

## THE BALANCING ZOO

Having drawn the outline of each animal, color each with crayola or colored chalk. Then cut each animal out very carefully. See that the projecting claw, beak, trunk, or hand is well curved and pointed. Each toy should then balance



ON THIS PAGE is shown a collection of balancing animals. You can make them easily out of old post-cards or a thin piece of cardboard.

First, draw each animal as shown in these pictures, taking care to keep to the



itself on the tip of a finger or the point of a pencil. If it is well made, it will balance itself firmly and easily.

There is science as well as fun in the Balancing Zoo. Let us take the lizard, for example, and see why it balances so

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same proportions, though you can make the animal bigger or smaller. The curve of the body must be kept in order to get the balance. With the lizard and the monkey there must be a good curve of tail at the end.



## A FRIDAY PROGRAM

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very much, for the magician did many marvellous things. He taught us all how to do one trick, but there is no fun in a trick after you understand how it is done.

The program committee never tells what is going to be given at the program—it is always kept secret until the time comes. And then—what a surprise!

We all enjoy planning the programs, getting them ready, and giving them. Our teacher thinks this is an incentive to cause us to read stories and poems in search of program material, and teaches us to have initiative and executive ability.

## WINDOW BOXES

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slope; I washed the earth from it and dried it.

After the six boxes were filled with soil and were in the windows, my problem was to find suitable flowering plants. I planted some *cadena-de-amor* in each box and some nasturtiums. I got some petunias also, and some small sized marigolds. After a few months my plants began to bloom.

How pretty they looked, and how attractive they made the windows appear!

## FLYING WHEEL

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Then between these draw two more lines, and then four more, so there are eight lines crossing the center at equal distances apart as shown in the first picture.

With a sharp penknife cut along these straight lines, and then turn the points upward and downward alternately, as shown in the second picture. The flying wheel is now complete. Set it rolling outdoors during a windy day on a smooth walk, and it will whirl along at a great speed.

## WIND-BALL

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on one side of the table, another boy on the other side, and the two boys can blow it backwards and forwards.

You can make a game by drawing a chalk mark across the center of the table. One boy tries to blow the wind-ball across the line. The other tries to prevent him from doing this and at the same time tries to blow it across the line. When a boy succeeds, he scores one point. The boy scoring five points first wins the game. Don't you want to make a wind-ball?

## MAKING A SCRAP BOOK

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side of it also. Then I loosely tie all the sheets and the cover together with a fancy ribbon which I save from a box of candy.

I find great pleasure in making a scrap book in this way, and the scrap books which I have made seem to give pleasure to my classmates. Mother is glad to have me make such scrap books, for she thinks I learn things in that way. Any way it's lots of fun to make one. Try it.

## BALANCING ZOO

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well. The reason is that by curling the tail and curving the body the center of gravity of the whole object is kept down towards the lower half and under the projecting claw, so that the animal is not top heavy.

The same principle applies to each of the toys—the shaping and curving keeps the center of gravity just where it should be to preserve the balance. This is often done by means of a lead weight. If these cardboard animals are well made, no lead weight is needed.

So these interesting toys are quite scientific.