

Crawford 2410(2)

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

Vol. 1.

JUNE, 1900.

No. 1.

A Five Up-to date Journal for Young People.

JAMES W. SELLS, Publisher.

ELMER B. SAUFLEY, Editor.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Have You Seen THE EXCHANGE,

Especially for Stamp Collectors,

It will pay you to invest 25 cents in a yearly subscription, or 3c for a sample copy.

Remember we give 25 different U. S. postage and envelope stamps free to subscribers if they send 2c for return postage.

No free samples, as we are not running a free circus, but admission is only 25 cents for one year,

THE EXCHANGE,

**B. C. COOLEY, Publisher,
Peekskill, N. Y.**

5 var. old Colonial coins 19c. 1 large Baltimore penny 10c. 5 different Jackson cents 38c. 5 var. large copper cents 28c. 10 old coins 28c. 15 different curiosities 21c. 10 different Indian relics 33c. Indian Tommabawk 33c. 100 large sea shells 33c. 5 sea curiosities 6c. Large Horseshoe Crab 12c. 5 old U. S. coins 25c. 5 scarce U. S. stamps, 25 sea shells, 7 relics and price-list all for 10c. 100 extra fine stamps 35c. W. M. P. ARNOLD, Peacedale, R. I.

This is for You!

50 envelopes, 100 letter heads and 50 business cards neatly printed for 25 cents. A years subscription to this paper free with first 5 orders.

These are for Your Album.

Postage extra on orders under 25 cents.

Porto Rico, 1898, 8 mil. green, unused..... .02
" " " " 1c and 2c. unused..... .04
" " " " 1m, 2m, and 4m 'Habilitado' unused .09
Porto Rico, 4 var. postage 5c. Porto Rico 8 var. fine.10
" " " " 5 var. late issues 10 " 15 var. " 25

Two Fine Packets.

The first contains stamps from the Western Hemisphere, including Canada, Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil. There are 25 varieties and no stamp catalogues less than three cents. Price of packet 25 cents. Every packet different.

The second contains stamps from the Eastern Hemisphere, including China, Japan, Servia, Turkey, Transvaal, Bulgaria, Luxemburg, Greece (high value) and fine Spain. Price 25 cents. Every packet is different.

An American Rapid Telegraph stamp, catalogued at 35 cents, free with first order for either of the above.

I will exchange printing for U. S. Colonial stamps off sheets,

ELMER B. SAUFLEY, Marshfield, Mo.

Wonders of the Sea.

47 NAMED LARGE SHOWY SPECIMENS, ALL FOR \$

3 Varieties Sponges.	5 Varieties Corals
3 " Coral plants.	3 " Sea weed
1 " Star fish.	2 " Sea urchin
2 " Fish egg cases	1 " Eye stone
2 " Barnacles	4 " Sea bean
20 " Sea shells	

6 Collections for \$5.00 all specimens free from dust.

21 Named Smaller Specimens for 35c

3 Varieties Sponges	3 Varieties Corals
1 " Coral plant	1 " Sea plant
2 " Sea beans	9 " Eye stone
1 " Barnacle	

3 Collections for \$1. All specimens free from dust.

Catalogue for 2 cent stamp

N. L. WILSON,

170 A Tremont St., BOSTON, Mass.

U S FRACTIONAL CURRENCY and COIN

5c postage stamps..... 15 cents
10 " " 22
10 Meridith " 20
Brass penny used before Christ..... 50
" " 2 different smaller..... 75
1892 columbian half dollar..... 75
1893 Queen Isabella 1-4 dollar..... 1.00
1900 Lafayette dollars..... 2.00
I have paper money of all descriptions, write for catalogue.

R. DETRICK,

Larrome, Va.

MONEY

IN THE
QUAIL INDUSTRY.

FELLOW FANCIES:

Did you know there is big money in raising Quail for market? We know of men in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas who are making fortunes out of this branch of poultry. Quails can be raised in confinement same as pigeons. They are a hardy and healthy bird very prolific, while their feed costs comparatively nothing, an item worth remembering.

Quails always command good prices and the market is never supplied. Hotels and restaurants are anxious for them while gun clubs use them for shooting purposes and pay you your own price. Others, wanting to go into the business will pay you for breeding stock. You can always sell live Quail at a profit.

We have had so many inquiries in regard to raising this bird that we have written a book, "Culture of the Quail for Profit," which is sent postpaid to an address for 35 cents in stamps. This book is neatly printed and gives all the information in regard to raising Quail and will start you right. Anyone living in or near a city should go into this business. A quail will convince you there is money in it.

Having a list of nearly all quail breeders in the U. S. we can give you names of men in each state who can supply stock.

W. B. CARAWAY, Alma, Ark.

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St. Louis, Mo., June, 1900.

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JIMMIE'S LUCKY ADVENTURE.

It was a clear cold evening. There was splendid sleighing, and cutters and sleighs of every description sped up and down the main avenue of a certain lively mining camp in the Rocky Mountains, while crowds of men passed along the wooden sidewalks, walking fast, as a rule to keep warm. In front of a large jewelry store stood a boy about fifteen years old, deeply enough absorbed in admiring the gold, silver and precious stones spread out behind heavy panes of glass to be indifferent to either cold or crowd. He was trying so earnestly to decide whether a large diamond breast pin glistening in a morocco case was preferable to the heavily chased watch alongside of it, supposing he were to have his choice from all that magnificent collection of valuable articles, that he did not observe a man who came out of the store and looked at him keenly for several seconds, and he was a little surprised to feel a hand placed on his shoulder and to hear a strong voice say, pleasantly, "Well Jimmie, are you going to buy some Christmas diamonds?"

"No," answered the boy; "I haven't any money. But how did you know my name?"

"I didn't know it," replied the man, laughing. "I just guessed that a boy of your appearance would be called Jimmie and it seems I was right. Now, Jimmie would you like a sleigh ride this night?"

"You bet I would!" responded Jimmie eagerly, in the slang that is common in mining camps. "Come on then, and you shall have a good one." And the man, advancing to a team of black horses standing by the curb, quietly untied them and took his seat with Jimmie, who had already scrambled into the sleigh to

which the horses were harnessed, wrapping himself and his young companion in warm fur robes, of which there were plenty; the driver chirped briskly to his team, and in two minutes, the avenue, with its glare and bustle, lay far behind. In front only a mile or two away, was a great valley, and beyond that a huge mountain range glistening in the moonlight. Snow covered the entire country and Jimmie could see almost as well as in daytime. He was delighted with the view, and so pleased with his position that some time passed before he noticed how quietly the sleigh moved onward. There were no bells on the horses. This was a surprise and a source of regret. He pondered over it for a while, then said, "I should think you'd have bells with such a fine turn out as this."

"Oh, I've got bells," answered the driver; "but one of the buckles was broken, so I didn't put 'em on tonight."

This explanation was quite reasonable; but Jimmie wished that the broken buckle had been replaced by a new one. Bells add so much to the fun of sleighing. A very fine team were the blacks, and for nearly an hour they spun along at a swift trot. At last they turned from the head level road and began to ascend a hill.

"I believe," began Jimmie's new acquaintance, that "I'll go up to a mining claim just beyond here and get some samples of rock. We're so near it now. I can save making a journey from town on purpose."

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"All right," assented Jimmie. "I'll hold the team while you get the rock." A quiet laugh followed this remark, but there was no answer. In ten minutes more the horses came to where some mining was being carried on, and were stopped. There was a shaft and numerous

piles of rock, with other things indicating that there was someone prospecting for mineral, but not a sole in sight; not a sound broke the stillness, save the panting of the horses.

Jimmie's companion jumped out and hunted around among the rock piles for a few minutes, and then went to the shaft, which he peered down curiously.

"Jimmie," he said turning to the boy, "I want some rock from the bottom of this shaft. Will you go down and get it for me." How'll I get there? asked Jimmie. There isn't any windlass.

"No" replied the man; it has been taken away. Is there a ladder? inquired Jimmie. "No" and there is timbers only part way down. The shaft is only twenty feet deep, though and I can let you down by a rope and hand you up a gain easily enough." He had returned to the sleigh now, and was groping about under the seat, presently he pulled out a coil of rope and an empty bag. "If you'll go down that shaft I'll give you five dollars." He smiled when he said this, and Jimmie hesitated no longer. Five dollars was wealth to him, and there was no danger to be feared. The man was a big fellow that could hold two small boys like Jimmie on a rope.

"Alright pardner" said Jimmie, saucily, "I'm with you swing me off." This speech produced another laugh and a noose was quickly placed under Jimmie's arms. The bag was thrown down the shaft, and the boy followed, but more slowly. Indeed his companion lowered him hand over hand. Once at the bottom, Jimmie picked bits of rock from different places as he had been directed, and while thus engaged, was astonished to see the entire rope come tumbling upon him, the man above having let go his end. A trick of some kind instantly suggested its self to Jimmie's mind, and he looked upward to remonstrate, but could not see any one. He dimly heard shouts, however, and pistol shots, and the conviction forced upon him that he had unwittingly taken a hand in some unlawful proceeding, and been caught like

peering cautiously into the dark abyss.

His first impulse was to call for help but reflected that, that might get him into trouble, he sat down in a dark corner of the shaft and waited, in a few minutes strange voices were heard above and then all was quiet again. If ever a fellow was in a hole soloquized Jimmie when his patience finally gave way, "I'm in, and how I'm going to get out more than I know. That big fellow brought me here to hook some specimen from this claim, and somebody run him off. I'll bet he'll never think of the I'm in, or the five dollars he promised me."

But it was no use to waste his time in regrets, and Jimmie turned his thought to the making of an escape from his prison. If he could ever reach the shaft timbering overhead it would be an easy matter to climb out, but the lower timbers were too high to jump up to and though he threw one end of the rope in the hope that it would catch someplace but it always came tumbling back, and at last that plan was given up in despair.

Then he piled some pieces of rock in a heap, and tried to reach the timber from the top of it, but it was not high enough. There was a very large rock in the bottom of the shaft, and Jimmie thought that with that rock for a foundation the rock pile could be made a good deal higher, he at once began to loosen it, using in his work an old pick that some one had left in the shaft.

After working for about half an hour Jimmie noticed that the rock settled a little, and just as he was going to pry it from its bed, he was astonished to see it drop out of sight altogether, and leave a ragged hole through which nothing could be seen but intense darkness.

"Well" remarked Jimmie to himself. "I have heard of the bottom of a shaft dropping out, but I never expected to see such a thing. It's done, though and now I'd better find out where it goes to." Some bits of rock thrown down the hole struck bottom so quickly that it was plain that the cavity below could not be very deep and Jimmie, lying down and

last perceived the big rock about six feet below him. It seemed to be in a cave, but he could not be certain whether natural or an artificial one.

"I might as well explore it," he soliloquized, "it may be a tunnel leading to the surface, or it may be a cave full of mineral."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

An Exercise in Proverbs.

A New England school ma'm obtained a position in Arkansas, and became so successful that she determined to give an exhibition of her pupils' progress, and invited all their parents to be present on Friday evening. The entertainment moved satisfactorily to all concerned, "Now," said the teacher, toward the close, "I want every boy to repeat some proverb that he has heard. This is entirely inpromptu," explained the teacher to the parents, "but I feel sure the boys will do themselves credit, although they did not know in advance that they were to be called upon. Now, Johnnie can you give an example of some old saying that you have found helped you?" "All is not gold that glitters," replied Johnnie. "Very good. Very good indeed."

"Be virtuous and you'll be happy," said Jimmie "thats splendid. Why boys you remind me so much of a school I once taught in Boston," responded the fair teacher. The germ of ambition is the chrysalis of wisdom," said Willie.

And so on down the class she went until she got to Peck Smith. He wasn't very bright, and she intended to skip him but he seemed anxious to say something and she asked him if he knew any old proverb. He did. "A stump-tailed yaller dog is the best for coon," announced Peck; and the joy of his relatives reached such a pitch that his father paid a years tuition in advance before he left the school house.

The Kansas Fly and Spider.

A spider carefully wove his net in the corner of a room and waited for a victim. By and by seeing a fly meandering along that way he invited him in to chat a while, offering to set 'em up as an inducement. "May I ask," said the fly, as he brushed a bread crumb off his left

eyebrow with his front foot, "why are you so anxious to strike up an acquaintance with an entire stranger? So far as I know you never saw me in your life before." "True," replied the spider as he fastened another strand, "but as soon as I saw you I was struck by your appearance and decided you was the individual I had been looking for to go into a great business venture. I can see in a minute that you have a head for business." But the fly simply said: "My fuzzy headed friend, I might possibly be caught with this glucose you are giving me if it wasn't for the fact that I see the remains of a friend of mine from Missouri hanging up there in the corner of your establishment. He had to be shown, I don't." And with a light "ta ta, I will see you later," the Kansas fly wended his way toward the bald head of a fat man who was slumbering on a neighboring couch.—Topeka Mail and Breeze.

A Column of Fun.

"Tommy" Jimmie, what makes a balloon go up an' stay up?"

Jimmie: "It's caused by various causes; but the chief cause is caused by some cause or other, an' thats really the true cause why?"

Willie: "Hello, Bunks! Did you hear dat Jimmie Jinks dat was dead?"

Boby Bunks: "No. Did he leave Jimmie any thing?"

Willie: "I dunno; but I guess he didn't leave him nuthin but an organ."

"Why do you sign your name J. John B. B. B. Brown?" asked Jupson.

"Because it is my name," said Brown. "I was christened by a minister who stuttered."

The caller: "So Edith is the eldest of the family. Who comes after her?"

Little Brother: "No body has come after her yet, but I heard papa say that if anybody did come he could have her for the asking.—Tid Bits.

"What sent that dog away howling so?" asked the 'possum."

"Oh," said the porcupine, "he was nosing around for information and I kindly supplied him with a few points."

The Son: "Say, pop, the fishes is biting like like every thing down to the crick."

The Sire: Wal, Son, you jest keep on hoein pertaters an' I guess they won't bite you,—New York World.

Little Customer(to druggist): "Doctor ma says please give me a dose of what you call it, that cures colic. It doesn't taste very, very bad does it?"

Druggist: "Not very bad. But suppose you take a glass of soda before you go."

Customer: "Oh, yess sir! thanks." (Doctor mixes: Little customer drinks and starts for the door. And returns.) "I declare I was going away without the what you may call it." Druggist (laughing) "Why, you drank it with the soda."

Customer: "Oh dear! Why doctor it was for my little brother?"

"Now, see here," said the elephant to the mosquito, "if you dont stop your singing in my ear, I'll hurt you."

"Oh! Excuse me," returned the mosquito. "I really didn't mean to; but your ear is so large I thought it was the Mammoth Cave."

A Small Globe Trotter.

The greatest globe trotter is only eighteen inches in height, and is but six months old. Her name is Miss Columbia and she is making a long trip in the interests of charity. She comes from a large family of six hundred sisters and brothers. Miss Columbia is fully and becomingly attired for travel, but she spends most of her time in the windows of telegraph companies while the rest of her time is spent in traveling in her private compartment which is a telescope bag nicely lined with cotton batting. She will visit the principal cities of United States and will also go to Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Phillippines before returning to Boston which is her home. When she gets back she will be exhibited at various doll shows to raise a fund for the benefit of crippled and maimed children.

A Danish engineer has patented a phonographic attachment for telephones which will recieve a message automatically in the absence of an operator and repeat it at will.

Earned the Kaisers Gratitude.

While the Emperor of Germany was hunting in Austria a few years ago he found himself hungry, and three miles from the luncheon baskets. He therefore asked his companion if there was nothing at all eatable in the neighborhood, and his companion remembered a small farm not far a way. Thither they went and the woman of the house told them she only had milk, bread, butter and sausage to set before them and very little of that.

"Milk, bread, butter, and sausage?" exclaimed his majesty. "Why, that's a meal to set before a King." And he set to with such good will that soon only a few fragments remained.

"And now, my good lady," said the Emperor, taking a golden double eagle from his pocket, and placing it in the womans hand, told her to go and buy yourself more sausage and more bread and if you can afford it out of the change a twenty cent picture of the Kaiser, for you can then point to it and say: "I once saved that poor man from starvation."

The soil of Egypt at the present day is tilled by exactly the same kind of plow than was used 5000 years ago.

The Viper, the new England torpedo boat, is the fastest craft afloat, and at a recent trial trip she covered forty four and one fourth miles in an hour.

A road is to be built to the top of Mt Blanc through the very heart of the mountain, and the length of the subterranean road will be a little over six miles long. The tunnel will be 1150 feet below the summit of the mountain. The road is expected to be finished by January 1903, and will cost \$4,000,000.

Extry ordinary qualities are possessed by the River Tinta of Spain. It hardens and petrifies the sand of its bed, and if straw falls into the stream and alights upon another will in a few months they will unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

Ostriches when frightened get on the ground at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Their strides measure eleven and one half feet.

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Credit neither given or asked.

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TERMS CLOSE THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH.**EXCHANGES:**—Address one copy to the
Home office and one to the editor, Marsh-
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Address all communications to

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

10½ N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

EDITORIAL.

With this issue, THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION makes its initial bow to the public, and although this number is not very large, the number of pages will increase month by month, and by the end of the year you will find the COMPANION a 30 or 40 paged Magazine. We will have good stories, prize contests etc., and do everything possible to make this the leading monthly magazine for the young people.

Subscriptions will be taken at the rate of 10 cents per year, until August 1st., when the price will be advanced to 25 cents.

Good original manuscript is always in demand, but enclose postage for return if it is unavailable.

Any interesting item of news, stamp or otherwise kindly write down and send me.

We will be pleased to exchange with all publications. Send two copies one to publisher and the other to the editor.

Send in your 10 cents for a year's subscription before the price is advanced.

We expect to devote at least one page to the review of our contemporaries in the future, so publishers have us on our exchange.

The editor will appreciate any article or note that is sent him, or kindly suggestion to the betterment of his paper. If there is any department you would like to see in this journal, let me know and I will give it due consideration.

Don't be late but subscribe now while the price is ten cents. July number will introduce itself with 16 pages and cover

We will have a puzzle department next month and would like to receive any kind of a good puzzle for publication.

Three Valuable Prizes.

We want subscribers, and to get them immediately we offer three prizes for the three largest lists of subscribers sent in by July 1.

1st. Prize.—25 varieties of Porto Rican postage stamps, mostly late issues including surcharges etc. Catalogued at \$3.50.

2nd. Prize.—50 different sea wonders.

3rd Prize.—A set of Mexican postage 9 varieties, 1890. Catalogue value \$1.24.

All subscriptions must be in by July 1.

Address **Young People's Companion.**

10½ N. 8TH. ST.

ST. LOUIS MO.

A Model of Our Univers.

One of the main features of the Paris exposition is a model of the earth, sun, moon and stars which is run by electricity. It is no plain astronomical object lesson, but a spectacular affair, in which the revolutions of day and night, and changes of the seasons comets and eclipses of the sun and moon appear. All this is in a huge sphere 146 feet in diameter, resting on a tower 60 feet above the earth. Into this dark hollow ball the spectators enter. The rounded ceiling above glimmers with sun, moon and stars, while in the center is the earth a ball 25 feet in diameter. To get the most vivid sensations of the motions of this mimic universe a person climbs up to the earth by way of the south pole. He may then follow a spiral stair-case up around the outside of the globe till he comes to the exact part of the world where his home is situated.

Stamp, Coin and Curio Department.

A Review for the Specialist

Many philatelists after collecting the stamps of all countries in general for a while, think the world too large, and dead to devote their entire time to one or more countries. A general collection of the stamps of all countries is recitable to the philatelist having the names to add to it, but collectors having a small amount of cash to spend on stamps should make a specialty of a certain country or a group of countries, if they are collecting for profit, as it takes less to make a good showing of one country than it does for a general collection. A collection of 200 var. from the U. S. would be worth more than a general collection of 1000 varieties. Below is given a brief review of some good countries suited to the wants of the specialist.

United States:

Our country is the first to consider, as we have a fair sized collection right at our door with out paying a cent for it. At least 50 var. of postage dues, special delivery revenues and envelopes can be found in a few hours hunt, and by further search among court-houses, banks post offices, among old correspondence, and on the backs of old photographs, old revenues and such as the 1c express, 1c prop., 2c bank check, playing card, prop., inter rev., 3c telegraph, Cat. 35, also insurance, and mortgage can be found in large quantities. To the collection of 100 var. will cost from 50 to 75 cents.

British Colonies:

The stamps of the Br. Col. are very cheap, and they are a large number of var. too; Great Britain and Col. taking up about half the space of the catalogue. There are 63 english colonies, and a collection of 150 to 300 var. from all of these will cost from one to three dollars. More specialists collect the stamps of Br. than any other country.

B. N. A. which consists of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, is rich in surcharges, varieties errors, etc, which will furnish work

for any philatelist. The surcharges are all of recent date. The main ones being the 2 or 3 cents of the numeral issue of Canada. There are plenty of varieties among them are Canada, 12p. black 1854, 4 p. blue 1855, 7½ p. green and 6 p. violet 1857, Newfoundland 6½ p. green and 1sh. vermilion 1857, the last named being worth \$2.50, used. Of the New Brunswick the most valuable is the 1st violet which is catalogued at \$1.50, used. There are only nineteen var. of Nova Scotia but all command a very fair price the 1st. violet, 1851 which is listed at \$1.40, used, and \$2.00 unused. A collection of fifty or more var. from these four colonies makes an exceedingly pretty and valuable collection.

Mexican Revenues:

Among these fincals, the Mexicans are probably the most popular among specialists. Some of the specialists are Charles Geogory a prominent dealer of New York City, H. E. Deats, of Flemington N. Jersey, and C. H. McKeel of St. Louis who issues the Cat. of Mexican Revenue. By the latest Cat, there are listed 262 var. which are valued at from 1c up to out of reach of my pocket-book. As a start a good packet will cost 75 cents and a good mixture of 250 will cost \$1.

Canadian Revenues:

Next in importance among the revenues, (except the U. S.) are those of Canada. Somewhere near 450 var. have been issued to date, most of which are very cheap. There are many pretty stamps among the various issues, in fact one of the prettiest stamps ever issued is said to be a Canada Revenue. A special cat. and album is issued by the Canada Stamp Co., of Quebec.

United States Colonies:

The U. S. Col. have lately come into favor, mainly on account of their beauty and cheapness, as a collection of 60 to 85 var., mostly unused, will cost not more than \$1.00. There are many valuable stamps among the issues of Cuba and Hawaii, especially the Puerto Prince of Cuba, and the missionary stamps of Hawaii. Some of the surcharges of the old issues of Phillippine Is. and surcharges of the Porto Rico used during the late war bring very high prices. Probably finest collection of Hawaiian stamps in the word is owned by Mr. H.

Crocker of California, it is adjudged by experts who have seen it to be worth in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Central America:

The C. A. countries comprising Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rico, and Nicaragua generally attract the eye of the junior collector, on account of their extreme beauty. For the last 10 or 15 years a company has contracted to print stamps for the four above mentioned countries, a new set to be issued each year, and all stamps that are left over at the end of the year to go to this company. Of the hundreds of thousands printed only a few thousand are used, and the remaining unused ones, (which are but worthless labels) are sold to collectors and dealers at an enormous gain. My advice to young philatelists or any philatelist is to spend your money on the stamps of some other country.

China:

Of the 150 or more adhesive postage stamps issued by China proper, and the various cities, not one cat'd. at more than one dollar. On account of the odd designs; these stamps will attract the attention of the non-collector quicker than of nearly any other country.

Holland:

This is a colony which has been noticed very little, until lately, by a majority of the stamp collectors. Only 24 var. have been issued to date, and only two are catalogued at anything like a high price. The 5 sh. rose 1890-92 is listed at \$22.50 used, and the 5£ brown and black 1894-96 at \$37.50 unused. All of the 24 var. are rapidly rising in value and money invested in them can be doubled in a few years.

Colombian Republic:

If none of the countries named in the preceding lines are suitable to your wants the stamps of the Colombian Republic, ought to be. Among the various issues are stamps of nearly all shapes, sizes and colors. There are not more than half dozen high priced stamps, these are Cauca 5c black 1879, worth \$250., 5c lilac rose of 1882 \$150 and probably not more than four more, worth from \$35 to \$50.

Besides the countries mentioned above any of the following are good for specializing Chile and Brazil of South America.

Siam, Corea. and Persia of Asia. Congo Liberia Somoli Coast and the Transvaal of Africa. Bulgaria, Malta, Gibraltar and Spain of Europe, also B. W. I., Australian Col or Samoa.

To my mind the four best foreign countries for specializing are, Br. Col, U. S. Col, China or Mexico Rev.

OLD COINS.

