

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

FRENCH SCOUTS GREET US

The scout program as taught to the youth of this country through the Boy Scouts of America has proved to be so effective in the making of good soldiers and in actual warfare that the French government has decided to prepare a system of physical and moral training based on it.

There are already in our forces in France more than 100,000 soldiers who were Boy Scouts of America or scout officials, and the fact that a very large proportion of them have been made officers shows the practical value of scouting.

The French secretary of foreign affairs, Stephen Pichon, in a cablegram to national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York, says in part:

"Our officers and soldiers show the result of scout training; their strength comes from their spirit. Boy scouts here are always on duty and in uniform."

"The government is preparing a general system of physical and moral training along scout lines."

SCOUT SAVES ARMY CAPTAIN

In saving Capt. Miller R. Taylor from drowning, Edgar Woodward, a boy scout, has added prestige to his organization.

Captain Taylor with 128 men of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Aero Squadron had gone into camp near Kenah, Tex., on Clear Creek.

Captain Taylor attempted to swim across, but was withered with a cramp. He tells of his rescue as follows:

"After I was within twenty or thirty yards of the bank I felt my legs cramp and realized that I was near to drowning. The cramp extended to my arms, and I went down. Half conscious, I struggled to the surface, expelled some of the water from my lungs, but was unable to swim, and again went down. Once more I came to the surface of the water long enough to get one breath before I again sank. Then when I had given up the struggle I felt a hand grab mine. I owe my life to the quick headwork and heroism of this boy scout, who had been watching me from the bank and who started for me as soon as he saw I was in distress."

STARTING THE SEA SCOUTS.

The boys in the sea scout division of the Boy Scouts of America practice seamanship of the real sort, building, launching, sculling, rowing, sailing small boats in the waters near the "ship" or the headquarters of the crew.

Any nine registered scouts can apply for assignment as a "ship's company" provided their scoutmaster is handy on the water, a lifesaver and a swimmer. To sail a boat, however, scouts must be fourteen and first-class swimmers and lifesavers, gain parents' special permission and qualify in sea scout requirements.

They must also recruit the company to three or four boats' crews, and be under an adult officer known as the "sea scoutmaster" who is a registered scoutmaster, assigned to this branch.

SCOUT USES HIS TRAINING.

Practical results of the value of first aid work was exemplified by boy scouts of Mitchell, S. D., while on a hike to Firesteel Creek. Corwin Wright, a twelve-year-old boy, stumbled and fell upon a thick piece of glass, cutting a deep gash in his knee-cap.

Without the slightest hesitation, Wesley Walker, age 14, took Wright's legging and stocking off and doctored the injury. Water was boiling over a fire built by the scouts, and he used this to cleanse the wound thoroughly. From a scout kit, he took a sterilized bandage and had the wound dressed within ten minutes after the accident occurred.

SCOUTS HUNT FARM WORKERS.

Six thousand boy scouts are enrolling business men of Philadelphia as farm workers. In business offices and factories the boys will enroll men who have had much farm experience, those who have had little and those who have had none.

When the recruits have been classified, the men who are able to give one day to farm work will be put in one class, those who can give a week in another and those who give their entire vacation of more than a week in the third.

SCOUTS HARVEST PEACH CROP.

Because of the shortage of labor the boy scouts of Georgia will rally to the aid of the peach growers.

There are no more efficient workers in Georgia than the boy scouts, and if their enthusiasm and energy can be turned to the gathering of the peach crops, it will save the high cost of the fruit to the public because of scarcity, will conserve it for canning purposes, thereby making it a part of the food reserve of the nation, and will save the situation for the growers.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

ON FOODLESS DAY.

"They think," said the Tiger, "that they have started a new fashion."

"What is a fashion?" roared Mr. Lion.

"Pooh," said Mrs. Lioness, "I know what a fashion is. All ladies and lionesses and small girls know about fashions."

