay usually postpones the molt until her production is finished regardless of the time she started. This applies more particularly to the egg breeds, as the general purpose or meat breeds sometimes lay and molt at the same time. In such cases the feathers are dropped and replaced slowly and the egg production also slows down but may not entirely suspend.

MAKEUP OF POULTRY MASH

Among Ingredients Are Corn, Alfalfa, Barley and Gluten—Charcoal Aids Digestion.

Hens love mash. Usually, ground feeds, such as cornmeal, corn chop, corn and cob meal, gluten meal, ground barley, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten meal and alfalfa meal are used in the mash. Sometimes charcoal is added to guard against digestive troubles.

FEED FOR GROWING CHICKENS

When About Eight Weeks Old Give Supply of Cracked Corn and Other Small Grains.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn, and other grains—usually in about eight weeks—the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds sour milk, skim milk or buttermilk will hasten the chickens' growth.

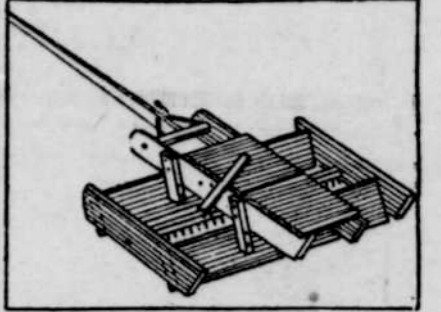
HOME-MADE FLOAT OR CLOD CRUSHER HANDY

Device Does Satisfactory Work on Very Lumpy Soil.

Illustration Gives Good Idea of Construction of Implement Which Can Be Put Together at Small Cost—It Kills Weeds.

It sometimes happens that land gets very lumpy or full of clods and, to get the best results, these clods should be mashed or ground up. To do this a home-made clod crusher will be found to do the work in a most satisfactory manner.

The accompanying drawing shows how such a crusher can be made at home with but slight expense. It is made by taking two two by eight



Float or Clod Crusher.

pieces eight feet long and spiking two by six pieces on the ends and also on top. To save a little expense a sled tongue can be used, and will answer just as well as to make one. A four by four piece is placed between the floats and is held in place by lag screws in each end. This piece should have teeth inserted into its lower side which are made from five-sixteenths-inch round iron, and should stick out about two and one half inches. Holes should be bored into the four by four, slightly smaller than the iron, and should slant backward. A lever can be bolted to this piece, which by moving front or back will press the teeth more or less into the soil. There could be a seat put onto it, but it is better to stand up, as by so doing, if any rubbish gets under it, a step forward will raise the hind end and let the obstruction out, says a writer in The Farmer. This machine is also a fine thing to go over a corn field just before the corn comes up and will kill more weeds than a drag.

IMPORTANCE OF MALE BIRDS

Exert Much Influence in Producing Qualities of Offspring—Two Classes of Hens.

Doctor Pearl, formerly of the Maine experiment station, makes mention of the fact that among the high producing hens there are two classes, one class having the ability to transmit their high laying qualities to their daughters and the other class being poor breeders. It simply amounts to the selection by means of the trap nest of the high layers. These in turn are mated to sons of high layers and the progeny of the mating is again tested as to egg production. It is agreed by the most careful observers that the male bird exerts a very important influence in the producing qualities of the offspring, and that a good hen mated to a poor male would likely give very indifferent results.

DAY FOR DIGGING POTATOES

Quality is Influenced to Considerable Extent by Manner in Which They Are Dug.

The table quality of potatoes is influenced to a considerable extent by the way they are dug and stored.

Potatoes should be dug if possible, on a clear day, when the soil is not wet enough to cling to them, advises the college. They should be left in the field only long enough to become dry, then stored in a place which is cool and rather moist, and as dark as possible.

Under ordinary home storage conditions, because of the danger of decay, it is not wise to have the potatoes more than two and one-half or three feet deep, either in a pile or in a box, says an agricultural college potato man.

FLOOR OF PORTABLE HOUSES

It Should Be at Least One Foot From Ground, Open and Free—Cement Baffles Rats.

Floors of portable poultry colony houses should be at least one foot from the ground, and the space underneath should be open and free. Permanent brooder houses should have cement floors, and the doors and windows should be screened with one-inch mesh wire fencing. If such precautions are taken, rats and weasels usually do little damage.

SALT PREVENTS INDIGESTION

Used by Experienced Shepherds in Changing Sheep From Old Pasture to New.

Many experienced shepherds mix salt with air-slaked lime, a little more lime than salt to prevent indigestion and bloat when the sheep are changed to new pastures. On some farms tobacco stems are dipped in a strong salt brine and no additional salt is given to the sheep. This helps to control parasitic infection and is beneficial to the ewes and lambs.