It is not the age of a coin that gives it's value, it is it's rarity and condition. The penny of the Bible is a very old coin but not a rare coin. Dealers charge 50c to \$1.00 for it, but for American nickel cent of 1856 they charge \$5.00 in other words the American cent of 1856 is worth twenty times as much as a cent of Christ's time. These pennies with the head of Julius Caesar, Augustus and others which seems to be Nero's the greatest rulers of Ancient times. These coins was dug out of the burial cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii in quantities and are in fine state of preservation. The condition of a coin often gives its value, apart from rarity and age a coin from the mint unhandled and uncirculated with luster untarnished is always worth more than one that has passed through two or three hands, dealers pay 12c. for copper cents 1802, they will pay \$5. for a brilliant proof, and \$3. for an uncirculated specimen. Two half cents of 1795 were sold not long ago at an auction in New York, one brought 30 cents the other \$75 the difference in value was due to the difference in condition. Always collect in the best condition if your purse will permit it for this is the

cheapest in the end.

Speaker Reed wished to see a man on some pending legislation, and telegraphed for him to come to Washington. The man took the first train available; but a washout on the road made it impossible for the train to proceed further toward its destination. Going to a telegraph office, he sent this dispatch to the speaker: "Washout on line. Can't come." When Reed read the message, he sent back this reply. "Buy a new shirt and come any way."—Exchange.

REPRINTS.

BY S. E. MOISANT.

Probably the worst thing a collector has to contend with, has been taken for the subject of this article. Before going into details I will explain the difference between a reprint and a counterfeit. Reprints are made from the original plate often the stamp has become obsolete. Counterfeits are stamps made from a new plate altogether. Reprints are usually made for the purpose of filling space in the albums. Stamps worth less than \$5 are seldom reprinted, but when stamps are worth from \$5 up are unobtainable by most collectors, someone gets the original plate and runs off a number of reprints, which he sells at a nominal price. Thus collectors can fill up vacant spaces with these worthless imitations which would otherwise be vacant. Stamps most reprinted Heligoland a part of Germany. The country is flooded with the reprints of Heligoland. Almost every collector has the pages of Heligoland well filled with these reprints. The gumming on the reprints is much whiter than that on the genuine specimen. The colors are much brighter which naturally attracts the attention of the young collectors, induces them to invest a few spare cents in this worthless trash. Another way to tell these Heligoland reprints is that the medallion in some are not directly in the centre. In printing the stamp has to go through the press a different time for each color. The stamps are printed crooked and the medallion gets in the wrong place. In reprinting Roman States come next to Heligoland, in the reprints the gum is lighter. While reprints are not generally made for the purpose of defrauding, many dealers put them on sheets they guarantee "all genuine." These dealers should be boycotted. Dealers think that some unsuspecting collector will buy them thinking they are getting rare stamps at a bargain, collectors should drop these dealers and buy from honest ones.

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Papers Received.

Since May 1, we received the following

	Vol.	N
Allegany Philatelist	May	4
Bay State Philatelist	May	3
Evergreen State Phil	April	13
Junior's Collector	April	2
Morley's Phil. Journal	April	1
Ohio Philatelist	April	2
Philatelic Chronicle	April	1
Philatelic Inter Ocean	April	2
Philatelic Advocate	April	8
Prairie State Philatelist	April	1
Stamp	April	1
The Collector	April	11
The Clipper	April	1
The Perforator	May	16
The Philatelic Extract	April	1
Virginia Philatelist	May	3

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Vol 11. NOVEMBER, 1900. No. 7.

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THE YOUNG People's ★ Companion.

A JOURNAL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

VOL. I. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI NOVEMBER, 1900. NO. 6.

How to Build an Ice-Boat.

As the cold crisp air is felt in the early part of December our readers' minds turn to the winter sports, the king of which is ice boating. What can be more exhilarating than to speed over the ice on a swift-moving boat, every nerve tingling with excitement? Many of our boys who live inland and away from the ice-yachting centers may not have had an opportunity to examine such boats thoroughly. Seasoned spruce free from knots and checks should be used for the wood, the only exception being the flooring of pine. The backbone or center piece should be made from a fourteen foot spruce joist six by three inches. This should be brought down to three inches on the upper side only for the stern end. Then take a four by three joist (spruce) eight and one-half feet long and work down to an eight-cornered two and one-half by two and one-half. Do this gradually. This is the bowsprit, and is bolted to the backbone.

The two side timbers twelve and one-fourth feet by three and one-fourth inches, and are bent in a slight bow by inserting a piece of joist on each side of the backbone half way between runner plank and stern, one side touching backbone and the outer end resting on inside of side timber. These are called spreaders each measures two and one-half feet, and are three by four inches.

Now that you have formed your board inside timbers, nail on the inner side a board and put on the two boards which the mast steps on. See that the mast is stepped one and one-fourth feet forward of the forward edge of the runner plank, as this insures easy sailing, and has to a great extent done away with the big jibs formerly carried.

Next lay on your flooring three-fourths by six inch pine, which should be tongued and grooved. This should extend seven feet forward from extreme stern. The runner plank is 11 feet by one foot two inches. The runners are all made of oak, three and one-half feet x same length by three inches and, are one and one-half inches thick. To the forward ones are attached two ears for each runner, which we assure one and one-half feet by four and one-half inches by one and one-fourth inches. They are bolted securely to the runner plank, and the runner hangs on a bolt that is placed through the two ears, and this allows it to play while going over any imperfection on the ice. The rudder (runner) is much shorter than the forward runners, and is of a different shape; the measurements are one and one-half feet by five inches by one and one-half inches.

The crotch and tiller can be made by a village blacksmith, and should cost about \$2. The after runner works in this crotch, and should have a few inches of play.

The tiller is of iron, and fits on the square head of the upright bar of the crotch. There is a traveler for the main sail and one for the jib. See that your runners are perfectly square fore and aft, and are exactly at right angles with runner plank. Fasten the runner plank on with four bolts which pass through each side of timbers. The staves for runners are made of castings. It should be three cornered and the shape of a V, and is cast solid; the lower sharp corner of course touches the ice.

This pattern you can have cast from iron at the nearest foundry for a few cents a pound. It is bolted onto each end of the runner, with holes being made in the pattern at each ex-

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2 penny Nicaragua, unused	.06
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VOL. 1. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI NOVEMBER, 1900. NO. 6.

How to Build an Ice-Boat.



As the cold crisp air is felt in the early part of December our readers' minds turn to the winter sports, the king of which is ice boating. What can be more exhilarating than to speed over the ice on a swift-moving boat, every nerve tingling with excitement? Many of our boys who live inland and away from the ice-yachting centers may not have had an opportunity to examine such boats thoroughly. Seasoned spruce free from knots and checks should be used for the wood, the only exception being the flooring of pine. The backbone or center piece should be made from a fourteen foot spruce joist six by three inches. This should be brought down to three inches on the upper side only for the stern end. Then take a four by three joist (spruce) eight and one-half feet long and work down to an eight-cornered two and one-half by two and one-half. Do this gradually. This is the bowsprit, and is bolted to the backbone.

The two side timbers twelve and one-fourth feet by three and one-fourth inches, and are bent in a slight bow by inserting a piece of joist on each side of the backbone half way between runner plank and stern, one side touching backbone and the other end resting on inside of side timber. These are called spreaders each measures two and one-half feet, and are three by four inches.

Now that you have formed your board inside timbers, nail on the inner side a board and put on the two boards which the mast steps rest on. See that the mast is stepped one and one-fourth feet forward of the forward edge of the runner plank, as this insures easy sailing, and has to a great extent done away with the big jibs formerly carried.

Next lay on your flooring three-fourths by six inch pine, which should be tongued and grooved. This should extend seven feet forward from extreme stern. The runner plank is 11 feet by one foot two inches. The runners are all made of oak, three and one-half feet extreme length by three inches and, are one and one-half inches thick. To the forward ones are attached two ears for each runner, which we assure one and one-half feet by four and one-half inches by one and one-fourth inches. They are bolted securely to the runner plank, and the runner hangs on a bolt that is played through the two ears, and this allows it to play while going over any imperfection on the ice. The rudder (runner) is much shorter than the forward runners, and is of a different shape; the measurements are one and one-half feet by five inches by one and one-half inches.

The crotch and tiller can be made by a village blacksmith, and should cost about \$2. The after runner works in this crotch, and should have a few inches of play.

The tiller is of iron, and fits on the square head of the upright bar or the crotch. There is a traveler for the main sail and one for the jib. See that your runners are perfectly square fore and aft, and are exactly at right angles with runner plank. Fasten the runner plank on with four bolts which pass through each side of timbers. The staves for runners are made of castings. It should be three cornered and the shape of a V, and is cast solid; the lower sharp corner of course touches the ice.

This pattern you can have cast from iron at the nearest foundry for a few cents a pound. It is bolted onto each end of the runner, with holes being made in the pattern at each ex-

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

tremity for that purpose. Two small ears are left on the shoe to strengthen the side strain; these are sunk in the wood of the runner, in case that you do not care for this kind of a shoe, they can be made of a three-fourth inch square bar iron, being set corner wise and sunk in the runner, giving them a slight upward bend forward. In this case you should drill holes in each extremity for the bolts that fasten to the runner. An iron rod to run from the extreme tip of the bowsprit to nearly the rudder standard. If required a turn buckle can be inserted at the bowsprit end.

Use the utmost care on the shoes, and see that the underside is perfectly true and smooth. Sharpen them with a grindstone. The rig is a jib and mairsail of the following dimensions: Mairsail-bow, fifteen and one-half feet; hoist, ten feet; gaff, nine feet; deck, twenty feet; jib-hoist, twelve and one-half feet; boat seven and three-fourths feet; and from tip of bowsprit to mast-head, fifteen and three-fourths feet. The mast itself is fourteen and one-half feet, the bow, fifteen and three-fourths feet; and the sprit, seventeen and three-fourths feet. A sprit is much handier in cold weather to hoist than a gaff, and using the former tends to reduce the weight of rigging aloft; besides, it is rather difficult to keep a stiff beck on your main-sail with a gaff.

The sails are made of drilling, and costs about fifteen cents a yard. They can be run together on any loop stitch sewing machine, and patches must be sewed on each side of the sail at each corner. Rope in the sails firmly and sew in a piece of light wire rigging at the gaff part of the main-sail. This is to reduce the strain which the sprit brings on the head of the sail. It improves the sail to lay a plait in center of each cloth.

There are two shrouds on each side and a jib-stay. The mast is stepped in a hollow oak block and stayed up as in a yacht. The mast is entirely independent upon the four shrouds and jib-stay for its support. The above dimensions can be reduced one-half if you wish to make a smaller boat to accommodate one person, and to be used on a pond or small lake.

Bear in mind that the main sail or jib is never let out, as an ice-boat cannot go dead before the wind.

Consequently you do not require much sheet for your sails. The sprit-bow and mast are made of spruce joist as free from knots and checks as possible.

To tighten your shrouds and bow-sprit-shrouds splice in thimbles and run in a lanyard of four pieces of Manila rope.—Harper's Round Table.

QUEER FACTS ABOUT CHINA.

All large cities are making efforts to do away with telegraph poles, but even in St. Louis a great many still stand disfiguring the streets, although they have been removed from the principal avenues. On the other hand, in China, there are no telegraph poles, even in the country: but it is not that the people are farther advanced than Americans. Chinamen believe it to be a sacrilege to permit a shadow to be cast upon the graver of their ancestors. Cemeteries are very thick in some parts of China; and one telegraph company, after its poles had been repeatedly cut down learned the reason, and concluded that it would be impossible to erect a line that would not cast a shadow on somebodys grave. As a consequence all the wires were under ground. But this is not the only curious thing about the Chinese, whose compass points towards the south, and who begin dinner with desert and end it with soup. In China the men wear skirts, and the women trousers; the men wear their hair down their backs, and the women coiled close to their heads. White is used for mourning, and bridesmaids, who are decrepit old women wear black. The sur name is written before the given name, and books are read from the last page backward to the first. Boats are landed sideways, and old men fly kites.

As the summer with its heat is now past we expect to improve this magazine in many ways. We want to increase the number of pages also publish a number of fine stories. Also increase our circulation and have a number of illustrations in each issue. To do all of this we must have help as it takes money. You can help us and also help your self by subscribing to this paper. The price is only 25 cents and a 30 word exchange notice inserted free. Get your winter's reading ready now and have us among it.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.



A ton of diamonds is worth about thirty-five million dollars at the present time.

The Canadian Philatelic Magazine has a curio department in connection with its coin and stamp departments.

Nothing brings more attention than a collection of minerals. There are a great many kinds with an unusual amount of shades and colors. Money invested in these things brings great pleasure and it is no hard matter to sell them when ready to be disposed of. Star Fish also make an interesting collection.

Many amethysts are found in this country which almost equal in lustre and coloring the finest oriental gems. Many are found in parts of New England and also in the Rocky Mountains.

STAMPS AND POSTAL CARDS.

The amount received by the United States government from the sale of postage stamps, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, exceeded \$103,000,000. This is \$10,000,000 in excess of any previous year.

An Amsterdam daily paper says that the new colonial Dutch stamps, the New Netherlands set, merely surcharged with the colony and value, are only provisionals and will be replaced at a very early date by definitive full sets for each colony as they have had them heretofore.

It is said by English dealers that a complete set of Transvaal stamps would cost \$5,000, for there has been a great variety issued. Some of the old Transvaal stamps of the British regime of 1877-80, and of the first republic, now fetch from \$100 to \$250. The Orange Free State offers no such number or variety.

The picture postal card has now been fairly introduced into this country, and in a short time may be expected to become a craze. It is said that in New York alone there are a dozen publishers issuing regular lines of decorated cards. As may be imagined, most of the views are of New York and its vicinity, but the rest of the country has not been neglected.

Siam has ordered an entirely new set of postage stamps at London and we will prob-

ably hear about its being placed in the distributing offices within a short time and the colors will comply with the schedule accepted by the Universal Postal union at the postal congress in Washington.

Stamp news from Brazil partakes from a humorous character. A circular of the postal administration displayed in every post-office announces to the public that hereafter the newspaper and postage due stamps will not be gummed, because the gumming machine does not work satisfactorily or fast enough. As the public does not use either postage due or newspaper stamps, it is difficult to understand why the information is given out.

NEW YORK NOTES.

The editor of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION has offered me the position of correspondent for New York, which I have accepted. Each month reliable stamp lore will be given. Must ask over indulgence this month as offer only reached me just before going to press.

Now the stamp season is fairly opened. I would advise collectors to get their duplicates and begin trading as nothing is so fascinating and instructive as the collecting of stamps.

In collecting, have only distinct stamps, do not collect varieties of watermarks, perforation or other varieties.

The collecting of watermarks and minor varieties should be left to the rich.

Never send for a collection of stamps unless you have the means to buy quite a few. Many young collectors send for consignments out of curiosity and often give much trouble to the dealer.

Never substitute or lower the marked price of a stamp. This is a crime and may cause much trouble to the offender. I know quite a number of persons who have acted dishonestly. Collectors should aim to have their stamps centered well and lightly canceled. Don't take damaged or mended stamps, a small tear in a well centered stamp is far better than a mended or badly cancelled specimen.

Next month I will give no more advice but the regular news, as to what is going on in the Stamp Metropolis of America. Will be glad to give any desired information by mail to all inclosing a two cent stamp.

CHARLES KING,
244 East 11th Street, New York City.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

The Canada Stamp Sheet is a new one from Quebec, Canada. It presents a very neat appearance and contains some good reading matter. The Postage Stamps and Envelopes of Canada, by "G. C. Wilcocks" is interesting. The rest is mostly clippings from other journals. We will be glad to receive this exchange every month.

The American Gem has a number of good articles.

The November Adhesive has the likeness of Ernest J. Wurtele as a prowlpiece. This number contains as good reading for the philatelists as before. R. K. Thiele continues his notes on Sheets of Stamps. J. F. Dodge writes on the New Catalogue and gives some very interesting information. He says the advance sheets concerning all the U. S. stamps already issued bear out the promise of the publishers that it shall correspond as far as possible with its predecessors, and retain the same numbers as with the last edition. Mr. Chapman writes up the Philatelic Parrot and says that a certain Portland Oregon collector dubbed him with the title of "Major."

The Philatelic West for November is a large magazine of sixty pages. We think it would be better and more pleasing to his supporters to publish a paper of smaller size and its mechanical part better cared for. But as he has nearly thirty pages of ads., we suppose he wants to balance it with reading matter. This issue contains a number of articles among them "History as Portrayed on the Pages of a Stamp Album," which is very good.

RECEIVED.

We thank the senders for the following catalogues and price lists:

Auction Catalogue of the sales of the collections of A. R. Perry, Rev. R. H. Smith and others. From Lyman H. Low, 36 West 129th Street, New York City.

Illustrated Coin Catalogue, from Stevens & Co., 69 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill. This is an excellent coin catalogue of 32 pages giving the prices paid on U. S. Coin. Price from this company 10 cents.

Monthly Circular from Herbert E. Money, Room 1, 31 Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

BY S. E. MOISANT.

I hear that the Nebraska Stamp News, published by Mr. Don H. Wimmer, Minden, Nebraska has been sold to the Monarch Monthly published by the Monarch Stamp & Publishing Co., 1132 Otto Street, Chicago. The Monarch Monthly is a juvenile paper published in the interest of the young people and has a number of different departments including one devoted to stamps. It has issued five fairly good numbers and with this addition to its subscription list it ought to succeed.

The seventh auction sale of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held Saturday, Nov., 17, at the Palmer House, Chicago. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the regular auctioneer, Messrs Wolsieffer, Massoth and Michaels alternately acted in that capacity. Prices realized were generally fair, but some good lots brought very good prices. About fifty bidders were present.

The next sale of the C. P. S. will take place near the middle of December. One night will be held a sale consisting of nothing but wholesale lots and the next night will be the regular sale which will consist only of fine single stamps. The committee appointed for that purpose have selected the room at 204 Randolph Street as a meeting place for the Chicago Philatelic Society.

Mr Alfred Michaels had a valuable sales book of stamps stolen from his store in Chicago a short time ago. While his attention was turned to another customer some one run off with the book.

A Chicago collector has collected together a collection of over twelve thousand varieties of stamps in less than eight months. Another Chicago collector who is an invalid and has invested no cash, whatever, has a collection of over ten thousand varieties which has taken him only a little over three years.

As it has been such a short time since I sent in my other notes that I find it impossible to give very much that is new.

READ the clubbing offer on cover. It can't be beat.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

Young People's Companion.

— Issued first of each Month, at 25c per year. —

ELMER B. SAUFLEY, Editor.

JAMES W. SELLS, Publisher.

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Five cents per line each insertion. Cash must accompany the order. Credit neither given nor asked. No discount for time or space.

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Address —

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10 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Editorial.

WE desire a number of articles and stories and would like to hear from any one who can furnish same.

Our December issue will be about the same size as this, but do watch out for that January issue.

THE Sunflower State Philatelist is advertised on the cover of this issue. Its publisher is a man capable of conducting a paper in the right way. We hope to have a cut of him in our paper soon.

WE are pleased to state that we have secured the services of Mr. Charles King of New York City. Mr. King is a well qualified writer so you may look for some interesting news from his pen in the future.

MR. A. R. MAGILL, of Montreal, announces his intention of starting a philatelic magazine with the 20th century. It will be printed by Sternaman Bros., publishers of the Philatelic Advocate, and will have the same appearance and size of that journal. We hope he will be successful with his adventure. Canada can well support another good philatelic magazine, if conducted properly, and Mr. Magill can do that.

BECAUSE of various troubles we have been late with our former numbers, so now we hope to catch up. We make the size of our magazine slightly smaller until January in the hopes that we may have that number out on time. With that number we expect to issue a grand 20th century issue, which will consist of about forty pages, and will contain an extra amount of reading matter of interest to every one.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We wish to exchange two copies, with all good publications. Please send one to the publisher and the other to the editor for review, Elmer B. Sauflay, Marshfield, Mo.

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Adhesive, October	1	10
Philatelic Advocate, October	9	4
Canada Stamp Sheet, Nov.,	1	3
American Gem, October	3	7
Adhesive, November	1	11
Philatelic West and Camera News	13	3

The Stamp Exchange is made up of editorials, St. Louis Notes and Advertisements. Nothing else.

The Adhesive for October, maintains its good appearance. The pedigree of August Dietz is the leading article; Across our Albums, by Amy L. Swift; Over the Sea, by Fred J. Melville of London are both interesting.

R. R. Thiele continues his articles on Stray Notes on Sheets of Stamps; F. R. Aldrich, writes on The Meets at Milwaukee. While W. O. Wylers Review completes the contents of this excellent paper Bro., Chapman always has something of interest for his readers, while his paper presents a neat appearance.

The Philatelic Advocate is headed with United States Ministeris. by Usona, who writes short notes. The Advocate also gives a write up of Thos. L. Fulcher, Vice-President of the D. P. A. Chas. F. Robertson writes information, and says: Postmasters in the United States are not permitted to arrange for fictitious cancelling of stamps thereby gaining personal profit for themselves and the purchaser at the expense of the department.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

Pet Stock Department.



The following is a sure cure for distemper among dogs. This makes enough for four doses.

Take one teaspoon full of powder; one tea-

spoonfull of sulphur; and half a teaspoon full of turpentine; and one teaspoon full of lard. The lard makes it into a paste and the dogs will swallow the mixture to get the lard. In case the dog does not like it, pour it down his throat. Give one teaspoon full twice a day. Four days treatment should cure.

Why not try raising pheasants? They are the most beautiful of birds, and are easily raised. There are two distinct species, the Golden pheasant and the English or silver pheasant. The former has the most beautiful hues on its body. The Golden pheasant costs a little more than the English but is the one for the prettier. Their coat has many different colors, and they slightly resemble Mexican parrots. These pheasants have golden, green, purple, orange and two or three colors which presents a sight which immediately captivates the person who sees them. They cost from \$0 to \$20 per pair. A pair of the English will cost from four to twelve dollars.

COIN DEPARTMENT.

SHORT NOTES.

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE.

The first coining machine was invented by Buchner in 1553.

Julius Caesar was the first man to put his own image on a coin.

There were 20 cent pieces coined by the U. S. government for a few years but were discontinued a few years ago. Now the coins are very valuable.

Copper nails were used as a currency by the Greeks before the days of coined money.

Probably many persons have been puzzled when they noticed certain letters marked below the eagle claws on various coins of the higher denomination. The letters are used to tell the place at which the coins were minted. O. stands for New Orleans, C. C. for Carson City, S. for San Francisco, while the Philadelphia mint has no mark. The coins with C. C. on them are getting scarce.

For a short time after the U. S. Government began coining money the quarters and half-dollars had no arrow points at the sides of the dates and there were no rays around the eagle. But in 1853 after a few of the old style coins were minted the extra decorations were seen upon the coins. Only a small number of the old style coins were in use dated in 1853, hence the valuable price at which they are held.

Private leaden coins were minted in England up to 1690.

PORTO RICAN MONEY RECEIVED.

A United States transport recently brought to New York 179,000 pesos in Porto Rican money. The money was taken to Philadelphia and coined into United States money for use in the islands. It is estimated that \$5.00,000 in Spanish coin is still in circulation, but this will soon be gathered in. In one month probably very little of the Spanish coin will remain.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

Camera Department.

THE CAMERA IN COLORADO

Colorado, more than any other state in the union, owes a debt of gratitude to the camera. But for the development of photography along popular lines the annual rush of tourists to this wonderland of nature would be small in comparison with its present proportions, says a writer in the Denver Republican.

At least two-thirds of the tourists who visit Colorado bring cameras with them. These photographic implements vary from the smallest and cheapest to the largest and most expensive on the market.

The camera enthusiasts are doing much to open up new resorts in Colorado. They are not satisfied with "shooting up" Manitou and Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods, but they turn their faces from civilization and seek out solemn mountain fastnesses that have never echoed to the clique of the camera shutter. They face hardship and even danger for the sake of even transferring some particularly inspiring scene to a plate or film. The result has been that others have been induced to desert the beaten paths of travel, and instead of seeing only a few pages of nature's book many tourists are now enjoying the whole volume.

One of the features of modern camera work, which is coming into favor, and which can be practiced nowhere to better advantage than in this state, is the photography of animals in their haunts. The bloodless, but exciting, hunt of bear, mountain lions and deer, with no weapon but a camera, is claiming more devotees every year.

A Home-Made Dark-Room Lantern.