"What is there to know about them?" asked Mr. Lion.

"Fashions," said Mrs. Lioness, "are fads."

"I know no more now than I did before," said Mr. Lion.

"Too bad," said Mrs. Lioness. "I'll try again to explain to you the meaning of fashions. Well, fashions are passing fancies."

"I'm still more at sea," said Mr. Lion.

"At sea! At sea!" exclaimed Mrs. Lioness. "Why you aren't at sea; you're in the zoo. You're not even in the jungle. Oh, dear, oh, dear, has the summer heat been too much for you? You must rest. You must have something cool for your head."

"Ha, ha!" roared the lion. "Ha, ha, ha, ha!" And he roared as hard as he could, while he grinned, a wonderful and very wide grin.

"Whatever is the matter?" asked Mrs. Lioness.

"Just this," said Mr. Lion. "You were trying to act as if you knew so much and you tried to mix me all up. So I tried the same thing on you. You tell me what fashions are and I will tell you what I meant when I said I was at sea. I can assure you I didn't for a moment think I was at sea, or in the sea, or that the sea was anywhere around me."

"What did you mean?" asked Mrs. Lioness. "Pray tell me first. Ladies should always be helped first, spoken to first, etc., etc."

"Oh, very well," said Mr. Lion. Well, when I said that I was at sea I meant that I was mixed up. I used that as an expression or saying, as people do when they mean they're very much confused. It just means they're at sea in their minds."

"Does it mean that their heads are covered with water?" asked Mrs. Lioness.

"No," said Mr. Lion. "It means that their thoughts are all mixed up and just as though they were lost at sea and didn't know where they were going—their thoughts don't know where they're going—that's what it means."

"Oh," said Mrs. Lioness. "I understand, but it is a silly expression. Now I will tell you what fashions are. Fashions are styles and they only remain fashions as long as the styles are fashionable."

Mr. Lion said this over to himself a number of times quite slowly. "I understand now," he said at last.

"It's my turn to speak," said the Tiger.

"Speak all you wish," the other animals said.

"Well," said the Tiger, "they've been having for a long time all sorts of days."

"News! News! Extra! Extra!" called Mr. Lion. "They've been having all sorts of days he tells us, and all sorts of nights, too, you might add. Some are rainy, some snowy, some warm, some cold. My, but you are bright, Mr. Tiger."

"Patience," said the Tiger.

"What have days to do with fashions and a new one which you spoke of?" asked Mrs. Lioness.

"They have this to do with it," said Mr. Tiger, "and I will explain myself if only you will give me time."

"Go ahead," said Mr. Lion.

"Well," said Mr. Tiger, "they have been trying to save food and not waste it. They've been trying to have good sense and not throw anything away, and also they've tried to make use of everything, and so they could do all this they have had wheatless days, meatless days, porkless days and goodness knows what else. They think it's a perfectly good idea of their own and that no one ever had it before."

"It's a good idea, to be sure, but it's not a new idea or a new fashion, for in the zoo for as long as I can remember all the big, wild animals like ourselves, yourselves, the leopards and others have had one foodless day a week—one day with no food at all, so we wouldn't be too wild eating such a lot of meat. Ah, the zoo is really ahead of the times," he ended proudly.

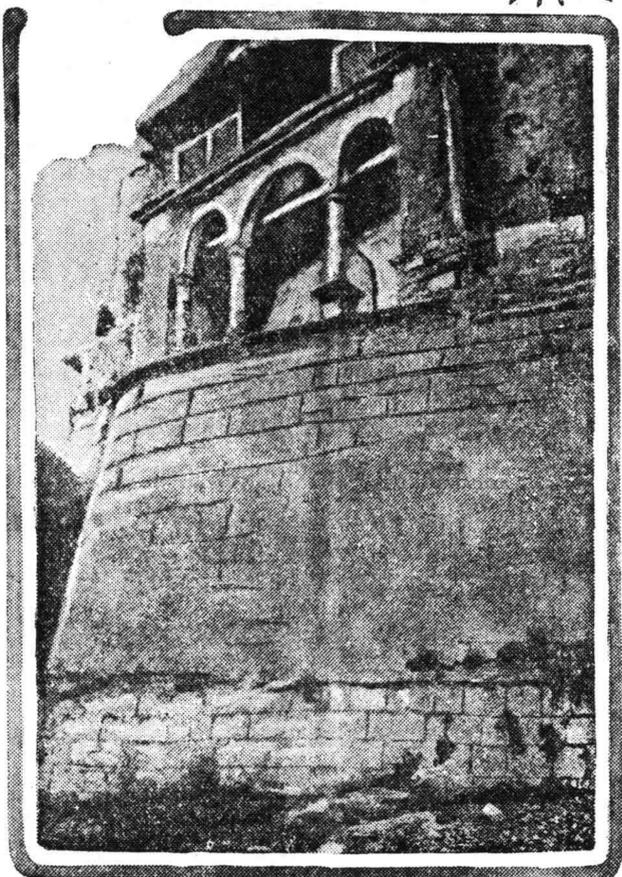
War Foods for Animals.

In several European countries, notably Sweden and Germany, the scarcity of cattle fodder has led to experiments with various substitutes for the usual feed given to cattle. It has been found that dried wood pulp provides a good cattle fodder when mixed with molasses and albuminous substances. In Germany straw fodder is being manufactured on a large scale; while in Sweden reindeer moss and Iceland moss are extensively used as fodder. Horses are said to thrive very well on the diet of rushes.—Popular Science Monthly.

What Could She Think?

"You are the sunshine of my life."
"Darling!"
"You alone reign in my heart."
"Oh, George!"
"With you by my side I could weather any storm."
"Excuse me, George, is this a weather report, or a proposal?"—London Tit-Bits.

The City of The Sun



Part of the Old Inca Wall and the Temple of the Sun, Cuzco.

THE traveler who is able to endure high altitudes will look about the world today before finding a more picturesque or interesting spot than the region of the Peruvian Andes, the original home of the Incas. Cuzco, the City of the Sun, was their capital and the seat of the old dynasty that ruled an empire extending from Quito in Ecuador to the southern coast of Chile.

Here on the west coast of South America there existed a civilization in the early part of the sixteenth century when the Spanish conquerors arrived which was more advanced and productive of agricultural results, especially, than that which has been seen since under the rule of the Peruvians of Spanish stock, writes Clayton Sedgwick Cooper in Christian Herald.

Although these Inca remains are found throughout the Andean sections of Peru, the capital city of these races of men, who lived and worked and carried on an ordered civilization long before our fair North American lands were discovered or settled, continues to be the great center of interest to those who find in these early ruling races of South America subjects of fascinating study. Every part of Cuzco is reminiscent of the past. It is one of the most antique and spectacular of cities. It is too remote to have been very thoroughly modernized as yet, though a railway recently built, and owned by an English company, connects it with the west coast at Molendo, after a two days' train ride. "Sorochee," or mountain sickness, is common to travelers visiting these lofty regions where one reaches over 14,000 feet above sea-level. Yet the proximity to the equator affords a climate capable of permitting many kinds of agriculture on the rolling plains and in the rich valleys of this mountain world. White men are comparatively few. Mixed breeds abound. The Indians do virtually all the work, and under conditions that resemble slavery much too closely.

Strange Scenes in the City.

As one enters Cuzco through a wide green valley studded frequently with Indian villages, he finds this old and famous seat of power lying in a hollow of the hills, with green mountains all about and an air of remoteness and age afforded by the decaying buildings and great Inca walls and temples. It is at once evident that the city with its wide plazas was built for a much larger population than that which is found there today. The sanitary condition of the town reminds one of Seoul, Korea, before the Japanese arrived. The medieval air of ecclesiasticism is felt in the old churches, the cathedral, and in the monasteries filled with Spanish priests. The Indians whose famous capital here at Cuzco ruled the land, now sell their trinkets and vegetables in the market places under picturesque booths and clad in their even more picturesque ponchos and flat, round hats; or bend double beneath their heavy loads as they trot through the winding streets.