A wooden starch-box can be made into a good dark-room lantern with very little trouble. Across the cover at each end, nail a thin strip of wood an inch wide in the center of the cover, cut a hole four by six inches, and over this paste two thicknesses of yellow post-office paper. The strips of wood are to prevent the cover splitting. For the chimney, remove the bottom from a round tin can baking powder box, and in one end of the box cut slashes an inch in depth and half an inch

apart. In one end of the wooden box cut a hole into which the tin shall fit snugly. Slip it into the hole as far as the slashes are; cut in the tin, turn the piece of tin back against the wood, and fasten them with small brads or tacks. For the covering of the chimney, to prevent the escape of white light, take an empty tin fruit or vegetable can—the cans used for corn is the best size—cut slashes in the tin the same as in the small can, and above these slashes for about two inches punch the tin full of holes. Turn back these pieces of tin at right angle, place it over the chimney, and tack it in several places to the box. This arrangement will allow plenty of air to enter for ventilation, but no light air will escape. For a light get a small brass candlestick like those used for camping, and use adamantine candles.

A HARD WORKING KING.

A newspaper writer speaking of the King of Italy, says that Hubert was a tireless worker, and gives the following as the daily routine that the monarch followed:

"When at home, he would rise very often before six and set to work in the cabinet. At seven he eats a light breakfast, and until nine busies himself with his correspondence. This duty accomplished, he makes such calls as the days demands require, lunches at one, and later receives his ministers and such others as may have claims on him. In the afternoon he would drive out and sometimes go to the races. He would dine at seven and this meal, at which the King is present to entertain his guests, and not to eat, generally lasts until half past nine, at ten the King as a rule, would go to the opera, where he would remain an hour. At eleven he goes back to his cabinet, and until one, when he retired, would be busy with his afternoon correspondence.

At Manza, near Milan, where he would read during the summer months, he would follow a slightly less arduous routine. At Manza work would claim his attention until eleven every morning, when he lunches with his family and a few invited guests. After lunch he would entertain his male guests, or take them for a row upon the river; then he would work until the hour for the afternoon drive. Tea is served at five, and after this the King would talk, smoke and play billiards with his guests. Shortly after midnight he would retire.

This reminds us of the small boy, who was asked if he worked hard at anything.

"Yes," he said, "What with three meals a day, and the games I have to play, I'm just tired out when night comes."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

ABOUT SOME THINGS.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Viper's record of forty-three and a half miles an hour. Just think of a boat plowing through the water with the speed of an express train.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has arranged for the building of a ship 750 feet long. The biggest ship is the Oceanic, of the White Star Line, whose length is 704 feet.

Zalmon G. Sholes, the inventor of the Remington-Sholes typewriter, and Alfred C. Gilmore, an employee of Remington Company is manufacturing a machine which is a combination of the typewriter and telegraph. By its use a message is transmitted over the wire by the Morse system, but is delivered on a sheet direct from the typewriter without any transcription whatever. This does away with skilled telegraphers, and any person who can use a typewriter can send a message as well as an operator using the telegraph key.

In the great coal miners strike in the hard coal regions in Pennsylvania 120,000 miners are engaged, from the cities of Scranton, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Hazelton and other places. Their claims for striking were that they could not live comfortably; that they are obliged to buy powder, which they use in blasting from the company, and that they thus pay more for it than they pay elsewhere, and that they must buy groceries from the companies store and pay more for them than they would at other places. The strike was felt by many manufacturers and the price of hard coal increased greatly.

JUST HAPPENED.

Beecher and Ingersoll were always great friends. Mr. Beecher had a celestial globe in his study, a present from some manufacturer. On it was an excellent representation of the constellations and stars which compose them. Ingersoll was delighted with the globe. He examined it closely and turned it round and round. "It's just what I wanted," he said; "Who made it?" repeated Beecher, "who made this globe? Oh, nobody, colonel, it just happened!"

QUEER SPELLING.

A good story is told of the Rev. Ottiwell Wood, a celebrated English preacher, Mr. Wood had to appear as a witness in a North County Assize Court, and was asked and gave his name in due course. "What?" asked the judge, peevishly, being rather deaf. Mr. Wood repeated his answer. "Can't hear you; spell it out." snapped the judge. "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O. D." The judge threw down his pen in despair. This is even a more remarkable name than that of the late Admiral W. W. Wood, which the cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy, when he was instructor in mathematics there, always wrote W cube, O. square, D."

Took Senator Clark at His Word.

In the fierce rivalry for the United States senatorship in Montana, between the Clark and Marcus Daly factions, many amusing stories, true and false, were told by heated partisans. The point, in most cases, consisted of the contrast afforded by the early careers of the two men. Marcus Daly rose from a poor miner to be one of the copper kings of the west, while Clark began his western career as a college-bred man. The speeches and letters of the latter were models of good English, but on the occasion his fastidiousness in expression worked unexpected results. He had laid out a handsome lawn in front of the house, and to prevent the town-people from walking on the grass he built a boardwalk over it and put up the following sign:

TAKE THE BOARDWALK.

The sign instantly caught the public eye, and the next morning the sign and boardwalk had both vanished, and in place of the former was a rudely lettered placard bearing this inscription:

WE HAVE.

Housekeeper. "I ordered a dozen oranges to-day, Mr. Titefyst, and you only sent me eleven. How was that?"

"Grocer. "Weil, ma'am, one of them was bad, and I didn't think you'd want it."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

SHORT NOTES ON ELECTRICITY, INVENTION AND DISCOVERIES

The rubber annually made up into golf balls is sufficient to insulate an atlantic cable.

Five boats of the submarine type will be built for this government on the lines of the Holland. This will give this country a flotilla equal in number to that of France, and, if all is true, of greater efficiency.

A model pneumatic railway has been laid at the Dwyer race track in New Jersey, not far from New York, and an effort will be made to have the scheme adopted in the metropolis. The cars are driven through a tunnel by means of a pressure of air back of them

A gorgeous feature of the Paris Exposition is a building made entirely of glass. The walls, ceilings, domes, staircases and all other parts are of glass. The buildings are lighted by hundreds of tiny electric lamps hidden from view, and at night the building has the appearance of a fairy land. By daylight the colors of the house are pink and green, but at night they assume amber tones.

Two Yale graduates have invented a submarine lamp which they have named after the institution. They received some flattering offers for their invention, but declined them all, and will manufacture them in New York themselves. The lamp has proven by actual use that it is the best lamp invented for submarine exploration, and orders have been placed from this government, Russia and Japan.

As an experiment some of the mail collectors of Detroit will be supplied with gasoline automobiles. The St. Louis Transit Company is also having built five hundred horseless vehicles which will soon be running in the streets of that city. They will run on schedule time and expected to handle the crowds which will be attracted to the World's Fair in 1903. The cars will accommodate fifty persons.

A concern under the name of American Railway Company have organized in New York with the object of hurling passengers from New York to San Francisco in less than twenty-four hours or to Chicago in about five

hours. The track is to be raised to avoid the delays of traffic on the surface, and is to be a single rail. The cars will be built of aluminum and will carry fifty persons. The cars will be separated singly and will be charged from stations erected along the route at intervals of 100 miles. The train will take long distance passengers only. This scheme is the conception of Capt. Lina Beecher, of Brooklyn.—The Patent Record.

SPUTTERINGS.

Teacher. "Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?"

Bright Boy. "Please, sir, I have."

Teacher. "Where was it, my boy?"

Bright Boy. "On the elephant, sir."

"Madam, you've already overdrawn your account."

"What's that?"

"You havn't any more money in the bank."

"The idea! A fine bank, I think, to be out of money because of the little I've drawn! Well I'll go somewhere else."—Columbian.

Grandma. Why, children, what is all this terrible racket about?

Mary. Oh, Granny, we've got Papa locked in the cupboard, and when he gets a little madder I'm going to play going into the lions den."

Aunt (to little girl who had just returned from hearing her mother sing in public): "Well, darling, how did mother sing this afternoon?" Little Girl: "Not very well. They made her come back and do it all over again."—Junior Golden Rule.

His Wife: Now don't forget while ye're in the city to git some uv them 'lectric light plants we heern so much about. We kin j's ez easy raise 'em ourselves, an' save kerosene."

Among the children of a certain school was a tiny boy who could not tell the number of the house in which he lived, and was told to bring it the next day. When he appeared he was asked if he had brought it. "No, sir," said he. It was nailed on the door so tight that I couldn't get it off."—Baptist Argus

Cholly. I shall never marry a strong-minded woman—uever.

Minerva. No, of course you won't. The woman you marry will be weak minded. I'm sure.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

THE HALL OF FAME.

Thirty eminent Americans have been adjudged worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame, founded by Miss Helen Gould as an adjunct of the New York University. One hundred votes were chosen to elect the candidates for the Hall of Fame, but only ninety-seven were present at the time of voting. Gov., Roosevelt was on the slump and Andrew D. White and Gov., E. Post were in Europe.

Statesmen.

George Washington.....	97
Abraham Lincoln.....	96
Daniel Webster.....	96
Benjamin Franklin.....	94
Thomas Jefferson.....	93
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Soldiers and Sailors.

Ulysses S. Grant.....	92
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John James Audubon.....	69
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John Marshall.....	91
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Johnathan Edwards.....	81
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William E. Channing.....	58

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Gilbert Stuart.....	52
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Educators.

Horace Mann.....	67
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Inventors.

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Philanthropists.

Peter Cooper.....	68
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Poets and Authors.

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Hawthorne.....	72

George Washington was the only immortal to receive a unanimous election. Two classes coming under the heads of "business men," and "missionaries and explorers" were the highest number of votes cast in either class being thirty-five.

One of the surprises of the competition was the rejection of the name of James Monroe. The author of the Monroe Doctrine received but nineteen votes. Mr. Cleveland who nearly involved the United States in war with Great

Britain, in order to maintain the Monroe Doctrine in Venezuela, was among those who failed to lend his support to this candidate, and not one college president voted for him.

Patrick Henry, who made a memorable speech before the Virginia House of Delegates, received only thirty-nine votes. Thomas H. Benton polled even less, his strength being sixteen votes.

John C. Calhoun had the support of forty-nine members of the committee, as did Andrew Jackson, while John Quincy Adams polled forty-eight votes, being tied with James Madison.

No engineers, architects, physicians or explorers were deemed worthy of recognition, James B. Eads, who built the big bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, led the engineers with forty-two votes, or nine short of an election. Benjamin Rush, with the same number, stood at the head of the physicians and surgeons, while Judson and Daniel Boone led the explorers, with thirty votes respectively. John Hopkins, regarded in Baltimore as certainly, deserving of equal prominence among philanthropists with George Peabody, received but twenty-three votes, while the name of Enoch Pratt was not even mentioned.

When it came to choosing from among the authors, former Cleveland voted for Bryant, Cooper, Emerson, Irving, Longfellow, Motley and Webster.

BELIED HIS NAME.

Many years ago John Bright and George Peabody, the philanthropist, were fishing in a little Irish stream. Late in the evening, after a hard day's work, the party arrived at the landing stage, and Bright, accosting the inevitable policeman on the bank, said:

"What is the proper price to pay these boatmen constable?"

He replied: "Seven shillings and sixpence; yer honner; but some gentlemen give them ten shillings."

Bright, turning to his companion, said: "I have no change, Peabody; have you three half-crowns?"

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatmen.

"Is that all yer giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody.

Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman said:

"An' they call ye Paybody, don't they? Well I call ye Paynobody."—Columbian

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

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JOEL H. DuBOSE,
Huguenot, Georgia.

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During the month of December and January I will send to any address for one year, one copy of each issue of Auxiliary Philatelist and Universal Exchange. A monthly paper for stamp and stamp literature collectors. A 30 word Exchange ad. free if desired. **L. H. MURCH,** Houlton, Maine.

Note:—Stamps and stamp papers, bought, sold and exchanged. Big list of "wants" and "bargains," Free L. H. M.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION.

Shell Collector's Price List.



No.	Name.	Size in inches.	Price for each.
1	Melongena corona	4 to 5	09c
2	" "	3 to 4	08c
3	" "	2 to 3	06c
4	Fasciolaria tulipa	4 to 6	08c
5	" "	2 to 4	08c
6	Fasciolaria distans	2 to 3	07c
7	Fulgar perversa	8 to 10	10c
8	" "	6 to 8	09c
	" "	3 to 6	08c
10	Pinna muricata	10 to 12	12c
11	" "	8 to 10	10c
12	" "	6 to 8	09c
13	" "	4 to 6	08c
14	Strombus pugilis	2 to 3	08c
15	Natica cancrena	1 to 1½	05c
16	Pecten dislocatus	1 to 3	05c
17	Cardium magnum	3 to 4	10c
18	" "	2 to 3	08c
19	isocardia	1 to 2	09c
20	Pholos castata	6 to 7	25c per pair
21	Cytherea gigantea	2 to 4	08c
22	Docina discus	1 to 2½	08c
23	Vermetus lumbricatus	6 to 10	08c
24	Oliva reticulata	2 to 3	04c
25	Horse-foot crab	2 to 4	05c
26	Sand Dollar	3 to 5	08c
27	Starfish, Florida	2 to 4	08c
28	Modiola tulipa	2 to 3	06c
29	Fulgar pyrum	2 to 4	07c
30	Turbo castaneus	½ to 1	03c
31	Littorina irradians	½ to 1	03c
32	Terebra discolata	1 to 1½	03c
33	Muricidea multangula	½ to 1	03c
34	Pecten irradians	1 to 3	07c
35	" dislocatus, red	1 to 3	08c
36	Spirula similis	2 to 3	08c
37	Crepidula	1 to 1½	04c

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"	35-25	" Central America	.25
"	36-25	" South America	.25
"	37-25	" Africa	.25
"	38-25	" Asia	.25
"	39-25	" Cuba, New issue	.25
"	41-25	" Australia & N. Zea.	.25
"	42-30	" Brit. Col. cat.	60c .25

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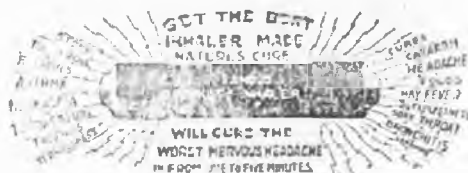
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2 Yosts.....	20	25	9 " 4 "

Class X Extra servicable and good for years.

7 Caligraphs.....	30	35	10 " 5 "
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6 Remingtons.....	40	45	10 " 7 "
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6 Densmores.....	35	40	10 " 6 "

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Vol. 1.

No. 10

FEBRUARY NUMBER 1901

The Young.....

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THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION

A JOURNAL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, FEBRUARY, 1901.

A LONE BEAR HUNTER.

CONCLUDED

AS the pair of eyes came nearer the entrance Pat shouted from his post in the tree "to hear the growls of him, begorra! Take aim now, boys, he's comin'!"

"Bang!" Frank's gun sent its load at the advancing foe, and bruin limped nimbly in an opposite direction.

"Snap, bang!" went Jerry's rifle, but the bullet sped wide of the mark, and the bear, now thoroughly enraged, plunged in still another direction.

"Bang, bang!" rang the reports of Tom's gun.

For a moment, during which the three hunters hastily reloaded, the bear stood still, evidently thinking. Behind him lay the wood, or ought he knew, filled with men and guns, before him the steep side of the mountain, or the cave was situated on the edge of a small cliff too steep to be traveled by human feet. Of two dangers bruin chose what he seemed to consider the lesser, for hastily burying his face in his front paws, and making a huge shaggy ball of himself, he plunged over the mountain side.

Three rifles rang out in unison, while Bose poised upon the edge of the cliff, and barked long and loudly after the flying foe, and away rolled the bear, finally disappearing from view altogether.

"And ye didn't catch the bear at all," complained Pat, as he descended, and gathered up his belongings. "Sure he may be laying for us beyond in the woods."

"I'm going home," said Frank. "I'm disgusted. To be outwitted this way by a bear is a little too much."

"He was a mighty big fellow, though," said Tom shouldering his gun. "I'm sorry

we didn't get him for his skin was worth having."

"There are no bullet holes in it, anyway," said Jerry, laughing. "We haven't spoiled it any. I'd be for following him if it was earlier in the day, but I don't fancy getting lost, and meeting him after night."

And the little party slowly turned back to the path down the mountain.

"Where's Johnnie? It's time the sheep were here," said mother Martin, suddenly, looking up from her spinning, for the short winter day was drawing to a close. Then she took down the huge tin horn that hung over the kitchen, and blew it vigorously. A shrill whistle answered her, but looking down the road in the direction of the sound, she saw that it was the elder brother who answered her call, and who, in company with his friends was returning from the hunt. A few minutes later the party entered the kitchen.

"Where's the bear?" asked Bessie, "and where's Johnnie?"

"Didn't catch the bear," said Frank shortly, for he felt not a little annoyed at his defeat; "and what do I know about Johnnie? He wasn't with me."

Mrs. Martin looked a bit uneasy. "Bessie go to the barn and see if he is there."

So Bessie went and soon returned saying he was not there, and that rover was missing, too. Then Frank stepped quietly to the corner where the boys kept their guns. His gun's gone, too, the rascal!" he said calmly, though in his heart he felt not a little alarmed. "I'm pretty tired, but I suppose I'll have to look him up," picking up his gun as he spoke, and whistling to Bose, who had gone to his kennel to dream of his day's adventures. "Coming boys? Well I'll admit I'll be glad of your company," he added, as Tom and Jerry shouldered their rifles once more.

So back they went. Half-way up the valley they met the sheep scurrying homeward and bleating loudly, and on behind came rover. Frank rapidly took note of the sheep. The bell-sheep was there among the rest. Rover was carrying something in his mouth. He laid his burden down at Frank's feet,

and Frank's face grew pale as he picked it up from the snow.

The wind was sighing mournfully through the pine trees, "like a funeral tune," thought Jerry dismally; but seeing Frank's troubled face he made no comment. For Frank was thinking and remembering. A faithful fellow who had borne his share of the farm labor so willingly. Some of the hardest, most disagreeable tasks had been given the younger brother, who had made no murmur. An eager, excited young face would persist in forcing itself upon the older brother's mental vision; a pair of pleading blue eyes repeated their wistful entreaty, "please, Frank, let me go, too." He might have gone," said Frank to himself. "I was a beast to him."

"Here's something," said Tom picking up a red mitten from the snow. Frank took it silently and put it in his pocket. "We'll find him hurt or dead," he said slowly, "if we find him at all. How can I tell mother? He was her baby you know."

The path they were taking under Rover's leadership, wound around the foot of the mountain, and began to grow more and more difficult. Suddenly Rover gave a low growl, then a few short, quick barks, and then dashed forward, the boys following as rapidly as possible.

"Hurrah!" shouted Jerry, as a few steps more brought them to an open space among trees. "Hurrah! Three cheers for Johnnie, the bear slayer. For there, calmly seated upon a stone, sat Johnnie, while stretched at his feet lay a huge black bear, dead.

"Hello!" said Johnnie, "I thought you fellows would be coming along this way, so I waited for you. Why what's up?" For to his surprise, since demonstrations of affection were rare in their family, Frank silently stooped down and kissed him. "Is anyone dead?" he asked quickly, jumping to his feet.

"We've been looking for you," said Tom, seeing that Frank could not yet find his voice. "We reached home an hour ago, but mother didn't know where you were, so we came to look for you. We thought you were lost."

"Lost!" said Johnnie with much disdain. "I think I know these mountains too well for that. No I'm not lost. Rover and I were out rabbit-hunting, and when your bear came rolling downward almost on top of us, I sent another bullet through him, and sat

here and waited for you; I supposed you weren't far off, or I'd have gone home long ago. Isn't Rover home with the sheep?" he explained.

"Another bullet?" said Jerry, with a laugh. "yours is the first one that has troubled him today, old fellow."

"He broke his leg, boys," said Frank, who had been examining the bear critically, "but for that we might have found a dead boy, after all, as I feared. Johnnie, old boy, next time you shall go along, for you can shoot better than your brother. In fact you will be safer along than at home."

"Nonsense!" said Johnnie, his face growing red, under this unwonted display of praise on the part of Frank. "It's good you didn't take me, after all, for then some one else would have found the bear. Why didn't you follow him?"

"We were afraid," said Jerry, laughing. "and I'm more than half afraid now. Let's start."

The bear was enormous. He was far too heavy to be moved, so the boys went home for a sled and team and by nine o'clock they were cutting up the carcass in the Martin's yard, cheered and advised by an audience of men and boys from the neighboring farms, who had come to view "the remains." for the good news was quickly spread throughout the valley. Slices of bear steak could be had for the asking, but the skin was unanimously voted to Johnnie.

Not Strong Enough.

At one of the clubs the other day two members were arguing about will power.

The conceited man, who was in the habit of boring all present with his pointless tales, said that his will was stronger than his friends'.

"You are wrong there," said the quiet man, "and I will prove it in this way: You go and stand in that corner, and I will will you to come out of it. You will against me, and I bet you that I will have you from that corner before I have commanded you a second time."

The smart one took the bet and put himself in the corner. The quiet man said, in a commanding voice:

"Come out of that corner!"

The other grinned and shook his head. The q. m. sat down and looked at him steadily. Five minutes passed, and then

the man of will said, with a sneer: "Hadh't you better give it up? I don't feel any influence at all, and I can't stand here all evening." "There is no hurry," the q. m. said, "and I have a very comfortable seat. There is no limit, except that you are to come out before I ask you twice, and, as I don't intend to ask you again until this day week, I think you will feel the influence before then.

The smart one came out looking very foolish.

Defranging The Government.

Mr. Blank gave his new groom, Patrick, a letter and two cents, with instructions to mail the letter at the postoffice.

Presently Pat returned and depoisted the two cents on his employer's desk with an air of conscious pride,

"How's this Pat?" said Mr. Blank, in surprise; "didn't you mail the letter?"

"I did thot, sor," said Patrick gleefully.

"But why do you return the money?"

"Well, sor, I watched the ould laddie back behind the windy and slipped ut in whin he wusn't lookin'."

Fun on A Military Transport.

When the United States transport Zelandia carried part of the second expedition of troops from San Francisco to Manila during the early part of the war now in progress aboard were the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers and the now famous Utah battery.

To divert the monotony of a long voyage the yet untrained soldiers indulged in all sorts of games and pranks during the intervals between drill and school.

The officers were not all inclined to stand upon military dignity, and so when the privates had exhorted each others' good nature they dragged in the "noncoms," who in turn dragged in the commissioned officers into the various traps the skylarkers set for each other.

Some of the boys were gathered together on the forward deck; quietly they passed the word back that so and so was wanted. Coming forward one of the group would beckon to him mysteriously and as he stooped to listen 'whack' would come a tremendous blow from a barrel stave from some unknown source behind him.

After a yell of laughter had subsided he would be handed the stave and given the privilege of naming the next victim.

This happened in turn to private, corporal, sergeant lieutenant, captain and major, and the boldest held their breath as the major, with a grim smile, said:

"Private Smith, present my compliments to the colonel and tell him that Major—respectfully desires his presence forward."

The colonel came, stooped over, recieved his whack, straightened up and to the delight of the boys, shouted:

"Tell the chaplain to come forward at once."

Elmhurst Poultry Yards.

Mrs. M. L. Singleton, proprietor of the Elmhurst poultry yards, Wellsville, Mo., is one of the pioneer poultry breeders in Missouri. She has during the past 20 years raised several varieties of poultry; among them Black Spanish, Brown and white leg-horns, Barred and white Plymouth Rocks and Black Langshans.

Four years ago she took up thoroughbred poultry as a business, having before that time bred them only for pleasure and consumption, and has for the past four years bred Black Langshans, white Plymouth Rocks and Mammoth Bronze turkeys exclusively.

This fall she disposed of the white Plymouth Rocks and will from this out devote her time to the breeding of Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Langshans. Mrs. Singleton has shipped fowls and eggs to all parts of the United States and Canada and has almost invariably given satisfaction.

Home duties have rendered it impossible for her to attend many shows but wherever her fowls have been exhibited they have won their full share of ribbons. Her fowls are scored every fall by a competent judge. Scores in Langshans run to 96 and in turkeys 96¾. She is a regular contributor to several large agricultural and other poultry papers, uses business methods in her business and has been successful. If you intend to start in the poultry business or wish to get some new birds there is no better safeguard than to buy from people who have given satisfaction to others for so many years.

Note Mrs. Singleton's announcement elsewhere in this issue.

POULTRY NOTES.

There never was a time, in the history of poultry culture, when the prospect was so bright and flattering, as the present, not only fancy poultry, but poultry raising, in all its branches.

In our little town of Wellsville eggs have been high all fall and winter, 20c being the prevailing price, but at times going to 24c.

Egg production has been reduced to a science, and this is so well understood by the majority of fanciers, that they have no trouble in getting eggs in winter. But such is not the case with most farmers, and some poultry people. They have no trouble in the fall and spring when the price of eggs is down to zero; but, "when the north wind doth blow," then the hens go on a strike and utterly refuse to even cackle, till the balmy breezes of spring come.

Now my farmer friends, I want to tell you that there is no reason why you should not get eggs when a good price, if your hens are healthy, and free from lice; and if they are not, it is your own fault. Most of you have the material right in your own barn for producing eggs; but from ignorance or laziness, you depend on the hen to do it all, and then growl because nature, refuses to go against nature's laws. Most farmers think when they have thrown out a lot of corn to their fowls, they have done

their whole duty. Now corn is a good thing for fowls to go to roost on, in cold weather, because it helps to keep up the warmth in their bodies; but it is too fattening for egg production. It is not always convenient, or even possible to get green cut bone, fresh meat scraps, or the many other things in the bill of fare of aristocratic poultry; but most of you have milk, oats and wheat bran, and there is no better egg food found, than these three combined. Steam the oats in skim

milk and thicken with the bran, putting in salt and pepper, as you would season your own food; give it warm (not hot) for their breakfast, throw some small grain in the straw for them to scratch in; give fresh lukewarm water through the day, and corn at night, in cold weather; and in they have comfortable quarters, and, as I said before, are healthy, and free from lice, they will lay.

Of course you should give them a change as often as possible; but

the above is a good egg ration, as I have found from experience.

More anon. Mrs. Mary L. Singleton.
Wellsville, Mo.



MRS. MARY L. SINGLETON.
A Contributor to Young People's Companion.

100 Fine Visiting Cards and a fine Aluminum Card Case, with your name engraved on cover.
100 cards and case..... 50c, postpaid.
100 cards without case..... 40c, "
1 engraved case, only... 20c, "
Write for specimen sheet showing style type.
Shrewsbury, Mo. **Elliott Printing Co.**

STAMPS, COINS AND CURIOS

Original and Otherwise.

Many articles have appeared in the papers lately about the value of certain coins. A certain eastern paper states that the 1857 penny is worth \$5 and the 1895 dollar worth \$18. By looking in coin catalogues the reader will see that those coins are worth face value only.

We want all advertisers to try our March number for results. No paper offers such a large circulation at such a cheap rate for space.

The Weekly Philatelic Post is now filling the subscription list of the Evergreen State Philatelist. Mr. R. W. French will in the future publish a philatelic monthly at \$1 per year.

Another Buckeye Philatelist will start publication this month. It will be conducted by E. Bridges, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Philadelphia Philatelist will not appear until March 1.

The Alleghany Philatelist, one of the oldest and best stamp journals, has been sold to the publisher of the Weekly Philatelic Post.

The head of Queen Victoria will disappear from the stamp of Great Britain and colonies and in her place will appear the profile of King Edward VII. This change may be expected in the next year or two.

McKeel's Weekly now appears with a cartoon illustrating some philatelic term.

The second issue of the Philatelic Record has appeared and has some very good reading matter. The Record would present a better appearance if it was printed in better style and a better cover and paper used.

The Philatelic West, for January, was as large as usual and contained 96 pages and over. Also had cuts of about ten well known philatelists.

Disfigured, but All There.

There had been a football game in a smart Western village. It had terminated without any fatalities, and victors and vanquished had met at the principal hotel to eat dinner together in token of restored peace and concord.

"Are the boys all here, landlord?" asked the captain of the victorious eleven, as the proprietor of the hotel came to him to announce that everything was in readiness. "Have you counted noses?"

"Yes, sir," replied the perspiring landlord. "I've counted them. Some of them are a good deal out of shape, but they're all here."

The Youth's Companion in 1901.

The ends of the earth have been laid under tribute for the 1901 volume of The Youth's Companion. Statesmen, Diplomats, Travellers, Trappers, Indian Fighters, Cow-Punchers and Self-Made Men and women of many vocations are contributing every week to the entertainment of young and old in Companion homes. Among them are Theodore Roosevelt, who has written an article upon "The Essence of Heroism." The Secretary of the Treasury has endeavored to answer the question. "What is Money?" Frank T. Bullen, the old sailor who spins fascinating yarns of life at sea, has contributed a story. W. D. Howell has described the relations between "Young Contributors and Editors." Paul Leicester Ford has written about "The Man of the Dictionary"—Noah Webster. There is not space here to begin to tell of the good things already provided for readers of the new volume of The Youth's Companion—interesting, instructive, inspiring—from the pens of famous men and women. Illustrated Announcement of the current volume and sample copies sent free to any address.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Boston, Mass.

See announcement of March issue in this paper.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION

James W. Sells, Business Manager, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ North 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

25 Cents a Year in Advance

Advertising Rates, 5 cents a line; 12 lines to the inch. No discount on time or space.

Forms close the 20th preceeding month of issue.

Paper discontinued as soon as subscription expires, when subscribers will be notified of the fact.

Entered as second-class matter at the St. Louis, Mo., Postoffice.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the purpose of enlarging, and making THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION more interesting and meeting the ideas of its many patrons, a partial change in its management has been thought best. The editorial as well as the publishing rooms are now located at 21 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo., instead of the editorial rooms at Marshfield, Mo.

Exchanges, advertisements, and other business heretofore intended for THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION and addressed to Marshfield, Mo., should hereafter be addressed to 21 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION has arrived at that point where it is no longer an experiment, and demands made on its columns and its increased subscription list justify the improvements contemplated.

Advertisements, and other matter pertaining to the business department should be addressed to Jas. W. Sells, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Exchanges, contributions, and other matter for the reading columns should be addressed to Geo. Townsend, 21 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

JAS. W. SELLS,

Business Manager.

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements in view with THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION is large and full amount of matter for a

Stamp and Coin department.

Curios and Oddities,

Young People's department,

Poultry and Bees,

Good Story, (complete in each issue),

Humorous Cartoons,

Special Correspondence from large cities,

These, together with much other miscellaneous matter should make many additions to our already large subscription list

Remember, the magazine will be enlarged and made better.

It will be mailed promptly the first of each month.

Its contents will be carefully selected and will in every way appeal to the better and more refined minds; intended for the home and fireside, and, as its name indicates, will be a companion for the young people.

Its subscription price puts it within the reach of all.

The collecting of stamps is one of the pleasantest pastimes known to youth and manhood, and is profitable as well. These persons who cultivate some instructive amusements like painting, drawing, music, growing of plants, and dozens of other things which may be classed under the head of personal recreation, have always something within their reach that makes them independent of the outside world and oblivious to lonesomeness and low spirits. Such is the amusement of stamp collecting. It is growing more popular and entertaining than any other amusement of this nature. Once begun, the entire family becomes interested, and it proves equally as instructive as it is attractive and enticing. From the standpoint of an investment there is nothing better. Old stamps are constantly increasing in value and all dealers predict that the prices will go up higher from year to year.

Boys, start a stamp collection this winter. The small collection made now, will perhaps be the basis of a good collection when you become a man.

Hazing the New Recruit.

The first month or so of a recruit's service in the army, as well as in the navy, is a procession of unhappy days. The baiting of recruits is worse in the army than in the navy. From the very day that a man holds up his hand in a recruiting office and casts off his civil raiment for the Government's straits of the new soldier he is made to serve as the buffoon of the older men on recruiting duty. The soldiers on recruiting service in cities are always men who have been in the army for twenty years or more, according to the New York Sun, and that period of service in the army does not have the effect of softening a soldier's feelings toward recruits. So these old recruiting soldiers lie back on their bunks, smoking their pipes, and solemnly relate into the recruit's straining ear amazing tales of the things that are in store for him when he arrives at the post. If the recruit is a pretty likely young fellow, the old recruiting soldiers get at him by figuring how long a time must elapse before he captures the shoulder-straps.

"I think he ought to be able to make a commission in about two years, don't you?" asks one of the old bucks of another, pretending not to know that the recruit is within earshot.

"Well, no," is the reply, "hardly that; examinations are pretty strict now, and I don't believe he'll make it under two years and six months." Whereat the recruit, off in another corner of the room, feels the stirring tingle of anticipation.

If the recruit happens to be of somewhat common material, into whose mentality the wedge of flattery would not fit, the old "swaddies," ignoring his presence, figure on how long he can contrive to remain out of the guardhouse when he gets to his post.

"Let's see, says one of them contemplatively, in a tone the recruit can't help but hear; "that fellow by his looks, will probably get 'bob-tailed' and six months in the mill besides before he's been in the outfit a year."

Whereupon the recruit under discussion glances toward the door apprehensively, and meditates quitting immediately.

But it is when he arrives at his post that the army recruit begins to realize that by comparison life had no bitterness for him as a civilian. It depends altogether on his gameness how long he is to bear the brunt of his squad-room's hilarity. Something less than a year ago a young recruit from New York City, quite an intelligent man, arrived at a Wyoming regimental post on pay-day, when a pretty fair percentage of the soldiers were making merry at the canteen. The old-timers took the "rookie" in hand and treated him generously for the purpose of having fun with him. He did not present himself at first as a particularly easy thing, but when a drunken sergeant told him it was the duty of the latest arriving recruit to fire off the parade ground morning and evening gun promptly at midnight, to notify the commanding officer that "all's well," he happened to be in a beery condition of credulity and took the bait. Carrying the thing through, the sergeant got a charge of powder from the guardhouse chest, and, after dark, loaded the gun and attached the friction primer, all in readiness for firing. Then he and some of his bunkies loaded the recruit up some more, and gave him further instructions on how to fire the cannon.

There certainly was a big sensation when the boom of that gun broke the intensity of the night's quiet. The whole guard with the officers of the guard and the officers of the day surrounded the gun a minute after it went off, and inside of five minutes every man of the post's seven companies was on the parade ground. When the commanding officer puffed up he found the recruit in the hands of the guard. All that the recruit would reply to his questions was that he had been ordered to fire the gun. By whom? He stood mute. They took him to the guardhouse, kept him there a month while the in-

vestigation was in progress, and threatened him with a general court-martial. In vain. They could not get ~~it~~ out of him. Therefore, the investigation came to a standstill and the recruit was released. Every man in the whole outfit would have fought to the death for him after that.

This recruit, however, was a game man, and would not have been bothered much for that reason even if this incident had not happened to make him popular. Most recruits become peevish under the torture, and thereby plunge themselves futher into the misery. One of the common methods of making an idiot of a recruit at the very outset is to send him to the first sergeant for his "butter ration." Every man in his company advises him to do this, so that when the first sergeant first boots him out of the orderly-room, and then brings him back to inquire who told him to "make such a clown of himself," the recruit can only point to the whole outfit, and it is not practicable to punish the members of an entire company. This, in fact, is the method pursued in sending the recruit on all of his wild quests. Soldiers teasing a "rookie" appreciate the fact that in union there is strength.

At Fort Reno there is a first lieutenant famous in and out of the army as an athlete. A recruit, who was rather clipperish with his mitts, arrived at Fort Reno a few months ago. The old-timers sized him up solmenly, felt of his muscle, looked at each other significantly, watched him punch the gymnasium punching-bag for a while, and then told him of the first lieutenant. They told the new recruit the first lieutenant was fond of having little friendly bouts with the gloves, and particularly liked to be challenged to these contests of skill by the soldiers, it being impossible for him, on account of his rank, to challenge a soldier. They also told him that the proper time to make such a challenge was just after evening retreat, when the first lieutenant would be present before the company to take the first sergeant's

report. That same evening, just after the first sergeant dismissed the company from retreat, and the first lieutenant was clanking away, the recruit walked up to him, tapped him on the shoulder and said;

"Hey, officer, let's put 'em on for a little go!"

The first lieutenant wheeled around with an expression of amazement, which quickly turned into a grin when he saw who the man was and heard the smothered snorts from the direction of the quarters,

"Some othertime, my man," he said, and walked off smiling.

There are a thousand other methods by which the recruit may be and is rendered like unto a simpleton by his comrades. He is told to write an application to the captain of his company asking for his "commutation of rations." He writes it and has an uncomfortable quarter of an hour with the captain. Another recruit is informed that the prisoners in the guardhouse are required to keep all the recruit's guns in order until they, the recruits, learn how to attend to their weapons properly. The recruit thereupon takes his gun to the gaurdhouse for attention and is lifted clear off the ground by the sergeant of the gaurd. Then the recruit is told that for the first two months of his service he is not required to report with the other men at reveille in the morning and may remain in his bunk. He finds out differently when a squad detailed by his wrathful "top" sergeant appears and hauls him out on all fours. He is told that on inspection morning he is supposed to clear out and keep out of sight until inspection of quarters is over. When a detail of the guard, with fixed bayonets, hails him out of his hiding place, his eyes are great with wonder. His attention is called to the fact that recruits are supposed to report at the mess room for their meals a half hour before the mess call goes. He so reports, and his ears are regaled with a stream of piratical English, (or it may be some other language) from the company cook. These things, of course, do not all happen to one man, but not infrequently a good many of them do.

On board a ship of the navy the oppor

tunities to bedevil a bluejacket recruit are even more manifold than they are in barracks, but owing to the comparatively restricted space the thing is somewhat more dangerous, and is therefore indulged in to a less extent. But the navy recruit suffers much, all the same. A severe instance of this was the case of a young fellow who shipping as a landsman on a "guardo," or receiving ship, was recognized by the officers as a man of considerably capability as a clerk, and, as one of the cruisers was in immediate need of a yeoman, he had the great and good luck to be appointed a chief petty officer within four days after entering the service. He went over the side of the ship on which he was thus to serve in the blue jacket uniform which he had drawn as a landsman, and he only knew in a general way that his uniform as a chief petty officer would be a sack suit with brass buttons. Of course, a chief petty officer, not being in fact an officer, does not rate a sword, but the old "flat-feet" caught hold of this young fellow before he had been aboard more than half an hour, and had just donned his chief petty officer's uniform, and asked where his sword was. He innocently replied that he hadn't known that he rated one.

"Listen to him!" they howled. "A chief petty officer without a sword!" They told him that it was an oversight of the paymaster in not serving it out to him with his uniform. So he went down to the paymaster's office and politely requested his sword and belt. A paymaster of the United States navy is ordinarily a gentleman of a good deal of withering capacity, and when this engineer's yeoman left his paymaster's office he was about as shrivelled a chief petty officer as ever smoked a pipe at a gangway.

PET STOCK.

Highly seasoned food is not good for the digestion, in fowls or folks, but many intestinal disorders are traceable thereto.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Wm. Rockefeller and other millionaires are investing in Belgian hares. Better look out for a rabbit trust.

Many times the naked chicks, the ones slow to put on complete plumage, makes the strongest and best chicks in the flock. If such chickens are otherwise healthy do nothing but keep on feeding to keep them growing.

Occasional black specimens will crop out among Belgian hares. It is merely evidence that sometime in the past some black blood has been introduced. This past may be recent or remote. We would not condemn the stock for so slight an offense, for the black may be as good for actual use as the "rufus red" required by the standard.

Tags Wanted! Ad. space in this paper given in exchange for all Continental Tobacco Co. tags. Taken at rate of one cent each. 20 for one inch space.

SEND ALL YOU HAVE.

Marshfield, Mo.

E. B. SAUFLEY.

Look! Send your name with a good reference for our fine approval sheets at less than catalogue value, and at 50% discount. Three old postal cards to all senders. Address,

TIPP STAMP CO.

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CUBA SHOT GUN, 75 five cent novels 30 ten cent, 4 twenty-five cent, 150 amateur papers. Happy Days, foreign coins, etc., to exchange for Continentals, coffee signatures and all kinds of Indian relics. List of goods free.

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100 Varieties Genuine Stamps, Free — Send the names of two collectors and 2c postage. Only 1 to each.
 \$1.00 Revenues, Red-Pine Cut..... 7c.
 1.00 " Olive " 10c.
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 Bargains—List of 400 sets, free. Wholesale list to dealers. Postage, 2c extra on all orders.
Toledo Stamp Co. Toledo, Ohio.

FOR 8 CENTS.

• BOYS DON'T MISS IT! •

1. Six months subscription to the Monarch.
2. "The Man In The Soup," a fine novelty.
3. One hundred fine stamps.
4. Twenty-five word exchange notice, and
5. Two coupons that can be redeemed.

—DON'T DELAY—

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1132 Otto Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Subscribe for The Young People's Companion

THE MISSOURI BUZZ SAW

Vol. 1

Saw to the Center, Let the Dust Fly Where it May.

No. 2

HIRAM DUDKINS..... Editor and Publisher
 Allen Adair Dudkins..... Local

*Published every month in the interests of Humanity
 and most anything else. Terms one \$ per year. Inva-
 liably in advance.*

EDITORIAL.

Our typesetter or "devil" made a very bad mistake last month. One or the other got the name of Bill McKinley spelled wrong and put it Bill McHinley. Now, Bill is a nice fellow and the most important item in society in Bugtown. Bill now has a new suit of clothes which he rented from a Hogeye tailor until he could get the stale eggs off his old suit. We hope Bill won't have to pay out money for a new suit in case the stale eggs won't evaporate from his old one. As Isaac Higgins is now wearing stripes at Jefferson City, Bill might get his old suit.

It is the notion of the editor to get a new local editor. It is annoying to a young editor to have his sister forever in his office (a red-headed sister at that) when there are lots of good looking ladies on the street. We will have a beauty contest and would like for all Hogeye or Bugtown belles to participate. We want all beauties to send us their photos and to the best looking we will give the position of local editor.

BUGTOWN BUZZES.

Rev. Royal Nelsing will preach at the Plymouth Church as soon as gets over the mumps, or a swelling of the jaw. Royal pronounces it the mumps, but in view of the fact of his face coming in contact with a flat-iron, when he told Mrs. Rev. DeLazy Gonzales Campos that the whale did not swallow Jonah, we think it not mumps.

We hear that Miss Jollie Culien is going to take lessons in painting (her face we suppose). Miss Culien says pink always was

her favorite color. No doubt the rest of the Bugtown "400" has noticed that.

Girl Wanted—Wan Doone Bells states that he wishes a girl. As Mr. Wan Doone Bells is an unmarried gent it is plain that he wants a sweetheart. Will some enterprising young damsel please help him?

Miss Eveline Lobsterson states that she is going to write a book on "Womanly Beauty." Miss Lobsterson says that she may give lessons in massage, etc. She is now trying a recipe for removing freckles. Miss Lobsterson is at present 42 years, 6 months and 3 days old at this writing, those figures being taken from her on figuration. She is still in her prime with chances for matrimony yet. Success to her.

SQUASH PIE FESTIVAL.

Hogeye Daily Cyclone.

William Beeler Kollinger was over from Pennsylvucky last week and after shaking hands with his many friends at Barker's Blind Tiger, he called at our sanctum and told us of his extremely good luck at the festival. He said that each man had a pie and in each pie was a brass button. The man that drew the brass button was to have the right to kiss any young lady in the house. As William is a big and fast eater it happened that he swallowed the button before he knew it. Then he was unable to prove his right to the button and kisses until all the other gents had eaten. Bill waited patiently and at last was granted the right to kiss his young lady and selected Miss Cornelia Samantha Skelligens. In kissing Miss Skelligens he accidentally got hold of both her upper and lower false teeth, which he swallowed. Bill is now ahead a brass button, pie, two sets of false teeth and a kiss. Bill still enjoys good health.

PAPERS AND CIRCULARS.

Send three one cent stamps for five different current stamp papers and a package of circulars, and "get your money's worth" in the bargain.

For ten cents I will put your name on my sample copy book. Worth \$1.50.

E. B. SAUFLEY,
Marshfield, Mo.

Webster's International Dictionary

Successor of the "Unabridged"
The One Great Standard Authority,
So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer,
Justice U. S. Supreme Court.



Standard

of the U. S. Gov't Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, and of nearly all the Schoolbooks.

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by State Superintendents of Schools, College Presidents, and other educators almost without number.

Invaluable

in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

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Springfield, Mass.

CAUTION. Do not be deceived in buying small so-called "Webster's Dictionaries." All authentic abridgments of Webster's International Dictionary in the various sizes bear our trade-mark on the front cover as shown in the cuts.



EXCHANGES

As I am unable to review all of the papers received I have decided to classify them and will use the following table by which to grade them: The figures denote the number of points. Size, 5; Punctuality, 4; Typography, 5; Balance, Reading Matter over Ads., 5; Quality of heading matter, 5; Originality, 5. Highest score, 25.

Publication	Month	Points	Vol.	No.
Canada Stamp Sheet	Jan	15	1	5
Philatelic Post	Jan.	15	2	17
Literary Gem	Jan.	14	2	5
Philatelic Bulletin	Jan.	17	17	6
Philatelic Record	Feb.	15	1	2
Weekly Philatelic Post	Feb.	17	2	8
Adhesive	Feb.	20	2	2
New York Amateur	Jan.	10	1	1

WE TRUST YOU.

Diamond Rings, Watches, etc., sent on credit. Long time given. Bassett, Cremer & Co., 9 Cass street, Chicago, Ill.

Bicycle, Guitar, Harpocord, two type writers, etc., to trade for a job press, lead cutter, type or anything we can use in the printing line. Send for complete trade list. Arlington Syndicate, Atkinson, N. H.

Poets are born, but waiter girls are made to order.

Money talks. That's why they put a woman's head on a silver dollar.

All great writers do not express themselves, some use the mails.

The book-keeper was not born to rule, but he does it just the same.

Electricity is a dangerous element, yet some people make light of it.

A man seldom gets so full of emotion that he has no room for dinner.

"STEVENS FAVORITE" RIFLE.

It "Takes Down."



22-inch barrel, weight 4½ pounds. Carefully bored and tested. For .22, .25 and .32 rim-fire cartridges.

No. 17.

Plain Open Sights, \$6.00

No. 18.

Target Sights, \$8.50

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Send stamp for complete catalogue showing our full line, with valuable information regarding rifles and ammunition in general.

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CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

ONE BIG BARGAIN

Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION with three exchange notices, and we will also include a year's subscription to each of the following: Philatelic West, Exchange, Stamp Exchange, and Grant's Philatelic Monthly.

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Premium Department.

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We pay either Male or Females \$3 per 1000 Cash in advance for Distributing our Circulars Advertising Famous Inhalers. Send stamp to

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\$8 Per 100 Cash, Paid For distributing samples of Washing Fluid. Either sex wanted. Steady work. Send 6c stamps and secure territory to A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

Agents Wanted. To sell Aluminum Card Cases and Visiting Cards. Sample outfit complete for 30 cents.

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COLLECTORS! of souvenirs, curios, war relics, postage stamps and curios. Send for catalogue and circulars.

D. J. COYNE,
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Cook! Cook! Cook!

- 200 Varieties Excellent Postage, 20c.
- 100 Varieties Revenues.....\$1.00
- 40 Different Japan..... 30c.
- 100 Well Mixed Revenues..... 15c.
- 1 Shilling Gold Coast..... 8c.
- 6 Surcharge Italy..... 10c.
- 4 New Issue Ecuador..... 7c.
- 6 New Issue Costa Rico..... 7c.
- 300 Current Revenues..... 10c.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER ONLY

Wanted—Reliable agents to sell on commission, 50%.

CHARLES KING,

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MAMMOUTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Big Bone and Elegant Markings.

STANDARD BRED BLACK LANGSHANS

Show Birds, Prize Winners, and Winter Egg Machines.

ELMHURST POULTRY YARDS.
WELLSVILLE, MO.

MRS. M. L. SINGLETON, Proprietor

Stamp and Coin Collectors send for our free bargain and price list of Stamps. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 209 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE YOUNG.

PEOPLE'S COMPANION

A monthly
MAGAZINE

STAMP
COIN
CURIO
CAMERA
STORIES

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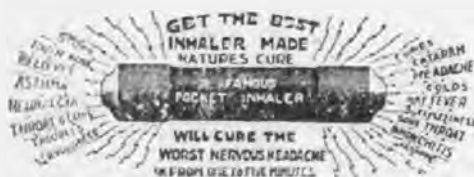
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Ellendale P.O. ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Young People's Companion

A Monthly Magazine for Young People.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, MARCH, 1901.

THE RED MILL ROAD

BY C. B. LEWIS

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"FORWARD, march! Right face! Left face! Order arms! Te-he-he! I'll scare Bessie Baines most to death, I guess. Attention! Forward, march—ha-ha-ha!"

Down the road from the direction of Bennington came a strange figure. It was that of a young man of 22 or 23, and his dress was a mixture of continental and British uniform. On his shoulder rested a stick, instead of a musket, and his face bore that vacuous expression always seen with an idiot.

It was about noon of an August day. Below him, as he halted to make ready for a charge, was the red mill wherein Elijah Baines had ground corn and wheat and buckwheat for the public for the last decade. The creek which turned the big water wheel was called after the miller, and after the water had been used it went leaping and foaming across the highway, and seldom rose deeper than the knees of the horses which stopped to slake their thirst. In the rear of the mill was the miller's house, and while he ground the grists and took only the toll of an honest man, his daughter Bessie, who was motherless, minded the house and sometimes worked beside him.

On this summer day the big wheel was at rest, and the waters fretted and splashed and gurgled as they

found a way over the moss-grown buckets. The miller had been one of the minutemen called out to harass and annoy Gen. Burgoyne as he sought to get into Fort Edward, and in one of the many skirmishes had been shot through the leg and brought back home for nursing. All along the New York and Vermont line the patriots were up in arms and waiting.

"Hip-hurrah!" cried the idiot, as he came dashing down on the mill and turned a corner. "Fire at will! Charge the enemy with the bayonet! He-he-he! How scared you look, Bessie!"

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"I knew it was you, William," she quietly said. "What are they doing in Bennington?"

"What are they doing? Why, they are doing 'Right face! Left face! Halt! Load your muskets! Charge your bayonets and drive the British!' I'm a general now, Bessie. Don't you want to marry a general?"

She watched him with pitying smile as he marched up and down before her, and threw out his chest and held up his chin in an effort to look important. She had known him for years, and had always spoken kindly; and in return his attachment for her was like that of a dog to its master.

"No, you won't marry me," he said as he came to a halt and tried to bring his heels together. "I know who you are going to marry—te-he-he! I've seen him kiss you and you kissed back. It's Capt. Luke Greenwood—te-he-he."

"You mustn't talk that way!" said the blushing girl in tones of reproof.

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"You mustn't talk that way!" said the blushing girl in tones of reproof.

"I've got a sweet-cake in the oven, and when it's done I'll give you a big piece. Run away, now, and fight the British. Hark! What's that!"

From over the hills and meadows and tree-tops to the north came the notes of fifes and the beat of drums, and the red cheeks of the girl grew pale as she listened. She realized in a moment what the sounds meant. Burgoyne had sent out his 1,000 men on the march to Bennington. At Salem the entire command should have gone on by the left-hand road. Instead of that, and to deceive Col. Stark, waiting on that road behind defenses, all but 200 men had swung into the Red mill road, and would find it clear of patriots from Salem to Bennington.

"Are the British coming?" asked William in a whisper, as he crowded closer to the girl.

"It must be them!" she answered, as she caught her breath. "Climb up the ladder, William, and tell me what you can see."

There was a rough ladder leaning against the north wall of the mill, and the idiot was soon at the top and looking northwards.

"I see red-coats and flags—red-coats and flags!" he called to the girl.

"Father, Burgoyne's men are coming!" exclaimed the daughter, as she ran into the house. "We can hear the drums and fifes, and William says there are many soldiers."

"It is so! It is so!" replied the miller, as he raised himself up on his elbow to listen. "God defend Bennington if the British are coming by this road! Run away, girl—hide yourself in the woods before they reach us. If the troops are Hessians they will kill me and burn the mill!"

"Run away—never!" shouted Bessie. "Be quiet, father—don't try to get up. We have two muskets and powder and ball, and they shall kill me before they lay hands on you! Be quiet—be quiet!"

At the door, she hurried out, the girl found the idiot. He was parading up and down with the stick on his

shoulder. The notes of fife and drum sounded nearer.

"Oh! William!" she said, as she grasped his arm and halted him, "try to understand what I am going to say to you! Look at me—look into my eyes! The British are coming!"

"Yes, the British are coming, but don't you be afraid, Bessie Baines. I am a general, you know."

"Listen, William. It is noon, and the soldiers will halt here for an hour. Do you know where Capt. Greenwood is? You can find Walnut hill. It is over there—over there. You must know the place—you have been there?"

"Yes, I know," he replied, evidently trying his best to follow her.

"Luke is there—at Walnut hill—with his scouts. Look at me, William—you must go at once, and run as fast as you can!"

"Yes—yes; I can run like a deer. I'll find Luke, I will. Here, you take my gun and shoot the British and I'll go."

"Tell Luke there are 1,000 soldiers."

"Yes—yes; there are 1,000—1,000,000—but we can lick 'em all!"

"Poor boy—poor boy! Oh, I pray to God to give him his wits for an hour, if no longer! Remember, William—Walnut hill—a thousand men—run! run!"

"Yes—Walnut hill—thousand men—Boom! Bang! Run!"

"They are almost here, father," said the girl, as she stepped within the door; "they will stop here for the noonday halt. I have sent William to tell Capt. Luke, and the captain will send word to Col. Stark. Oh, if William can only remember—if our soldiers will only get word in time!"

"You should have gone," said the father in hopeless tones. "I am wounded, but the Hessians have bayoneted wounded men on every field. The mill is undefended, but the men who burn farmhouses and churches will not spare a mill. Kiss me, Bessie, and God keep us!"

The girl went back to the door and looked out upon the red-coated sol-

hiers as the head of the column forded the creek and came to a halt on the great open field opposite the mill. It was hardly five minutes before fires were being lighted and coffee made, but it was half an hour before the rest of the column arrived. A few soldiers, accompanied by an officer, looked through the mill. They found not even a half-ration of flour or meal for a hungry soldier. The search was followed by mutterings and curses, and a voice cried out that the mill should be burned. Then a score of the first arrivals, whose hunger had been satisfied, crowded up to the door of the miller's house, and a sergeant leered at the girl and said:

"Out of the way, my pretty; there may be a score of your gallant coon-hunters hiding under the beds, and we would make acquaintance."

"Only my father is here," she replied, as she barred his way with her arm; "only my old father, and he is badly wounded."

"Wounded, eh? One of the rebel bushwhackers who fought us at Fort Edward and got a king's bullet into him. That's better yet. We must have him out and put him on his knees to take the oath to good King George. Stand aside, girl!"

"No one shall enter here!" she resolutely replied.

"Ah! little rebel!" chuckled the soldier, as he looked around upon his comrades with smiles and winks, "but you're fishing for a kiss, I see. You shall have one, and it shall be such a smack that all may hear. I take you thus—"

One of the muskets leaned against the wall within reach of the girl's hand. As the soldier reached out to grasp her she stepped back and next instant the muzzle of the firearm was pointed at his breast and she was saying to him in a low, stern voice and blazing eyes:

"Lay a hand on me or try to force this door, and I will kill you!"

"Oh-ho! Oh-ho!" he sneered, as he started back in fear and anger. "So the hare has claws! I would have

kissed you and not been too hard on the wounded man, but you go too far. No she rebel shall menace me thus."

"Burn the mill! Burn 'em out!" cried a score of voices in chorus, as the owners pressed forward.

The sergeant seemed about to give the order when a British captain forced his way through the crowd to the door. For a moment he looked at the girl and her leveled musket—at the sergeant—up at the walls of the mill. Then he asked:

"What is this? What are you men about to do?"

"We wanted to search the house, captain," humbly replied the sergeant, "but she threatened to shoot. Give the word, and we'll burn 'em out."

"Away with you—out of this!" shouted the officer. "Did we march here to menace a girl? Would you light a beacon fire to tell the rebels at Bennington that we are coming? Back to your companies!"

"Only my father is here," said Bessie, as she lowered her musket, "and he is wounded."

"A rebel, of course," said the captain, half to himself, as he entered the house, "but he shall have protection, for all that. The dogs of Hessians would even kill a blind babe. Tell me, girl, is there a rebel force at Bennington?"

"There are patriots there," she replied.

"Ah yes. That is another name for them. And in what force?"

"I cannot say."

"And no one is hiding about here?"

"Not a soul."

"You are a brave girl and shall not be annoyed again. I will place sentinels at the door."

The mill was saved. Certain of the soldiers cursed loud and deep because they were compelled to stay their hands, but no fire was lighted. With that contempt for time and the patriots which was evinced almost daily for years, the British force lingered when they should have been marching, rested when they should have been pushing ahead. It was nearly two

o'clock when the fife and drums gave warning and the head of the column started up the road, and it was 20 minutes later when the last soldier disappeared.

"God has preserved us!" said the miller, as his daughter went in to him. "But they may capture the stores at Bennington and destroy the town. Oh! if the mountain boys—if brave John Stark—only gets the news!"

"They will, father," she replied, "and now I must help them still further."

"You—you—what can you do?"

"William has surely found Luke. God will help him to make it plain. Luke will send word to Col. Stark, and then fell trees to obstruct the road. I will use the ax, father. I will go up the hill and cut down trees. We mustn't leave the way open for the enemy to return."

"And I am wounded and can't help you!" he wailed after her as she ran from the house with an ax in her hand.

A quarter of a mile up the Bennington road the highway passed through the virgin forest, and there was a deep cut through the hills. The girl glanced up at the trees to see how they leaned, and then selected one and applied the ax. In a quarter of an hour it came crashing down and the roadway was blocked. Then another and another, and her work was done. The last tree was down and the girl stood panting, when the sounds of musketry reached her ears. Dropping the ax, she ran with all haste to the house.

"Aye! I hear them—the fight has begun!" shouted the father as she entered.

"I am going up to the barricade, father, and I will take both muskets along. If the enemy seeks to return I must fire upon him—I must hold him!"

"And I—I cannot go with you!" he mourned, as he held out his hands and sobbed in his helplessness.

With a musket in either hand the

girl ran back up the road, her footsteps hastened by the volleys of musketry. Kneeling at the barricade, she loaded a weapon with trembling hands, and was about to creep forward among the felled trees, when the idiot leaped down beside her and gleefully shouted:

"I did it, Bessie—I told Capt. Luke! He cut down trees, and sent word to the big general, and they are fighting—fighting—fighting! Don't you hear it? They can't get out, and we shall kill 'em all!"

"God bless you, William!" she half sobbed as she rose up. "Oh, if we only had a hundred men here—fifty—a score—a dozen!"

"But ain't I here, Bessie? I can shoot a musket, even if the noise does make me jump. See how tall I am! See what long steps I can take! Right face! Left face! Shoulder arms! Order arms! Parade rest! Don't you be afraid when I am here."

"William, she said, as she laid a hand on either shoulder, "listen to me and help me, and may God give you a mind as bright as day for your reward! We have got to fight. We have got to kill men. We have got to hold this road. Keep your eyes on mine and try to understand every word I say. You do understand, don't you?"

"Yes—yes—I understand. We have got to fight and kill men. Yes, I know."

"Heaven is sending him light," whispered the girl as she followed him. "He understands and will help me!"

It had been quick work with the patriots. They had looked for the enemy by the other road, and had easily held at bay the small force sent to deceive. The idiot had hastened as never before. He had told his story almost word for word as he had been commanded to, and within a quarter of an hour trees were falling across the highway and a courier was riding to Col. Stark. Then the patriot force gathered with the swiftness of death. They swarmed out of Bennington—down from the hills—out of the green

forests. They gathered behind the felled trees and the great bowlders and opened fire. The haughty and headstrong foe scarcely halted at first, but as fresh forces came up they were made to realize they had entered a trap and must fight for their lives.

"We are hemmed in—we are lost!" was the cry, and it was answered from the barrier with:

"We are fighting—Bessie—we are fighting and killing and whipping the enemy! Load! Aim! Fire! Isn't it grand?"

"Down, William, down!" cautioned the girl. "We are holding them—we are confusing them! Oh! if we had a dozen more—a dozen more!"

"Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" cheered a score of men who burst through a thicket on the hillside and came tumbling and rolling to the roadway. "Into the barricade, men, and hold it to the last."

It was Capt. Greenwood and a few of his scouts, and they had scarcely fired three volleys before the fate of the battle was decided. There was no advance—no retreat—no breaking out of the blood-sodden highway to right or left. There was nothing left but surrender, and of the thousand men who had marched out of Fort Edward less than 200 fugitives returned.

"You—you here Bessie!" cried Capt. Luke in amazement as he found the girl among the branches with musket in hand.

"Oh! Luke!" she sobbed as she put down her weapon and covered her face with her hands, "I have had to kill men—three—five—seven of them!"

"And I have killed, too!" added the idiot as he rose up and swung his hat. "Te-he-he! Bessie and me have fit and fit and killed and killed, and—and—!"

A panic-stricken Hessian, on his knees and sobbing with fright, fired his musket at random, and the whistling bullet struck the poor idiot and laid him low.

"God reward him!" sobbed Bessie, as she kissed a face which had never been kissed by maid before. "O! all

men who have died for liberty to-day, his name should longest be remembered!"

What One Woman Thinks.

Kindness is the secret of courtesy.

A man is poor indeed who is poor in charity.

Children behave when out as they behave at home.

Lots of women have dresses they are afraid to wear.

A man never loses any of his self-respect by an honest apology.

The clever woman always laughs at a man's jokes, even if she has heard them before.

It is no longer a puzzle as to who's got the button. Every smartly-gowned woman can solve it.

The devil, a contemporaneous philosopher assures us, owes much of his success to the fact that he is always on hand.

Some women wear simple gowns with an air of elegance that is entirely lost in the magnificence of some other women's toilette.—Philadelphia Times.

Don'ts For Book Lovers.

Don't turn down corners.

Don't borrow books from private libraries.

Don't leave a book "face down;" i. e., open.

Don't mark a book in any way unless it's your own.

Don't buy cheap books if you can afford better ones.

Don't keep books on open shelves if you can avoid it.

Don't scorn cheap books if you cannot afford better publications.

Don't shut a book up with anything bigger than a narrow ribbon in it.

Don't forget that bookcases with dust-proof glass doors are best.

Don't lend books. No one will treat your books as you yourself do if you love them.

POULTRY AND BEES

Yarded Fowls

Most people who pretend to be up-to-date have their chickens yarded, and are feeding with a view to fertility and large egg yields. But, how many ever give any such care to their breeding turkeys? At this time of the year the breeders are almost sure to be over fat, from the fact that they were allowed to run with those being prepared for market. The consequence will be thin-shelled infertile eggs. I have had my breeders up for three weeks (this the 8th of February) feeding just the same as I feed my breeding chickens. In the morning they have a feed of oats, sweet milk and wheat bran, the oats are put in the milk the night before and after breakfast is warmed up and thickened with bran. As often as possible I give vegetables, raw potatoes, cabbage, or anything that will answer for green food; I also give meat scraps; and when we have boiled meat for dinner, I save the water to mix the morning mush instead of milk. When I do this I give them warm sweet milk to drink instead of water. They are well supplied with grit and oyster shell. I give them an occasional bucket of ashes, they like picking out the charcoal which is good for them. A week ago when selecting some breeding stock, for a customer in Illinois, I was compelled to go into my own breeding pens to finish her order. The two I selected from my pens had weighed 19 and 20 lbs., when put up two weeks before. On weighing them again, I found they had shrunk a pound weighing 18 and 19 lbs. My breeding stock of all kinds are fed some corn at night. This is necessary to keep up warmth in their bodies. The food of breeding fowls should be abundant, but of a na-

ture to produce eggs, instead of fat.—Mrs. M. L. Singleton, proprietress of Elmhurst Poultry yards, Wellsville, Mo.

A correspondent from Washington to the *Globe Democrat* had a very interesting article the other day on incubators, and among other things, historically, as well as instructively, said:

The incubator is gradually crowding the American hen out of the business of setting on her own eggs. This wonderful machine has been perfected until it can do a better job of hatching the little chicks than old biddy, their natural mother. The hen is being succeeded by the incubator just like the needle was succeeded by the sewing machine, or the hand cradle by the reaper. Ninety per cent of the professional poultrymen use the incubator exclusively for the reason that with it they can hatch chickens out of season. This means to them just what it means to the florist to be able to produce the tender flowers of summer in the dead of winter. The old hen goes hand and glove with nature and as a consequence her season as a setter is short; the incubator goes it alone and keeps up the pace the year through.

Hatching chicks by artificial means is almost as old as history, for it was practiced before the dawn of the christian era and has been practiced continuously in Egypt, China and other oriental countries down to the present day. For many years past—in fact, during at least three or four centuries—chickens have been hatched artificially in European countries, notably in France, England, Belgium and Denmark; but it has remained for yankee genius to modernize and practically perfect the present popular sized incubators and brooders and to devise ways and means of hatching and raising chicks in large numbers by their use on the city lot, the village acre and the ordinary farm. The first incubator

made its appearance in this country in 1845. A Yankee put one on exhibition on Broadway, New York. He charged a shilling to see the wonder, and out of curiosity was well patronized. His machine was considered a fake. Men would not believe that an egg could be hatched anywhere except under a hen, so the showman began demonstrating to prove absolutely the virtue of his invention. He would break eggs from the machine to show the different stages of incubation, and finally succeeded in convincing a good many that it was not a fraud. Time has proven that it was far from being a humbug.

It has taken years of experiment and study, and the expenditure of much money to develop the science of artificial incubation into the successful practice it is today. Its promoters had to closely observe the natural laws of incubation and follow them closely. They found that nature assisted a setting hen by rushing the blood to that portion of the body which comes in contact with the eggs; that during certain stages of incubation the eggs shifted their position under the hen; that at times she would leave her nest unprotected, the number of these absences varying with the individual fowl and the condition of the weather; that at times the hen would raise in her nest and shake her feathers out—evidently for the purpose of cooling her body and the eggs, and they also found that the eggs would sweat. These and many other discoveries gave them plenty to contend with in making a little box of wood and glass that would perfectly perform the natural functions of the mother hen.

Some of the experiments were unique. The matter of temperature gave much trouble. Thermometers were placed under sitting hens in all manner of positions to establish the varying degrees of heat during the different stages of

incubation. Some of the fowls were killed and delicate thermometer instantly thrust into their hearts and other vital organs in order to determine the temperature of the inside of their bodies as well as the outside. By such bold methods as this the secrets of the business have been wrested from nature. All the problems of heat, moisture and ventilation have been solved. It takes twenty-one days to hatch a chick, and the incubator authorities can tell you each day's progress in the formation and life of the little fowl before it comes out of the shell.

They say that the heart appears in twenty-four hours; that the neck, breast and limbs begin to develop on the fourth day; that the blood appears in the heart, and the lungs, stomach and intestines develop the sixth day; that the breast bone is seen on the eighth; that the formation of the ribs begins on the ninth; the eyes appear on the tenth; that the bill is formed and feathers begin to grow on the eleventh, and that it breathes through its lungs for the first time on the eighteenth day. This is certainly getting it down to a fine point. The formula quoted above is for chickens. The incubators will hatch any kind of eggs, but the length of time varies in different birds or fowls.

The largest incubator ever built in America is on a duck ranch at Stroudsburg, Pa. It is built 22 feet square, with an egg testing room 10x12 in size attached. It will hold 20,000 eggs at a time. It cost \$3000. The yearly capacity of this monster hatching machine is 340 000 eggs.

A comfortable hen is generally a profitable hen.

Shade during hot weather is very important.

Remember that a thoroughbred male is half the flock.

Before saying that poultry on the farm doesn't pay, think twice.

THE CAMERA

Photography Under Water.

ONE of the most curious and interesting developments of the photographic art is the success which has lately attended the efforts of operators in taking pictures at the bottom of the sea.

Ordinarily there are quite enough problems connected with the production of pictures through the medium with which we are most familiar to satisfy the most zealous amateur, but here we have an entirely new set of conditions. One's knowledge of the different degrees of light and distance seems here to be entirely useless, and we have to learn it all over again from the beginning.

The most successful taker of pictures under water attained his object by using the ordinary diver's suit, and accustoming himself to moving about on the bottom of the sea, says a writer in *Photo Straws*. His camera was enclosed in a box made of copper plates screwed down hard on rubber cushions. A piece of plate glass was set in at one end opposite the lens, through which to make exposures. It not being practicable to use an electric light, the flashes were made with a combination of oxygen gas and magnesium powder.

Thus the photographer walks around, taking pictures when he chooses of sea life and land (or water) scape; of fishes swimming past or

standing motionless; of wrecks lying as they sank, and of the vegetation which grows in the depths. We see strange views, like to, yet widely different, from the familiar scenes on shore, and there seems to be no limit to the wonders that may be shown us from that mysterious region, the bottom of the sea.

If this invention could have been known to men in the past, now much greater would be our knowledge and keener our interest in ancient things and events!

Developing.

Harvey S. Lewis in *Photo Straws* says that in developing plates and films, too little care is given by the average amateur.

First of all, your trays, three in number, should be marked—developer, hypo and water—and use them for no other purpose than that for which they are marked.

Secondly, your trays must be kept clean; rinse them out after using with clean water, then dry them thoroughly before putting them away.

In developing plates care should be used that all dust is properly brushed from them, and be sure, in putting your plate in the developer, that the solution flows over the surface immediately—or a better way is to have your solution in a graduate, handy, and, after laying your plate in the dry tray, quickly pour your developer on it. Even then care must be taken that it flows over the plate at once, or else the result will be a cross face, a few harsh words, and a poor negative. It causes a spot of

a darker shade wherever the developer failed to cover the film.

Do not take your plates or films out of the developer too soon. Amateurs have been scared by some writers on developing, who say that "if you leave your plate in the developer too long, the image will disappear." This is not so. It might make the negative so dense that you could not see the image clearly, especially by ruby light; but remember it is there, and it is always better to have a negative too dense than too thin, because you can reduce a negative and get a good print with all detail; but with a thin negative intensified you do not gain any more detail, simply more contrast.

A safe guide for developing is to leave it in the solution long enough to allow the whites to become gray; but then that won't always do. You must judge it by transmitted light; then see if your whites, that is, the thin parts of the negative, are tinted gray; then take it out.

Wash your plates thoroughly before putting them in hypo; and remember, do not always take your negative out of this bath as it is cleared; leave it in the solution for at least three minutes after it is clear.

Wash the negative thoroughly now in running water, then put away to dry; keep it out of the dust as much as possible while it is drying.

If you follow my instructions I am sure you will have better results and do less "growling."

Keep all solutions properly labeled, in bottles well stoppered.

Plates ought to be kept in a cool, dry place to keep them from spoiling.

A rubber stopper is preferable to a cork one, for ammonia, especially.

From All Quarters.

Roasted grasshoppers are still esteemed a great delicacy by the natives of Morocco.

Bombay receives its water from three large lakes, which receive their supply from a region that is intensely malarious.

The municipal authorities of London are engaged in the establishment of sterilized milk plants in different parts of the English metropolis.

Berlin postal authorities estimate that no fewer than 160,000 postal cards without any addresses at all are mailed in the German empire every year.

"Oberammergau is a quaint place," says a traveler. "The whole town is practically controlled by the Lang family. They are the leading spirits in the production of the play. They have more or less charge of the various taverns, inns or hotels for the accommodation of the travelers and in a general way supervise everything."

In Italy, as in the British isles, the propagation of infective disease by oysters is now a recognized danger, and at various points on her coasts—particularly where populous seaports discharge their sewage—the oyster-beds have become neither more nor less than fever preserves. At Taranto the alarm aroused by the suspected propagation not only of typhoid but of diphtheria by its justly celebrated oysters has led to the appointment of a "Commissione Sanitaria" to inquire into the condition of the beds.

The tea used in the immediate household of the emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It is raised in a garden surrounded by a wall, so that neither man nor beast can get anywhere near the plants. At the time of the harvest those collecting these leaves must abstain from eating fish, that their breath may not spoil the aroma of the tea; they must bathe three times a day, and, in addition, must wear gloves while picking the tea for the Chinese court.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

The little folks in Japan make some very interesting paper toys, and none is more interesting than the frog manufactured out of green paper. First cut a piece of paper into a square much larger than you expect the frog to be. Draw lines from the four corners of the square and from the middle of the sides. First fold the paper along the diagonal lines, then turn it over on the



JAPANESE PAPER FROG.

other side and fold it along the lines from the sides. It will then form a kind of box, which can be pressed together along the folds in the shape of an unequal diamond. Now, seizing the paper below the ends of the cones, fold it backward so as to have two or more regular equal points. When this has been done to each of the eight cones the result will be a perfect diamond, with a smaller diamond in the center. Then each one of the cones must be folded again so as to get all the points around the center. Care must be taken to get the points as even and equal as possible. To finish the frog, turn the upper points out so that they spread and form the forelegs, and the lower points so that they form the hind legs. When it is finished a fine thread may be attached to the frog's body, and by careful jerks it almost seems to leap around on the floor or table. The paper used should be stiff enough to retain the

folds as given to it, but not so brittle as to break under the handling. Do not be discouraged if the first frog you make is lame, for then it is certain that the points have not been folded evenly. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Oriole had been wintering in the south, having found the rigors of a northern winter too trying for their delicate constitutions. Being birds of a good social position, they had sojourned at one of the most fashionable hotels at Palm Beach, where they occupied a beautiful suite of apartments under the eaves. When it rained a neighboring waterspout occasionally spluttered over them, making their nest rather damp; but bathing is one of the fashionable sports at Palm Beach, so of course they did not mind it.

Their town house was situated on the limb of an old willow tree in Brooklyn. It was really a charming home, and Mr. Oriole had been his own architect. Moreover, it was so sheltered from view as not to attract cats or climbing boys.

From my bedroom window I could plainly see the nest, and every spring I would watch for the return to town of Mr. and Mrs. Oriole. Promptly on the 1st of May they would put in an appearance, and such twittering and chattering as there would be for a few days! And such a lot of callers as Mrs. Oriole did have. One of these, a handsome and gallant young cock robin, was most attentive, and I frequently observed signs of jealousy on the part of Mr. Oriole.

This spring, shortly before their return to town, a violent windstorm damaged the aged willow, breaking the limb on which was the nest. Two or three mornings later I was awakened by the greatest twittering and chirping you ever heard. The Oriole family had returned and were perched on the limp and swaying limb, evidently discussing what they had better do. Presently Mr. Oriole, accompanied by his wife, went off. After a few hours they returned and began moving house.

So I judged they had found a suitable and safer location where they intended to build another nest. They set to work to pull their nest to pieces and carry away the twigs and leaves and feathers of which it was composed. Some of those thieving sparrows noticed what they were doing, and, slyly waiting till the orioles had flown off with their bills full of twigs and feathers, they would pounce down upon the nest and steal all they could. Mrs. Oriole caught them at it after awhile and then she and her husband discussed the matter. Presently they came to a satisfactory conclusion, for after that they took turns guarding the nest while the other would carry off particles of it for their new home.

They are gone now, and I miss them sadly. They were such cheerful birds. Mr. Oriole was much the better dresser. He wore a costume of orange, vermilion and black. Some people used to call them the Baltimore birds, because Lord Baltimore, who located in Maryland in the time of Charles I., had his servants dressed in liveries of the same colors as worn by Mr. Oriole.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

When the woman said she wanted a pair of shoes the hollow-eyed clerk did not ask: "What size, madam?" but said, instead: "New or second-hand?"

The woman hesitated, not quite grasping the significance of the question. "Why, new, of course," she said, at length.

"The reason I asked," said the clerk, "was that we have several pairs of shoes of different sizes that have been worn a little, just enough to stretch them, and I didn't know but that you would like a pair that your feet would slip right into, and that you'd never have any trouble with."

The woman's interest had plainly got started by that time "Have you any such?" she asked.

"A few pairs, as I have just said," replied the clerk. "They have been worn long enough by professional shoe stretchers to take the stiffness and newness away. We are thinking of making these stretched shoes a permanent and

prominent feature of our stock. Why, do you know," he continued, with increased earnestness, "if I had a foot that I could expand or contract at will, according to circumstances, I could make a pile of money by just trying on shoes. Anybody who has ever endured the torment incident to stretching a new pair of shoes would be willing to pay 50 percent. more a pair in order to be relieved of the discomfort of getting them set to the foot. The custom of offering stretched shoes to patrons has already been introduced into several stores in town, and it certainly ought to become very popular. Judging by present indications, it will not be long until every shoe store of any pretensions will employ people with feet of the standard sizes to wear new shoes for a day or so to break them in. It will certainly be a good investment, for patrons will buy shoes oftener when the horror of setting them has been removed, and thus more money will accrue to the dealer. Shoe stretching is a calling that will not permit its followers to tread on flowery paths of ease, but the possibility of buying shoes that are comfortable from the start opens up a view of elysium for the wearer."

—N. Y. Sun.

Walnut logs 22 to 23 inches in diameter, are worth from \$105 to \$115 a thousand feet in Rotterdam. Poplar is worth \$38, white oak \$45 and hickory \$54.

Ex-Secretary Alger and some friends have purchased the largest tract of fine timber now standing in the state of Alabama. They will establish manufacturing plants in the vicinity at the cost of \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000.

Laboring classes and farmers in Belgium wear wooden shoes costing from 8 to 20 cents a pair. On Sundays they wear leather shoes costing 75 cents to \$1.25 a pair, or cloth slippers costing from 25 to 75 cents a pair. No fine ready-made shoes are to be had, and custom shoes cost from \$4.50 to \$6 a pair. Buenos Ayres supplies all the leather for the footwear of the Belgian army.

STAMPS AND COINS

The Stamp Exchange, by S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill., will publish as its main special feature hereafter, half-tone photos of its patrons.

Since the appearance of the new 1901 catalogue, there seems to be more notice given the binding than to the information it contains.

The documentary and proprietary stamp taxes for the year 1900 netted the government the sum of \$40,964,365. Pretty good income in itself.

Four more vessels have been added to the mail service between this country and China. Uncle Sam believes in keeping in touch with all foreign nations.

It is surprising how many letters are annually dumped into the dead letter office at Washington, besides thousands of packages. It averages considerably over 7,000,000.

The appearance of the Pan American stamps are looked forward to with interest. From the descriptions they will no doubt surpass anything ever issued by this government.

The Pan American Exposition stamps are to be placed on sale May 1, and it is to be hoped that by their sale the number of collectors will increase, as has been the case with nearly all other exposition sets.

China has still the old-fashioned system of letter-carrying. Letter shops are to be found in every town where the Chinaman goes and bargains with the keeper when he has a letter to send. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the receiver to pay the rest on delivery.

American trade interests have been greatly benefitted during the last few months by the Parcels Post agreement between the United States and Venezuela. It has been the subject of much diplomatic exchange during the past four months.

The National Philatelic News says that "information from Washington tells us that in a time not far off the United States is to have a new set of stamps for regular use. They are to be similar in size and design to those now in use, but each portrait will have beneath it the name of the personage it represents."

It has been some twenty-five years since France has changed its design of stamps. For this reason the new issue is causing much interest in them. The design which appeared commonplace and caused unfavorable comment at first, on closer inspection appears quite attractive. The issue consists of 15 values from 1c to the 5 fr. inclusive, and three designs.

The "Adhesive" for January, contains a well-written article by D. W. Osgood, describing the various canceling methods used by Uncle Sam during the past forty years. The designs mentioned include varieties of pen cancellation, and of the "PAID" device; the star; the maltese cross; the gridiron; the cog-wheel; rings of varying numbers and sizes; letters, numerals and monograms.

To one who has never investigated it will be surprising to know what large packages are sometimes sent by mail. A firm in New York recently sent a large case containing jewelry to a dealer in Cuba, the postage amounting to about \$27. The post office department at Indianapolis recently sent a large writing desk to the postmaster at

Manila, saving the government the expense of transportation.

On the boundary line between Vermont and Quebec, in Canada, is an old building which is now used as a post office for both countries. It is seventy-five years old and is built at Beebo Plain, a town that is United States on one side of the street and Canada on the other. The post office is an exhibition of the good will of the people of that section. The daughter of the postmaster of Quebec is postmistress of Vermont.

A \$50,000,000 mortgage of the Third Ave. R'y. was recorded recently in Westchester county, N. Y., that was decorated with 25 one thousand dollar revenue stamps.

The first universal penny postage stamp has been printed, and was issued by New Zealand on the very first day of the new century. The scheme was put through so expeditiously in New Zealand that very little time was left for the preparation of the stamp. Sir Edward Poynter, the president of the Royal Academy, was to have designed the new stamp, but ill health prevented him from doing so at once, and there was no time for delay. The designing and printing of the stamp were, therefore, intrusted to Messrs. Waterloo &

Sons, Limited, of Sidney. They have produced, if not a very striking stamp, at all event a thoroughly graceful and artistic one.

The stamp is carmine, the color selected by the Postal Union for all penny stamps. On the shore stands New Zealand, a tall and graceful female figure, clad in classic flowing robes, her hair streaming in the fresh breeze that is blowing over the Southern Seas,

over which she is gazing. In the back-ground faintly outlined, is seen Mount Egmont's snowy, tapering peak. With her right hand New Zealand points across the sea, on which a steamer is conveying her tidings of goodwill to all the nations of the earth.

Her left hand pointing earthwards, grasps a caduceus, Mercury's winged rod entwined by two pents, the symbol of swift communication and commerce. Thus is indicated the des-

patch of her mails by land and sea. The globe behind her typifies the world-wide extent of her correspondence. In a ribbon above are the words "New Zealand," in one below "Universal Postage." The value, "one penny," appears in a broad band at the foot. The stamp is bordered by ornamental scrolls, while each top corner is occupied by a circle enclosing a six-pointed star.—Canada Stamp Sheet.



AN IDEA FOR COLLECTING "COIN."

Bunco Bill—I hate ter have ter do it, farmer, but since the comic papers showed us up so much it's the only way we kin sell gold bricks.

CURIOS AND RELICS

Every individual has a hobby, it is said and it seems there is never an end to collecting. Tastes differ in the collectship field, but nearly every person seeks to form a collection of something most interesting to him. But a short time ago I was introduced, by its owner, to a collection of campaign badges, ribbons, emblems and mottoes of presidential and gubernatorial struggles covering a period of several decades. The gentleman who had these did not make claims to having a complete collection of these curiosities, by any means, but he had secured and laid away a representative lot of these adjuncts to an American political campaign. There were "log cabin" badges of the Harrison campaign of 1840, there were ribbon emblems of "Matty" Van Buren, those of "the sage of Kinderhook," of "Honest Abe," of Douglas, and on down to Grant and his famous "Unconditional surrender" and his "Fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer;" there were badges showing the honest plain features of Horace Greely, the likeness of Hayes & Wheeler, of Garfield and of Arthur, and then of the "Plumed Knight" and "Black Jack" Logan. There were fringed ribbons on whose surface beamed the likenesses of Hancock and English and Hendricks and Cleveland and Thurman and Harrison, with the grandfather's hat. The collection made a veritable gallery of America's noted political leaders and aside from the fact that such a collection is most interesting to look at now, who can tell how valuable from a standpoint of dollars and cents it is now and is continually growing?—Philatelic West.

The Kansas University collection of stuffed animals is one of the finest in

the world. The collection is largely the work of Prof. Dyche who has in the past been connected with many exploration parties, in the arctic and elsewhere. Part of the collection was exhibited in the Kansas building at the Chicago World's fair.

The national hymn of China is so long that the singing of it occupies half a day. Few people would care about listening to it the second time.

Erastus Cornell of Marshalltown, Iowa, besides being a stamp collector is interesting himself in coins and curiosities.

One branch of collecting which seems to interest the fair sex is that of sea and land shells. There are many of these collections scattered over the country and most of them have nicely arranged cabinets for their specimens.

There has been patented by a Chicago man an individual toothpick holder by which two or three toothpicks can be carried in the pocket without getting soiled, a tube of straw being used to cover the picks, with a wax wafer at either end to seal the tube.

To prevent the strings of musical instruments binding in the slots of the bridge in the neck a new tuning mechanism is provided with a series of independent rollers across which the strings are passed, each roller turning freely when its string is moved.

An Illinois man has patented a guitar which can be taken apart for storage in a trunk, the neck portion being attached to the end of the sounding body by a bolt and thumb-screw, with the upper portion of the keyboard overlapping the face of the body to form a rigid connection.

A novel form of traction wheel has been invented, having a series of tubes radiating from the central hub, with pistons inserted in the tubes and carrying at the outer ends pivoted T heads, which are surfaced with rubber and tilt to adjust themselves to the surface of the road.

Suggestions from Our Patrons.

During the past year we have received hundreds of letters from our readers, in most cases expressing an opinion, and in many instances a criticism, of *THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION* from every conceivable standpoint. We have read each communication with the deepest interest, and have been often benefited and more frequently pleased by the contents. Some of the suggestions were good. For instance, here is one from a California reader which will give you an idea:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Editor *YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION*.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find 25c for a year's subscription to your indispensable magazine. I think *THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION* all right as far as it goes, but I think it would be so much more interesting if you would give us a good, short story, by some popular author, beside the many other instructive and interesting departments your valuable magazine contains. You have no idea how much American boys and girls enjoy a good story, and how impatient they are for the mail to bring the next number. I hope you will not take this as a criticism, but merely as a suggestion, because I assure you I feel that I get a full 25 cent's worth when I pay a year's subscription to *THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION*. Yours, with best wishes,

MARY ARMSTRONG.

Now it so happened that this letter

was valuable to us, and we showed our appreciation of her suggestion by arranging for stories, of most thrilling interest, by one of the best known authors and judging from the scores of letters we have received of late complimenting us upon this particular department, it is self-evident that this Western reader knew what she was talking about.

WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO.

We want as many of our readers as will, to write us and make as many criticisms or suggestions as they wish. 'Tis true we may not agree with all your criticisms nor carry out all your suggestions; still, we want them—we want them because they bring us nearer to our readers. The closer we get to our readers, the nearer we will come to giving them what they want.

A LARGE INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

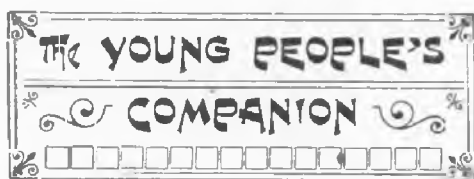
One of the most tangible assets of a periodical is its subscription list. Here we are strong, and becoming stronger. This is encouraging—in fact, it is flattering—because it is conclusive evidence that we are pleasing our readers. Such a showing is phenomenal, in the face of the strongest competition that was ever known in the history of the publishing business. We want you to subscribe by the year. Then you'll never miss a copy. Therefore: Send us 25c. and we'll send you *THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION* for one year.

Send your order direct to James W. Sells, 10½ N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo. Cut out and send the following order:

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION, 10½ N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me *THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMPANION* for one year.
Enclosed find 25c.



Entered as second-class matter in the St. Louis, Mo., Postoffice.

Vol. I. MARCH. No. 11.

Subscription.—United States, Canada and Mexico, per year, 25c.; all other countries in the U. P. U., per year, 40c. Paper discontinued as soon as subscription expires, when subscribers will be notified of the fact. We will exchange one or two copies with all publications.

Advertising Rates.—5c. a line. Forms close the 20th preceeding month of issue.

SPACE ADVERTISING.

Space.	1 Mo.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	1 Year.
One Inch.	\$.50	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
Two Inches.	.90	2.25	4.00	7.00
Half Column.	1.50	4.00	7.00	12.50
One Column.	2.75	7.00	12.50	22.50
One Page.	5.00	12.50	22.50	40.00

James W. Sells, Business Manager, 10 1-2 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Prizes for Suggestions.

We want some illustrations for the front cover of this paper, to put in the space occupied this issue by contents. These pictures may be illustrative of the month or any other idea appropriate for this publication.

For the best, or accepted suggestion each month, we will send the winner 8 sea curios, carriage paid.

For the 2d best, we will send this magazine 1 year each to any 2 addresses desired.

For the 3d best, 1 copy, 1 year, to any address desired.

These suggestions can be sketched in pencil, ink, or by a printed illustration. It isn't necessary that your illustration be complete in detail as we have a regular artist for completing the work.

Any paid in advance subscribers are eligible to the contest.

The names and addresses of the winners will be published each month.

Address the Young People's Com-

panion, 21 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

This issue is necessarily belated by reason of the recent change in the editorial management. Heretofore the publication day was much retarded by lateness in supplying copy. Under the present arrangement that part will be avoided in the future, as that department is now in the publication offices. The April issue will be mailed the first week of the month, and, in the future, the last week in the month preceeding the month of issue.

* * *

One of the periodicals of the day, that seems to be abreast of its name, is the Success of New York, and its columns contain many articles of those who have succeeded. It is a fine magazine, with stories and miscellaneous matter by the best writers. One dollar a year or ten cents a copy is the price. Address Success, Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

* * *

It is perhaps a little early to make a very reliable forecast, but it is presumed that with the advent of King Edward will come a new issue of stamps, and, as suggested by the Canada Stamp Sheet, it will be wise for collectors to fill in their blanks with stamps of Her Late Majesty.

* * *

New subscriptions and renewals have been received in every mail this week, coming from all quarters in gratifying numbers. Those who are in arrears have invariably not only paid up and in advance, but many have included to a friend here and there.

* * *

Exchanges and matter intended for publication should be addressed to 21 N. 8th. St. Louis, Mo., instead of Marshfield, Mo., as heretofore.



WELL SUPPLIED.

"You see the jack of hearts is next to the queen of clubs—that indicates

that your sweetheart is unfaithful!"

"Yes, but which one—Karl, or Fritz, or Hans, or possibly Ferdinand?"—Unsere Gesellschaft.

CURIOS We have 75 old letters—

dated in 1839, when the letter was a part of, or, in fact, was its so folded that it made its own envelope. These letters are in good condition, and just as they were when stamped and used in '39. Are good in any collection. 12c each, while they last. Send at once. Marine Novelty Works, St. Louis, Mo.

I have a large supply of St. Louis street car transfers that I will exchange equally with transfer collectors in other cities. Send what you have and I will send equal amount by return mail. Edgar C. Townsend, 21 N. 8th. St., St. Louis, Mo.

World's Fair Admission Tickets.



THE ORIGINAL TICKETS

engraved for use at the World's Fair and left over unsold.

THE SET OF FOUR HISTORICAL SOUVENIRS

bearing vignettes of the Indian, Columbus, Washington and Lincoln.

Send 25 cents in Stamps For This Set.

THE SET OF TEN

including the Four Historical Souvenirs, and also the Press and Music Tickets similar in design to the above, but bearing vignettes of Franklin and Handel; the Chicago and Manhattan Day Tickets with Coupons, also the General Admission and Children's Special Tickets.

Send 50 cents in stamps for this entire set.

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W. E. SIPES, Artist,
2616 Marcus Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Names wanted

Anyone sending us the names and addresses of 25 to 150 bright, wide-awake people in their own town, who would be interested in receiving samples, circulars, etc., enclosing a 1c stamp, will have their name placed in our Criterion Mail Order Directory for two months.

ARLINGTON SYNDICATE
Atkinson, New Hampshire.

HERE

- 200 varieties excellent postage 20c
- 100 varieties revenue, \$1.
- 40 different Japan, 30c.
- 100 well mixed revenues, 15c.
- 1 Shilling Gold Coast, 8c.
- 6 surcharge Italy, 10c.
- 4 new issue Ecuador, 7c.
- 6 new issue Costa Rico, 10c.

Terms, cash with order. Reliable agents wanted to sell on commission.

Charles King,
337 E. 13th st. New York.

Mammoth TURKEYS Bronze

Big Boned and Elegant Markings

Standard Bred Black Langshang

Show Birds, Prize Winners, and Winter Egg Machines.

Elmhurst Poultry Yards,

Mrs. M. L. Singleton, Proprietor
Wellsville, Mo.

Stamp and Coin Collectors send for our free bargain and price list of Stamps. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 209 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

\$8 Per 100 Cash, Paid For distributing samples of Washing Fluid. Either sex wanted. Steady work. Send 6c stamps and secure territory to A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

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COLLECTORS! of souvenirs, curios, war relics, postage stamps and curios. Send for catalogue and circulars.

D. J. COYNE,
305 W. Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Petrified Moss to Exchange.

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* Send stamp for complete catalogue showing our full line, with valuable information regarding rifles and ammunition in general.

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\$1.25 per 1,000.
Fancier Varieties Delivered Free
Any where.

CONTINENTAL PLANT CO.,
Strawberry Seedlings,
BUTTE, N. D.

Our May Issue

Will be Vol. 2, No. 1, and to partially celebrate the event, will make up pages with a view of being our subscription solicitor. To place it in the hands of many prospective patrons means that a large number will be issued.

Special Rates for this issue, only.

For this Anniversary issue, the rates for display advertisements will be 1 page \$4; half page \$2.25; quarter page, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches \$1.25; 1 inch .50 cents. First inside page of cover and last outside page of cover 25 per cent additional. Reading notices 5 cents a line. No ads. received after April 20th; nor after space is filled.

The Young People's Companion

APPROVAL BOOKS AT WHOLESALE

APPROVAL BOOKS 100, 90c, postage 5c extra; 200, \$1.75 postage 5c extra; 300, \$2.50, post paid.

HINGES 10,000, 69c, post paid.

BLANK SHEETS 100, 22c, post paid.

A. R. SELLS & CO

ELLENDALÉ P. O., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE YOUNG.
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**STAMP
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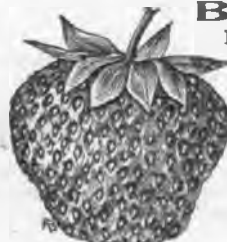


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The Young People's Companion.

A Monthly Magazine for Young People.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, [REDACTED] 1901.

STAMPS AND COINS

BY I. E. SEYMOUR, 708 W. 13, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Stamp Tools.

Besides stamps, albums and hinges, the collector needs some tools or implements. Formerly even hinges were not necessary, and besides the album, the paste-pot was the only help required. The result of the free use of acids or alkaline pastes was that many a stamp was disfigured. The acid or alkali effecting the color of the stamps or soiling the paper. Besides that many stamps have been torn on account of too much paste adhering to their backs. Still the paste-pot is of some use, but it should contain nothing but pure gum arabic dissolved in pure water.

When both are pure a colorless mucilage is the result, which if the pot be well closed will not easily ferment or sour.

Cleanliness of everything employed is essential. To clean stamps from adhering paper, clear rain water is

about the thing, though not every stamp will stand this. Occasionally a little pure soap applied with a camels hair brush will do wonders in restoring soiled stamps. To avoid soiling them tongs made especially for the purpose may be used: commonly however, a clean penknife and a well washed index finger will do fair work. This urging of cleanliness might almost seem insulting but any old collector who has handled valuable stamps and offered them for sale will agree that it is of some consequence and that it is not unnecessary, especially with beginners and with older persons who use tobacco.

Ink erasing fluids, rubber erasers and the like can hardly ever be used on stamps without harm. Years ago the application of a thin coat of colloid against the face of stamps was advocated to protect them against soiling and stamps are now sometimes met with which have been so treated.

Scissors although very handy, should never be used on stamps because trimmed stamps are more worthless than those with original wide margins. The same may be said of

square cut envelopes and postal cards as compared with "entires."

A millimeter scale and perforation gage should be in the possession of every collector.

A pair of compasses is also found valuable in measuring, but they are best used where there is a counterfeit to detect. For the careful study of stamps a good magnifying glass is needed. Serviceable glasses may be had for 25 cts. and up. A color chart as sold through book stores and stamp dealers, is serviceable. The collector will do well to make a careful study of colors. To detect laid lines and water marks in a stamp there are many ways. One of the best is to select a piece of black oilcloth (easily procured from a carriage trimmer) and lay the stamp to be examined face down on the black side, then a few drops of alcohol on the back of the stamp. Before the watermark in any stamp can be found all adhering paper must be removed and for this nothing more than warm water and a penknife should be used, a number of white blotters will serve in drying the stamps.

Valuable Collections.

The richest collection is said to be that of Mr. La Renotiere Ferray which is valued at seven millions. It has more value than Baron Rothchild's or the Prince of Wales, (now King Edward the VII) and these two are regarded as very fine. Mr. La Renotiere began his collection about forty years ago, and he possesses some unique stamps, notably the one centime

of French Guniea, of which the value is inestimable.

The collection bequeathed to the British museum by Mr. Tapling is valued at two millions; but the richest collection in U. S. belongs to Mr. Vickers Painter and is valued at six millions.

Patriotic Collectors.

Why not have a Philatelic Society of the state of Missouri?

Why can't Missouri have a State Philatelic society as well as other states? There are surely enough collectors in this state to form a society and make as good a showing as any of the state societies. If you are interested write me with inclosed stamp.

Endurance of Frigate Birds.

The frigate bird far surpasses all others in its powers of flight, inasmuch as, except at the breeding season, it seldom visits the land, and is never seen to swim or rest on the waters. An American naturalist, Mr. Lancaster, who spent several years in studying the habits of this and other birds, states that the frigate bird can live in the air for a week at a time, night and day, without once perching or resting. He found these birds able, with ease, to go 100 miles an hour. The albatross has followed the course of a ship for several days without being known to take any rest. The swift is another bird which is almost continually on the wing, and never settles on the ground or on trees.

Rose by His Own Efforts.

Congressman Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, says of himself: "I pitched in as a lad, worked in a gravel pit in my youth and attended college only when I reached manhood."

POUTRY, ETC.

I want to tell the beginner in poultry culture something about feeding and caring for young chickens. This was once a source of great trouble to me. I thought that a chick should be fed as soon as it began to pick. I didn't know that the yolk of the egg was not absorbed for two or three days, and that food taken before that time would seriously interfere with the final development of the bowels and cause what is commonly called "pasting up." Young chicks should never under any circumstances be fed before they are 24 hours old, and 48 to 72 is better. Now, I know this from actual experience. I never advocate a thing till I have first tested it myself. Where the eggs are set at the same time there are often a few that will be slow to hatch, and the last hatched should be at least 24 hours old before the first food is given. The first food I give is bread crumbs slightly moistened; good old fashioned corn bread. In a few days I begin giving bread made of chop, the same as the egg bread is made; with milk, soda and eggs; it isn't necessary to moisten this, just crumble it up; the grains of chop are soft, and being cooked is very easily digested. From the time they are a few days old I give rolled oats, and when two or three weeks old I give whole wheat, but the "chop bread" is the principal food until they are several

weeks old. They should have plenty of fresh water at meal-time, but given in such a way that they will not wet themselves; if one has no drinking fountain, a teacup filled with water, a saucer placed over the cup and inverted, allowing the water to run out into the saucer, makes a good fountain for little chicks. Another mistake beginners are likely to make is in feeding too often. I never feed but three times a day and my chicks grow like weeds. In my next I will have something to say about the care of chicks in summer.—Mrs. Mary L. Singleton, Elmhurst Poultry Yards, Wellsville, Mo.

HINTS ON MANAGEMENT.

Poultry Keeping Is a Business That Calls for the Constant Exercise of Good Judgment.

Poultry should pay a good profit, but if neglected will run one into debt. The smaller the flock, the greater the individual yield. Fifty hens are the largest number that should be allowed to run in one flock. Too many are usually kept together, and room on the roost is frequently restricted. The roosts should be low and level, and not one above another, like the rounds of a ladder, as fowls will all seek the highest roost, and many will be crowded off and probably injured by falling. Hens that are accustomed to low roosts are less inclined to scale fences, and may be confined in pens with less trouble. The ground under the roost should be covered with loose gravel mixed with loam, unless a board floor is used. It is better to have two yards than one, as one may be cultivated while the other is occupied. In this way roots and forage may be grown for the fowls on land fertilized by

their droppings. An open shed is very important, as affording protection from cold in winter and heat in summer. Hens to be profitable should be carefully fed, and if they are well cared for they will give a profit. If hens are fed on varied food they must lay eggs. Clover hay finely cut is excellent for winter feeding in place of the green stuff they usually get in summer. Close breeding will cause the eggs to be infertile. Young fowls may pay better than old ones, but something depends upon circumstances, so far as age is concerned. Brahmas should seldom be more than two years old if one is seeking the greatest profit. Never keep more than 100 chicks growing in the same yard, and not so many if of different ages. For sitting hens half barrels without heads set in the ground half their depth are excellent. Make nests of hay on the earth; in cold weather such nests exclude cold air beneath the eggs. In warm weather the nest should be in a cool place. Sitters should be kept by themselves to prevent any annoyance from other hens. A coop placed over the nest large enough to allow of a dust bath works well. Have food convenient, so the sitting hen can eat and go back to her nest before the eggs get cold. It pays to give care to sitting hens, as they will then, as a rule, bring off larger broods.—Farm and Fireside.

LITERARY LITTER.

- In the United Kingdom 173,346 people are engaged in making books, newspapers, prints and maps.

Omar Khayyam, the great Persian poet, philosopher and astronomer died in the year 1123, and for over 700 years little more than his name was known in Europe.

Maurice Thompson, author of "Alice of Old Vincennes," "Witchery of Archery" and other clever books, who died at his home at Crawfordsville, Ind. recently, was one of the greatest archers since Robin Hood.

Capt. Dreyfus' forthcoming book entitled "Five Years of My Life," will deal solely with his first trial, his public degradation, and his imprisonment on Devil island. The Rennes trial will not be discussed until the next volume.

One of the finest living critics of pure literature is Rev. A. Ainger, master of the temple in London, who is also noted as a biographer and editor of Charles Lamb. He is the highest authority on the life and writings of "Elia."

"Abbottsford," Walter Scott's beautiful house, is to be let, with its 1,300 acres of shooting. The novelist's family have always found the place an expensive one to maintain. It is now owned by his great-granddaughter Mrs. Maxwell Scott.

When Tennyson was nearly 60 years of age, and his fame might fairly be assumed to be world-wide, Edward Moxon, the publisher, decided to approach Gustave Dore and commission him to illustrate the "Idylls of the King." After Dore had considered the proposals, he asked: "Who, then, is this M. Tennyson?"

TO PRESERVE CUT FLOWERS.

Never place cut flowers in a draught or in sunlight.

In cutting the ends, snip them off at right angles to the stalk.

Do not allow the ends of the stems to rest on the bottom of the vase.

Do not place flowers near or under lights—gas or lamp—when it can be avoided.

Change the water each day, and at the same time again cut the ends of the flower stems.

The ends of the stems of all flowers should be cut off before they are

1,600 acres. Still both cities are short of breathing spots.

Statisticians have discovered that a college woman can throw a baseball only 45 per cent. as far as a college man, but can jump 62 per cent. as far.

Although there are many cold win-

Profit in Blunders.

The following article by J. F. Watkins Jr., tells very concisely how misprinted postage stamps and bills become valuable to dealers.

That serious defects in a product can make it more valuable than it would be if absolutely perfect sounds paradoxical. Nevertheless, I am going to tell you of numerous blunders which harmed no one, yet have greatly benefited many. I relate apropos of the recent misprinting of a few sheets of the Pan American souvenir stamps, whose flaws have commanded for them a great premium in the market of the philatelists.

Last week it was reported that a sheet of the new two-cent exposition stamps, having the central locomotive vignette printed upside down, had been located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and that they were selling for \$30 apiece. A well-known philatelist who corresponds with experts all over the world told me to-day that he had located near Boston other of these inverted locomotives and still others at Utica, N. Y. He further learned that one-cent exposition stamps with steamship vignettes upside down have come to light at Syracuse, N. Y. There a coal dealer purchased a sheet and used nearly the entire hundred before discovering that he had been possessed of a collection of freaks which might have netted him a snug fortune. From Easthampton, Conn., this philatelist learns that a messenger in the mail service there purchased forty copies

of this one-cent freak at face value and sold them to a Boston dealer for \$17 each, making a clean profit of \$679.60. Within the past few days a New York dealer has sprung upon the profession the news that he has located still another denomination of the deformed Pan-American stamps—the four-cent—with the automobile topsyturvy.

These inverted stamps will command \$100 apiece, the Washington philatelist predicts, unless many more are found of the same denominations. If you have any hold fast to them and you may come out of the game at a profit of 999.900 per cent on the penny invested.

Whenever the government adopts a stamp with two colors, thereby requiring two separate printings, the philatelists sift the country for freaks. In 1898 the bureau of engraving and printing surcharged the ordinary one and two cent postage stamps with the abbreviation "I.R." thus converting them for internal revenue purposes to meet the exigencies of the war tax. sixty millions were thus changed by adding the above letters in black. Nineteen sheets of 100 each of the 1-cent variety were located in a railroad office at Portsmouth, Va., with the black letters inverted. The first dealer who got hold of them paid \$12 a hundred for the whole lot. They are now worth \$2 a stamp bringing a profit of 19.900 per cent on the face value. Of the 2-cent denominations thus converted into revenue stamps

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Do not allow the ends of the stems to rest on the bottom of the vase.

Do not place flowers near or under lights—gas or lamp—when it can be avoided.

Change the water each day, and at the same time again cut the ends of the flower stems.

The ends of the stems of all flowers should be cut off before they are

1,800 acres. Still both cities are short of breathing spots.

Statisticians have discovered that a college woman can throw a baseball only 45 per cent. as far as a college man, but can jump 62 per cent. as far.

Although there are many cold win-

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Carelessness in money printing entails similar profit to the numismatist. There are practically no deformed coins of great value. Each coin receives its entire stamping, face and back, at one whack. Hence there is little or no chance of reversing designs. Furthermore, the system of inspecting coins is more strict than that of either stamp or paper money inspection.

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This is most apt to occur during the printing of national bank notes. From a single plate are printed one \$20 and three \$10 notes of this category. Another smaller plate prints a \$50 note and a \$100 note, side by side. Where the denominations are thus mixed, on the plates printing both backs and fronts, it is an easy matter to get one or the other plates reversed. Thus would combination notes with faces of \$50 and backs of \$100, etc. Uncle Sam ruled on the value some time ago and decided that it should be based on the face value always. Hence, if the note is as above specified, it is worth but \$50, although its back has denomination twice as great. Such freaks command a good premium according to their scarcity and demand.

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Second Ditto—I should recommend, "Things You've Known and Men You've Done!"—Tua.

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OF INTEREST TO EUROPEANS.

There are in the German empire about 882,880 more women than men.

Sweden, France, Germany and Finland have a census once in five years.

The Paris faculty of medicine has established a school for the study of tropical diseases.

The Romans built London about the year 50 A. D., but London wall was not built until 306 A. D.

A copy of Bradshaw's Railway Guide for 1839, the original edition, brought \$125 at a recent London auction.

An interesting part of the German parcels post department is the room where the packages sent by soldiers are received. Soldiers are allowed to send packages at the low rate of 20 pfennig (five cents) up to three kilograms (6.6 pounds), regardless of distance. During the last year 3,552,890 soldiers' packages, with a value of 712,560 marks, were sent.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

The modern kid glove goes through the hands of 235 workmen before it is finished.

The world's cotton crop is 5,330,000,000 pounds, including 600,000,000 pounds used in China.

The catch of sprats in British waters fell from 149,502 hundredweight in 1890 to 62,197 hundredweight in 1898.

Every mineral and metal of value in the arts and industries is found within the limits of the United States.

Work on the first factory for the manufacture of American shoes in Mexico began last month. Mexican leather will be used.

FROM DIFFERENT POINTS.

The farms in the neighborhood of Pretoria have been proven rich in coal, copper, gold and diamonds.

Dublin has only 20 acres less of parks than London. The latter has

Entered as second-class matter in the St. Louis, Mo., Postoffice.

Vol. 2. JUNE AND JULY No. 3

Subscription.—United States, Canada and Mexico, per year, 25c.; all other countries in the U. P. F. per year, 40c. Paper discontinued as soon as subscription expires, when subscribers will be notified of the fact. We will exchange one or two copies with all publications.

Advertising Rates.—5c. a line. Forms close the 20th preceeding month of issue.

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Two Inches.	.90	2.25	4.00	7.00
Half Column.	1.50	4.00	7.00	12.50
One Column.	2.75	7.00	12.50	22.50
One Page.	5.00	12.50	22.50	40.00

James W. Sells, Business Manager, 1012 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Exchange—Wanted blue prints. Athletic, bathing, swimming, Indian, landscape, army, navy, college life, ships for same California or Philippines. Send yours receive equal number. State preferences. Kenwood, 536 31. street, Oakland, Calif.

Exchange—I will send 100 varieties of foreign stamps for 100 Pan-American Exposition stamps. Edwin Ewell, Nashua, Iowa

I will exchange 1 Mexican opal (1 karat), 12 Black Hill rubies, 1 piece Cripple Creek gold ore for 35c. Will exchange opals for arrow heads. E. W. Kimball, Boulder, Col.

Wanted—to secure one or more Indian arrow points from every state. Will buy or exchange. Paul Dilg, 1727 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill

placed in water. It is better to strip the leaves from that part of the stem which will be immersed.

Maidenhair fern should be kept rolled up in moistened paper and on the ice, or, with the stems in the water, in a cool place, until ready for use. In this way it will last for some time.

Mignonette is generally grown in a cool house, and for this reason often droops when first placed in a heated room. It is well to put it in the ice-box in water, for a time, when it will revive, "harden," and, if properly cared for each day, last a long time.

Many flowers do more satisfactorily if placed in water with the chill off until the stems have become filled, and are then allowed to stand in an ice chest, or very cool place, for a time. Roses will occasionally revive if placed in ice water—always with the ends of the stems previously cut.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

France has only one university that of Paris, but has 16 university colleges.

The public schools of Washington are opened every day with the reading of the Bible.

In 1899 the public high schools of the United States graduated 20,344 boys and 36,134 girls. The boys are taken from school earlier than the girls and put to work.

Among the 2,754 students who matriculated at the Edinburgh university last year there were 252 women, 215 of whom were enrolled in the faculty of arts, three in science, 13 in medicine and 21 in music.

An effort is being made to establish in one of the Scotch universities a chair for the study of the Scots language and literature. The old Scottish tongue as written by James V. is almost unintelligible to the modern Scotchman.

The late Gen. Harrison was the only man ever elected president who during his college days was a member of

a Greek letter society. The society whose alumni rolls are honored with his name is the Phi Delta Theta, which is one of the famous "Miami triad" of fraternities, the other two being the Beta Theta Pi and Sigma Chi. The chapter of which Gen. Harrison was a member was the first chapter organized in the fraternity—the one at Miami university, Ohio.

Trees and Plants Sleep.

Trees and plants have their regular times for going to sleep as well as boys and girls. They need the same chances to rest from the work of growing and to repair and oil the machinery of life. Some plants do all their sleeping in the winter, when the ground is frozen and the limbs are bare of leaves. In hot countries, where the snow never falls, and it is always growing weather, the trees rest during the rainy season or during periods of drought. They always choose the time when they cannot work the best for doing their sleeping, just as mankind chooses the night, when he cannot see to work.

Bats Have a Game Pouch.

The bat when walking carries its tail curved downward and inward, so that the membrane joining it to the hind legs forms a pouch or bag, into which a large insect can be pushed after it is snatched. This is done by slightly spreading the folded wings, bringing the feet forward to increase the capacity of the tail pouch, and then bending the neck and thrusting the head beneath the body. In spite of violent struggles, the insect rarely escapes, and a somewhat similar method is employed by the bat when on the wing, and it has been noticed to always bend up its tail so as to form a receptacle for its prey.

Sea Shells 15 Shells, all different, FREE if you send only 15c for a year's subscription to The GLOBE EXCHANGE, New Kensington, Wash. **AGENTS WANTED**

THE & YOUNG.
PEOPLE'S COMPANION
A monthly
MAGAZINE

STAMP
COIN
CURIO
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STORIES



By SELLS & TOWNSEND, St. Louis, Mo.

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100 Indian Arrow Points.....	\$1.00
50 different Sea Wonders.....	1.00
Star Fish, extra large.....	.75
" " smaller.....	.12
Sea Horses (rare).....	\$1.00
Collection of Bird Eggs.....	3.00
Sea Cookies, each.....	.12
Perry Winkle Shells, doz.....	.30
Pack of old Confederate money.....	.50

AN EGYPTIAN LUCKY STONE

of many colors is a curio from the River Nile
in Africa.

You Should Have One.

They are beautiful. We have a few left at
50 cents each.

MARINE NOVELTY WORKS.

Wilson and Clifton aves. St. Louis, Mo.

For 3 CENTS.

An Astounding Offer.

The Monarch Philatelist, the Windy City representative, the paper for the collector, containing the choicest articles by the best writers of the day. The above paper 8 months and membership to the Columbia Stamp Collectors' Society all for only 3 cents. Remember the price. Many benefits derived from membership, such as Free Exchange Department, Free Sales Department, Free Auction Department. Become acquainted with fellow collectors.

Monarch Stamp & Publishing Co.,

575 Wells street, Chicago, Ill., Room 20.

AGENTS WANTED

to take orders for cards and card cases.
100 per cent. profit. Sample outfit for 10c
in stamps. Address,

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6307 Famous Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Philatelic Inter-Ocean, Waterloo, Iowa.

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Only Complete Philatelic Press Directory.

Good for all classes of Stamp Collectors.

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A Handsome Philatelic Monthly.

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ing notices.

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BOX 72,

ROCKY HILL, CONN.

BOYS WANTED!

Boys between the ages of 10 and 20 years
of age, to send me their names, and I will
mail each one my latest catalogue. It is Free.

RICHARD D. ELLIOTT.

6307 Famous Ave.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Stamp Collectors Attention!

50 varieties fine foreign stamps only.....04

100 varieties fine foreign stamps, only.....08

20 varieties fine old U. S. postage and revenue. 12

1000 New AGENTS Wanted

at once for our fine line of approval sheets of
United States and foreign stamps. REFERENCE
REQUIRED

W. C. HAHN & CO.,

Dealers in Stamps,

Nappanee, Ind.

BICYCLE, GUITAR,

HARP-O-CHORD, TWO TYPEWRITERS, etc.,
to trade for Job Press, Lead Cutter, Type
or anything we can use in the printing line.
Send stamp for our complete trade list.

ARLINGTON SYNDICATE, Atkinson, N. H.

The Young People's Companion.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH, 1902.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.

Whene'er the sun is smiling bright,
And makes the air delicious;
And I inhale it with delight,
Fate plays a trick capricious,
And I am cast into despair.
I sorrow, willy-nilly,
And catch my breath, because the air
Is teeming with bacilli.

And when I see a pretty lass,
I hie me thither straightway,
And close my heart, lest Cupid pass
Unbidden through the gateway.
For poets make the matter plain.
I shall be gruff and mulish—
Love softens but to cause us pain,
And makes a man look foolish.

And quail on toast—ah, gentle bird,
Though silent in your glory,
What songs inspired by you we've heard!
What charming bits of story!
I see you garnish-ed aright,
I turn away and shiver,
Because I've heard that you invite
Cirrhosis of the liver.

So I shall seek a cloistered nook
And scan the harmless pages
Of some good antiseptic book
And boll my beverages.
For everything I like seems bad—
Of danger most prolific.
And so I'll lead a life that's sad.
But very scientific.
—Washington Star.

THE TRAIL OF THE RUNAWAY FLOCK.

By Charles Tenney Jackson.

At an "Old Settlers' Picnic" in western Nebraska I heard the following story from one of the hale pioneers, as we sat in the shade of a white-topped prairie wagon: I came out to the North Platte country in the early seventies, where my sister had been some months teaching the first

school established in the country. It was held in a one-room sod house about a mile west of the "town" across the trackless prairie, the location being a central one for the greater number of pupils, as the settlers then lived mostly along the river bottoms and the sloughs.

Things were booming when I came, green from the east; the season had been remarkable for the beautiful golden autumn weather, which lasted far into December, so that the week before Christmas there was no snow whatever. This surprised me, as I had heard so much of the fierce blizzards and "northers" on the North Platte. I used to call at the little schoolhouse every afternoon, and walk home with my sister across the prairie, gazing at the gorgeous sunsets that seemed to fill the world with radiance; there was not even a tree to break the circled line of the far horizon.

Just before Christmas came a cold spell, and after that the prairie lay black and lonely; the pools and courses of the shifting river among the sands were ice-locked, and the few sheepmen who had been induced by the open weather to leave their flocks on the range were now driving them to the bottoms and the south hills in expectation of a storm that would cut us off from the world. But every one was cheerful. The stores were bright with holiday goods and crowded with farmers and their wives; grain was coming in at the elevators; the overland trains were regular, and the expected storm did not cause alarm.

I had promised to obtain some greens for a Christmas celebration at my sister's sod schoolhouse, and one afternoon I drove out with a wagon and mule team toward the river. Now

in that country of sage-bush and buffalo grass Christmas greens were scarce, and although I crossed many gullies and wandered several hours, the best I could get was sumac berries, some gray, feathery grass and a few enormous "tumble-weeds," which might be decorated with ribbons.

All the afternoon there was a curious depressing silence in the air; unbroken clouds hung like a pall of gray from horizon to horizon, and distant noises came with peculiar distinctness, although there was not the slightest breath of wind. As I drove homeward, I noticed that the cattle and horses, which usually were scattered widely over the range, nibbling at the frosty stubble, had gathered round the south sides of the straw sheds and corrals, and that many coveys of prairie-chickens were winging to the river thickets. The weather had become very much colder, and still the temperature fell.

When I drove up to the house where my sister and I boarded, on the western outskirt of the village, our host came out into the yard.

"While you're hitched up," he said, "you'd better drive on to the school-house, and get the schoolma'am and all the children that are coming this way. There's going to be a blizzard."

"It won't come before four o'clock," I replied. "I'll go then."

"You drive right on now, young fellow," he said, with a glance at the leaden sky. "Tell her to dismiss the school and hustle for town. Can't take no chances with this weather."

Being a tenderfoot, I replied, "All right." But his precautions seemed foolish, for the little sod schoolhouse was in full view of us, and could be reached in less than 15 minutes easily.

As I trotted the mules over the prairie, I suddenly noticed that the air high above me seemed filled with flying, swirling snow. Then the brown horizon and a distant settlers' sold house with the smoke curling above it were suddenly blotted out by a white, impenetrable curtain. It came swiftly trailing nearer, hiding everything from sight; then, like a blast from a gigantic funnel, a gale struck me, the like of which I had nev-

er dreamed of before. It was a torrent of icy air, tugging and shrieking at the very ground beneath my feet; a hurricane of piercing sleet that went howling past and set me gasping for breath, and still yelled on at the same frightful speed.

Before I could prevent it, my big mules were turning toward home, but I urged them back with shouts and line, and bowed my head over the dashboard to escape the stinging ice particles. They went slowly on with eyes closed and shoulders braced against the wind for a few hundred feet, and then they doggedly insisted on turning round, in spite of the whip. I went to their heads, but the strong brutes backed and circled, blowing the sleet from their nostrils, utterly rebelling. I ran back to the wagon and from the seat fairly pulled their jaws around to their flanks as they sheered off from the storm. Then one of them deliberately lay down with his tail to the blizzard, and both became entangled in the harness, and when I succeeded in unhitching the standing mule, he jerked away and lumberingly galloped off in the blinding snow.

As the remaining mule was kicking unmanageably in the deepening drift, and as I was very cold and becoming exhausted, I gave up the attempt to free the brute, and started back to the village for aid. But when I had made 20 steps from the wagon, the full meaning of the storm broke on me. I stood in the midst of a white wall, seeing nothing, hearing nothing but the roar of the ice hurricane, which was so complete and steady that it gave me a sense of absolute loneliness, as a vast silence does.

So hard did the fine hail beat and bruise me that I turned my back to its force and tried to reason out the way to the house, which could not have been 40 rods from where the wagon stood. I turned due east, judging from the tracks of the storm, and plunged swiftly along with the gale until I stopped in a panic at being wholly lost on the trackless prairie. Now the wind, rising every minute, lashed me furiously from all directions; my sense of distance and place

was hopelessly confused in the whirling chaos of snow.

To stand still would be soon to freeze, and after a scared calculation of my bearings, I went on in what I thought the direction of the village, although the inclination to go with the storm was almost irresistible. It was not until after what seemed an hour of futile struggle that I halted again, turned once more to peer into the coming blizzard, and was amazed to see the dim, low outline of some vast thing strangely moving toward me, as if a wide, slow, gray blanket were creeping over the ground out of the storm. It was not until the front was almost on me that I made out a flock of sheep.

The grizzled leader walked almost to my feet and there stopped for several seconds, fixing his snow-crested black eyes upon me in mild surprise. Then he forged ahead with the storm. Behind him in solid mass moved an immense flock, nothing visible to me except their snow-covered backs and the moving legs and downcast heads of the ones on the edges of the gap that opened as they neared me and closed as they passed me by, often touching my clothes.

There seemed to be thousands of the sheep as they filed past in the driving gale. I could not imagine where they were going, but every one of the solemn-faced creatures seemed to have a fixed purpose. Just as the end of the flock seemed nigh, a big black dog loomed up in the rear and came straight at me, with a trifle of suspicion in his eyes. He took my joyful greeting in friendly manner, however, but I looked in vain for any rancher accompanying the flock. I tried to detain the dog, thinking that surely he had some human companion not far away, but after regarding me doubtfully for a minute, he trotted after the sheep and disappeared in the storm.

It struck me that the faithful guardian must be taking the flock home, and so I ran hastily after him with the blizzard at my back. As I knew nothing then about western stock, I did not understand that the sheep

were only drifting aimlessly with their tails to the storm. These silly creatures will wander before a storm as long as they can stand, unless the leader finds a bush or a gully where he can take refuge. Then he stops, and the whole flock pack around him to leeward and lie down to die.

The sheep traveled rapidly through the rising drifts, and the black shepherd and I followed. I supposed then that he was heading them toward the ranch, but now I know that he had been caught alone with the herd, and, being powerless to check their flight, had refused, with high, dumb heroism, to desert his charges.

Some of the younger and weaker of the sheep were already lagging in the rear, despite the dog's efforts to keep them together. I tried for a time to assist his noble endeavors, but the stragglers were too many and feeble. It was infinitely pathetic to see how his deep, troubled eyes appealed to me, and the gallant struggles he made to save all of the wearied flock. He would charge swiftly back in the cruel storm to seek out some weakling, and then, after a little time, would come sorrowfully on, dumbly feeling that he had done his best, although vainly, and that his duty was with the main body.

Still the sheep hurried on in the deepening snow, and their path made it easier for me. We crossed several gullies, and then the course led directly down one until I found myself stumbling over the hummocks of sand of the Platte river bottoms, among the scraggy willows that marked the scanty watercourses in its bed.

There my faith in animal intelligence began to waver, and I bitterly concluded that neither the sheep nor the dog knew any more than I did of our whereabouts or destination. Being chilled through by the cutting wind, wet from the icy needles that penetrated my clothes and melted, I was in a discouraged stupor, and wanted nothing so much as to lie down and sleep.

The dog was exhibiting signs of alarm. He struggled round the flank of the halting flock with whines of

eagerness, and finally disappeared. I fancied that I once heard his bark above the roar of the blizzard, but I did not attempt to learn what was the matter. I was too exhausted and desperate to know or care.

But the sheep, after struggling to crowd forward, and slipping to right and left, stopped and began to lie down and seek to get under one another in the snow. Except for the tumult of the storm and the shrill patter of the ice on the low willows, there was no further sound. As I staggered toward the sheep, I thought that, as I must lie down, I should seek the shelter of their bodies. So I crawled over the backs of a dozen of the wearied animals and then kicked and pushed my way down between the heavy, ill-smelling fleeces. The animals made way for me and then crowded round me so closely that I had to force my face out to keep from smothering. The darkening night was closing down, the blizzard swept above, and the sleet sifted unceasingly between the warm, wet sides of my protectors.

An overpowering desire to sleep was upon me, but I struggled against it, feeling that danger lurked in all this soothing comfort. But the heavy warmth of the sheep and their quietness so affected me that I soon drifted into slumber. At troubled periods I awoke to find darkness all about, but the breathing of my fleecy companions again and again renewed my drowsy sense of security and comfort till oblivion came once more. It was only when the cramped position of my body made a change necessary that I awoke enough to see that there was a dim light shining through the snow above me.

I broke through the chilly covering to find it broad daylight; the sun, high in the cloudless sky, was glaring intolerably on the wide, white country. The sheep were still quiet under their snow blanket, and the surface was unbroken, but beyond them I saw the black water of the open river smoking against its glittering banks. The blind march had led us out on a narrow, sandy peninsula, where the river curved around in its narrow bed,

and here, it seemed, the faithful dog had divined danger and had slipped around the flock in time to keep the leaders from venturing on the treacherous ice.

Where the brave fellow was I did not know until I climbed the low bank and discovered him watchfully upright on the highest point, gazing across the drifts to the town, which was, to my amazement, hardly a mile away. He welcomed me with delight and saw me plunge into the snow toward the settlement with barks of pleasure and encouragement, but did not offer to follow the broken path. I felt so happy at the termination of the adventure that I soon covered the distance, hungry and weak though I was. Then I found that the children and my sister had stayed all night in the schoolhouse, and had suffered but little discomfort.

My runaway mule was discovered in the shelter of a crib in the town; his mate was frozen to death as he lay by the wagon.

The rancher who owned the sheep was out early looking them up, and, although nearly one-half of them had perished on the march, or died before they could be dug out, he was glad enough to find any of them alive.

As for the gallant dog, I tried in vain to buy him of the owner; he would not consider any price. But for many years I used to make frequent trips to the ranch for the sole purpose of a visit to the brave and sagacious "Bink."—Youth's Companion.

Method in Her Cruelty.

"Amy, it seems to me that you slyly provoke your husband to wrath every morning," said the mother to her newly-married daughter. "I'm afraid you do not know what you are doing."

"I know exactly what I am doing mamma. He goes away angry in the morning, and always brings me a nice present in the evening as a peace-offering. He would never be so liberal if left to his own way."—Tit-Bits.

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Let us know what you have to trade and we will make an offer on it by return mail. Anything worth \$3 up to \$10,000, no matter what or where it is. Our successful plan sent free. **BUREAU EXCHANGE, Famous Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

INVENTS A PORTABLE LAMP.

St. Louis Genius Manages to Read on the Poorly Lighted Street Cars.

The decidedly novel sight of a passenger on a street car reading by the light of his own portable lamp was witnessed, probably for the first time in any city, on an Eighteenth street car of the St. Louis Transit company's system the other night.

Herman Schmidt, of 2230 North Market street, a carpenter, is the owner of the lamp, which he invented himself from a few odd ends of material. It is a one-candle power only, but he declares that it gives more light than all the incandescent globes in a street car during the busy hours of the evening.

Schmidt is a busy man and has little time to read. At home he has his duties to attend to, the children to amuse and instruct, and his time during the day is preoccupied by business. His only time to read is during the hour he must ride on the cars going home from his work. For some weeks, he declares, it has been an absolute impossibility to see to read by the dim-lighted street cars. Necessity is always the mother of invention, hence the portable pocket adjustable lamp.

When he got on a street car the other night he secured a seat next to a window, clamped his lamp to the pilaster of the car window, lighted the wick and settled down to read while his neighbors on the car looked on and admired his genius.

An Unaliterly Filing.

"She is pretty," said the young woman, "but she is so obviously made up."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "I can't help wondering how she got back from Europe without having paid duty collected on her as a work of art."—N. Y. Telegraph.

One.

"That's Archie Lightpayte. He tries to write for the papers and he hasn't an idea in his head.

"O, yes, he has. He has an idea he has ideas."—Chicago Tri'bune.

KILLED BY SLEEP.

Curious Disease Common on West Coast of Africa.

Eminent specialists are just now endeavoring to solve the mystery of a disease known as beriberi, which seems to be identical with the "sleeping illness" of the west coast of Africa. But up to the present even the great physicians have not been able to diagnose or cure it. Whole villages of West African negroes have been known to sleep themselves to death, and some time ago there was an outbreak of this same sleeping malady in a Dublin lunatic asylum. How this disease came over here remains a mystery.

In Sardinia and Sicily another new disease has made its appearance.

The doctors in these Mediterranean islands noticed that many of the natives showed symptoms of poisoning from eating beans. Curious symptoms of drowsy stupor overcame them, and in some cases people have been seen to fall unconscious from simply inhaling the scent of a beanfield in flower. Yet to the average person there is nothing poisonous about beans. A fortune awaits the doctor who will diagnose the disease.—London Answers.

Too Drastic.

Smithers—Brown has finished a course of immunizing himself against all diseases.

Withers—Was it effective?

Smithers—Undoubtedly, unless they have some new ones in spirit land.—N. Y. Herald.

A Heavy Smoker.

Wife—My dear, I'll have to go and see a doctor. I'm afraid I have the tobacco heart, and it's often fatal.

Husband—Good gracious! you don't smoke.

Wife—No, but I live under the same roof with you.—N. Y. Weekly.

Sea Shells

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Entered as second-class matter in the St. Louis, Mo., Postoffice.

Vol. 2.

MARCH.

No. 11.

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A destructive fire at Keokuk, Ia., destroyed, according to a newspaper clipping, thousands of United States postage stamps, a part of Ed. F. Carter's valuable collection.

Publishers of The Young People's Companion have arranged a special inducement plan for all paid-up subscribers. If you are a subscriber, send stamp for full particulars.

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STORIES IN THE COMPANION.

In the fifty-two issues of its volume for 1902 The Youth's Companion is to publish between two hundred and three hundred good stories. Four series of stories of exceptional interest are, "Tales of a Deep-Sea Diver," "Tales of a Circus Hand," "Tales of a Mississippi Pilot," and "Tales of an Indian Agent." There are four stories in each group.

Among the contributors of fiction during 1902 are Annie Fellows Johnston, Eva Wilder Brodhead, Arthur E. McFarlane, Homer Green, Ellsworth E. Kelly, Ella W. Peattie, Grace M. Gallagher, Alice Morgan, Elizabeth McCracken, C. A. Stephens, Alice Brown, Jack London, H. S. Canfield, Margaret Johnson, Edward W. Thompson, Carroll W. Rankin, May Roberts Clark, Sarah Orne Jewett, Margaret Sangster, Marshall Saunders and Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

A full announcement of the current volume will be sent to any address on request.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

195 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

English Spoken by 116,000,000.

The place of English among the European languages has just been indicated by a French statistician, who says English is now the most widely-spoken language in the world. Upward of 116,000,000 persons employ it. Russian comes next with 85,000,000, Germany third with 80,000,000 and French next with 58,000,000.

The Red Blossom.

"I am only budding now," said the struggling literary chap, "but the time will come when I shall blossom out."

"Yes," spoke up the observing child, "maw says your nose is blossoming out now."—Chicago Daily News.

Dodged the Question.

"What is your name, you lazy vagabond?" exclaimed the new woman whom Dusty Dan asked for lunch.

"P-pardon me, madame," he stammered, edging away, "but I am traveling Incog."—Ohio State Journal.

Stamp Items.

By W. I. SEYMOUR,

708 W. 13th, Kansas City, Mo.

Questions of general interest only to young stamp collectors will be answered in this department as promptly as possible.

Inquiries concerning Stamps, Stamp Collections, Etc., can be addressed to the editor of this department, at the above address.

According to a newspaper dispatch it will be necessary to work nights at the bureau of engraving and printing, at Washington, D. C., for a period of some time to prevent a positive postage stamp famine. The rural mail routes are said to be the cause.

ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTORS.

Among the gentlemen who serve this country on land and sea the proportionate number of philatelists is significantly large. Some of them are officers, viz.: Capt. R. B. Pad-dock, of the Sixth United States cavalry, who died of fever in Tien-Tsin, China, was one of the best-known collectors in the country.

WORTH KNOWING.

The 60-cent stamp of Norway appeared some time ago in a slightly modified type. It has "Norse" in Roman letters, color dark blue. The 12-cent Argentine is now being printed in olive. Finland has a new 2-penny stamp; color, orange yellow. Two new stamps are reported for Iceland—the 25 aur and the 4 aur, colors blue and brown. I. E. SEYMOUR.

PRICE WILL LOWER.

Readers are advised to beware of "Mafeking" stamps at the present prices. It is true that the fad for collecting them has exceeded the bounds of any other stamp speculation for years, but the high prices can not last. The issue numbered over 60,000. Of some values less than 1,000 were printed, and where the number is this small, the prices will, as a matter of course, remain out of reach of the collector with small means. The issue is interesting, and

it is doubtful if a single issue of stamps ever created greater comment among collectors.

HANDSOME.

The Waynesboro (Pa.) Record says: "The walls of the reception room of the Ackester club, in the Wayne building, which are being papered with postage stamps, now present a handsome and exceedingly unique appearance, as they near completion. The stamps are particularly of the two-cent variety, but in several instances foreign stamps of different colors are placed in attractive design.

NOT VERY RARE.

Every young collector yearns for the three-cornered "Capes." Their fame is everlasting. It is a superstition among those who just barely know there is such a thing as stamp collecting, that these stamps are the rarest ever known. Of course this is not a fact. They are all interesting, some of them are rare, but they are not comparable with such gems as "The Post Office" Mauritims, and some of the early "British Guianas."

Star-Gazing by Lovers.

They were young and romantic, and, although the minute hand was pointing at 12 o'clock, they stood upon the porch gazing at the stars.

"That's Jupiter, dear, isn't it?" she murmured.

"Yes, pet; and that is Sirius," he replied, pointing to another star.

"Are you serious?" she cooed.

He kissed her. Then, pointing upward, he said:

"That's Mars, dove."

"And that's pa's," she whispered, as a footstep sounded inside.

And if the young man hadn't "scooted" he would have seen more stars than he ever dreamed of. — London Spare Moments.

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EXERCISE FOR LAYERS.

**They Need It and Respond Gratefully
 If Opportunity Is Given Them
 to Get It Daily.**

All authorities seem to agree on the proposition that hens to do well should have daily exercise, so as to get their blood in circulation. Some people wanted to feed a warm breakfast early, and then make the hens scratch for their dinner among litter strewn over the floor or in a shed. Others (and I now agree with them) think that it is a good plan to set the hens to scratching early in the morning. Wheat, oats, buckwheat, etc., may be scattered over the litter on the henhouse floor or in the scratching-shed for that purpose. At night we used to feed whole corn, so as to give to the fowls a full crop for fuel to keep them warm during the night. A few weeks ago a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker told that instead of shelling corn he simply runs the ears through an ordinary feed-cutter, and then lets his hens pick the grain off the pieces. I have adopted this plan, and now give to my hens a quantity of such chopped-up ears early in the morning, to busy themselves with for an hour or two to get warm on. I find this a most excellent plan. It takes only a fraction of the time required to shell corn when we cut it up in the regular feed-cutter, and the hens seem to take to their task very readily and to have very little trouble in shelling every kernel off these short pieces.—
 Farm and Fireside.

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Pietersburg Boer Stamps.

When the Boers were holding Pietersburg in April last, they succumbed to that extraordinary modern disease philatosis, the symptoms of which are, first, a rabid desire to issue postage stamps, whether they can be used or not, and secondly, a sharpening of the secretive faculties, which leads the unfortunate victim to hide away a stock of the labels until the price is suitably remunerative. The authentic stamps were initialled by the director of posts, Mr. T. de Villers-Smit. Considering that the place was only held for twelve days the Boers must have used praiseworthy exertions to get out the stamps and have them all initialled so neatly in so short a time. But the British arrived too soon for the proper exploiting of the stamps. The Boers bundled out of Pietersburg, and the new-comers destroyed the printing and everything connected with the stamp—except such as had been signed by the director aforesaid and these were carefully preserved. It is doubtful whether the supplies now on the market were provided by the "gallant defenders," or by the "victorious foe," but a continental contemporary put the numbers sent for sale to Europe as follows:

½d. green	-	4,000
1d. rose	-	15,000
2d. orange	-	4,000
5d. blue	-	1,000
6d. green	-	1,000
1 - straw	-	1,000

If these are only a portion of the stamps made Mr. Villers-Smit must have been kept fairly busy with his pen during the few days of occupation.—Philadelphia Chronicle and Advertiser.

Danger of Resentment.

"Republics are ungrateful," said the hero, sadly.

"Well," answered the business man, "I suppose a republic has a great deal of human nature about it. Nobody likes to be dunned, and some people are liable to make the mistake of continually reminding a republic of its debts."—Washington Star.

A Bitter Blow.

"This," said the prostrate horse, moving its injured limb to a less painful position on the slippery pavement, "is indeed the irony of fate."

"Do you refer," asked its unharnessed mate, sympathetically, "to the proverb concerning a haughty spirit before a fall?"

"No," replied the horse; "but I have just heard them call for an automobile ambulance to carry me to the veterinary hospital."—Town Topics.

Proud of His Teeth.

Miss Prism—Don't let your dog bite me, little boy.

Little Boy—He won't bite, ma'am.

Miss Prism—But he is showing his teeth.

Boy (with pride)—Certainly he is, ma'am; and if you had as good teeth as he has you'd show 'em, too.—Tit-Bits.

Quite a Chef.

Lady of the House (suspiciously)—What good will olive oil, vinegar and a pinch of pepper do you?

Perambulating Pete—Well, you see, lady, the party at the las' house gimme some cold potatoes; so, if you'll be generous, I can fix me up a little potato salad.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Filled the Voucher.

Gentleman (indignantly)—When I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rats. Why, he won't touch them.

Dog Dealer—Well, ain't that splendid for rats?—Chicago Journal.

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Time, any old time.

Place, on a nickle-in-the-slot, party-line telephone circuit.

First Subscriber (taking receiver off the hook and standing expectantly in front of the telephone)—Hello, central, (Painful pause.) Hello, central! Hello, central!

Central—Number?

Subscriber—I want orange yellow 756, please.

Voice—I'd like you to know that we are talking here. Go way back and sit down. Why, yes, Fred, I am perfectly sure that you didn't intentionally try to offend me, but you certainly ought to have sent me some word—

Subscriber reads a column in the newspaper. Picks up the receiver and holds it to her ear in obedience to the injunctions "Listen First" on the card of directions.

Voice—O, Fred, wait a minute. That hateful old rubberneck is listening again.

Another Voice—Central, how long am I going to wait for Maroon 873?

Central—Number, please?

Voices—Mahogany 6483.

"Dark Navy Blue 899."

"Violet Indigo 4422."

"Crushed Strawberry 555."

Central—Number, please?

Subscriber—Orange Yellow 756, if you please.

Voice—Well, for goodness sake, I guess the whole North side is taking a rubber. I wish I could get hold of some of them. There is one I would just like to shake.

Deep Bass Voice—Sure thing. I guess she must be old Mrs. Butinsky that we read about in the papers. Well, don't mind her. She just has to listen, poor thing; it's her way.

Central—Number, please?

Subscriber—I want Orange Yellow 756, and I mean to have it. Furthermore, I didn't come to this telephone to be insulted.

Deep Bass Voice—She came to buy two yards of calico and a quart and a half of molasses.

Voices—Hello, central, Dark Navy Blue 899.

"Hello, central, Mahogany 6483."

"Hello, central, Violet Indigo 4422."

"Hello, central, Crushed Strawberry 555."

"Orange Yellow 756."

Central—Put a nickel in the slot.

Chorus of Voices—My nickel is in.

Central—Here's Red White and Blue 598.

Subscriber—I want Orange Yellow 756.

Deep Bass Voice—Let her have it with potato dressing and brown gravy.

Voice—Central, I want the manager. I have been calling here for half an hour for Mahogany 6483, and I put my nickel in the slot, and I don't propose to be treated this way.

Central—What number you calling?

Voice—Mahogany 6483.

Central—Put a nickel in the slot.

Voice—Well, I put one nickel in the slot. How many do you want?

Central—Put a nickel in the slot.

Voice—Well, I would like to come over to-morrow afternoon much, but I really don't see how I shall be able to.

Another Voice—Who wants you to? What I want is money for that whisky bill.

Voice—Isn't this Mrs. Smithkens, Etruscan Brown, 4411?

The Other Voice—No, this is not Mrs. Simpkins Etruscan Brown 4411. This is O'Nully's saloon, and I want to know when you are going to pay that whisky bill.

Voice—Sir.

The Other Voice—Say, if you ain't Jim Benners, why gittel out o' here. I want Jim Benners Pinky Green 55.

Subscriber—Hello, central! How long have I got to wait for Orange Yellow 756?

Central—Drop a nickel in the slot.

Subscriber—But I did put a nickel in the slot.

The Other Voice—Say, cut that out and go way back, will yer, jest fer five seconds, one after the other, anyhow, huh? Say, Maggie, gimme Pinky Green 55 and hurry back! See? Hurry back!

Sweet Voice—Somebody seems to have let the bars down. All kinds of cattle in here to-day.

Deep Bass Voice—Sure, Mike. Wonder where old Screech Owl, the child Patti, is. Must have swallowed Orange Yellow 756 and died.

Subscriber (trembling with indignation)—Whoever you are you are not a gentleman and nothing but a pitiful coward, and if you will just tell me your name my husband will—

Voice—Rouse mit 'em! Rouse mit 'em! On yer way, all of you! On your way! Say, Mag, jar up Pinky Green 55 once more, will you?

Subscriber—Hello, central! Can I have Orange Yellow 756, or must I enter a complaint?

Several Voices—Enter three complaints. Make it five. Have one on me. On yer way? Mrs. Smithkens, are you listening?

All the bells on the circuit ring and all the subscribers hurriedly grab up their receivers except those who are already on guard.

Grand Chorus—Yes; what is it, please? I have been trying for an hour to get you.

Yes.

Gruff Voice—This is the lineman mending the wire. Stand back three feet and say "Hello!"

All together (shifting position)—Hello!
 Lineman—Now stand three feet to the right and say "Hello!"

All together (shifting position)—Hello!
 Lineman—Now stand three feet to the left and say "Hello!"

All together (shifting position)—Hello!
 Lineman—Now stand on yer heads and say "Hello!"

Voices—"()..()..()..& ()..()" and other things too numerous to mention.

Central — Whatnumberdoyouwantputa nickelintheslot!—Chicago Tribune.

Beating an Elopement.

"Yes, I have had my little romance," sighed the drummer as the talk turned on love. "If things had gone right with me I should have married the nicest girl in the world years ago."

"But they went wrong?" was queried.

"Yes, they did. I loved an Ohio farmer's daughter. The father was opposed to the match and forbade me the house."

"But why didn't you plan an elopement?"

"We did. Yes, sir, the girl loved me, and we agreed to elope. I was to be on hand at a certain night with a horse and buggy and bear her off."

"Did the scheme work out all right?"

"No, it didn't. I arrived on time to the minute, but I couldn't find the house. The old man had got on to us, and what do you think he'd done? True as I live, sir, he'd gone and moved his house three miles down the road, and I couldn't find it, and the elopement couldn't come off, and that's why I'm a lonely old bachelor to-day."—Boston Globe.

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- 100 Bill Heads, 6 or 13 lines.
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THE SAD CASE OF ELI MINCH.

Mr. Eli Minch, a rich bachelor, who died in New Jersey a few days ago, claimed that he had never attended a circus; never played cards, checkers, dominoes, baseball or shinny; never skated with a girl; never went courting, and never was in love.

What did he live for, anyway?

Poor Eli Minch!

He never had the time to play,

He never loved a maiden fair;

He never rushed, on circus day,

Away from duty and from care,

Poor Eli Minch!

He never held a maiden's hand

While gliding o'er an icy plain,

Nor tumbled with a maiden, and

Got up with her to try again—

Alas! alack for Eli Minch!

He just made money day by day,

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And let no dear one come to lay

Her cheek against his own and try

To get him woozled up to pay

For gimcracks that she wished to buy—

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Or mourned when faulty moves were made,

His only pleasure was to hoard—

And now beneath the sod he's laid,

And no one weeps for Eli Minch.

He never knew the sweet delight—

Poor Eli Minch—

Of sitting, with but little light,

Close, close to some enchanting girl

And courting her till late at night,

And going home, with head awlirl—

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To dream sweet dreams of all her charms;

He ne'er saw one with wistful eyes

As he held out imploring arms

Rush into them—with happy sighs—

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—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

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TRICK WORTH TRYING.

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That it is not easy to do this trick any one who tries it for the first time will very quickly discover.—N. Y. Herald.

Forbidden Fruit.

She was a maiden fair to see,

In fact, she was a peach:

But she grew upon a family tree

And was beyond my reach.

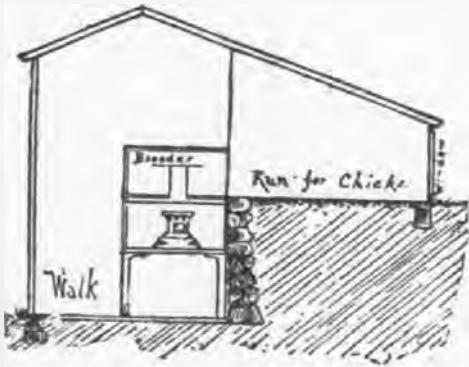
—Chicago Daily News.



IDEAL BROODER HOUSE.

Simple Structure Which Enables the Ordinary Farmer to Raise Early Chickens.

The average farmer does not wish to go to the expense of a hot water system for brooding early chickens, but there are many who would like an economical plan for brooding a few hundred early chickens. The cut shows a house built against a bank that can be 12 feet or more in length. The cross section shows exactly how the homemade brooder is located, with respect to the run for the chicks. Set on legs as it is, the attendant does not have to stoop over his work, and, with the raised

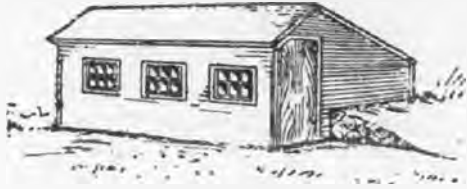


CROSS SECTION, BROODER HOUSE.

run for the chicks, they are brought on a level with the brooder, so they can easily run in and out.

This run is coated with gravel and cemented. The brooder is three feet square. Allow six feet for each brooder and pen and you have three feet at the end of each brooder—sufficient space to give access to each pen, which can be cleaned from the walk with a short-handled hoe or rake. The house is 12 feet wide, the walk or alley six and the run six. The top of the brooder is hinged to

give easy access, and the partition in front of the runs is tight, to keep in the warmth that is produced by



THE BROODER HOUSE.

the sunshine coming in at the window. If a bank of earth is not at hand, earth can be heaped up to form a bench on which to locate the runs. Such a bank of earth makes the interior of the building much warmer.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Picking Poultry for Market.

When dry picking turkeys or other poultry for market be careful to remove the pin feathers. The carcasses are "plumped" by throwing them into ice-cold water, allowing them to remain in the water four or five hours or longer; then hanging them up, heads down, to drip and dry, keeping them in a cool place. Do not scald dry-picked birds. While the dry-picking method gives the birds the best appearance for market for home use the best and easiest mode is to quickly scald them; then remove the feathers, and also the entrails. If "plumped" it should be done before drawing the entrails. The scalding process cleans the skin, and also saves labor.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

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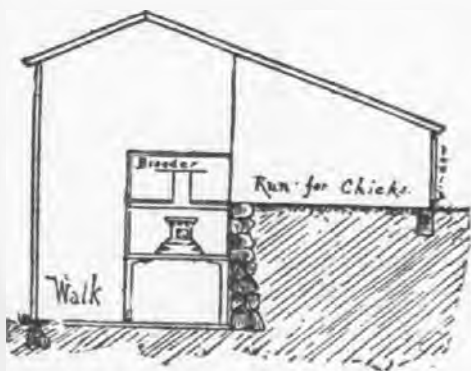
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