The Plaza des Armes of Cuzco is unforgettable. It is a sea of color, color everywhere. There are Indian men and women in variegated clothing from the distant Sierras, modern cholos wearing hats made in Germany; a team of mules drags the antiquated Cuzco horse-car and long trains of lofty-necked llamas sweep by you each with his back-full of alpaca from the high interiors.

Shops and Their Keepers.

We called it a four-ringed circus, and so it is; as you sit in this great

flower-filled square, more than eleven thousand feet above sea-level, the semitropical sun shedding its warmth radiantly upon your head through the thin, transparent, cloudless air, you find yourself wondering which way to face lest something of the strange ever-unfolding scenes escape your gaze. One side of the square is lined by a row of little shops filled with 57 varieties of merchandise in which predominate gay-colored saddles and diverse accoutrements for the burros and pack animals, with profuse decorations of red and green and blue wool; before these shops sit Indian and cholo women holding in their hands spindle spools which they manipulate dexterously during the intervals of trade, spinning the wool and weaving it into the poncho and caps and full shirts of the native dress.

Above these quaint places of merchandise in the top of these two-story houses that spread out over the sidewalks are homes with elaborately carved balconies overhanging the street in old Spanish fashion, and with red tiled roofs that glitter in the bright sunshine.

Cathedral and Fortress.

On another side of the plaza stands the ancient cathedral, built as one is told of the famous Inca stone and containing the brother of Pizarro and that Spanish conqueror's partner, Almagro. On the doors of the chapel of Santiago, adjoining the cathedral, one can read the legend preserved in archaic sculpture of St. James coming down visibly on his white horse, standing with lance in rest, turning the tide of battle in favor of the Spaniards, thus noting the last throes of the famous Inca empire.

On still another side of the square, you can study the remarkable facade of the old Jesuit church and the ancient University of Cuzco founded in the sixteenth century, which buildings are said to be connected by an underground passage, associated with many an historic intrigue in the days that are dead.

These great piles of ancient masonry look straight away to the east where the great megalithic fortress of Sacsahuaman, that cyclopean structure of stone called the ninth wonder of the world, tops the hill 600 feet above the city, and where one climbs to behold the rock remains which guarded the aboriginal Inca empire of Manco Capac. On the summit stands a cross bearing the inscription to the effect that he who climbs the hill kisses the crucifix and says a prayer at the foot of the cross, to him a hundred days of indulgence shall be granted.

Blind Man's Intuition.

Sir Washington Ranger, the Salvation Army's blind solicitor, recently knighted, is a remarkable man. He is now in his seventy-first year and has been blind since he was fifteen. For over 50 years he has worked hard and voluntarily for all causes connected with the welfare of the blind, and is the only blind man to take the D. C. L. (Doctor of Civil Law) degree at Oxford. Sir Washington, who is a hearty co-operator with Sir Arthur Pearson in the magnificent work at St. Dunstan's, Regent's park, the "House of Hope," for blinded soldiers and sailors, recently said that when walking by himself he rarely loses his way. If, however, he finds himself doubtful of his whereabouts he walks straight on until he hears someone approaching. Then, with amazing intuition, he can tell whether the approaching stranger is to be trusted or not.

POULTRY FACTS

GOOD HANDLING SAVES EGGS

Big Loss Can Be Prevented If Producer and Country Merchant Take Precautions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not long ago four men worked half a day grading "current receipts" of eggs as they were received at a city market. They candled out one hundred dollars worth of rots, spots, and incubated eggs. This loss could so easily have been prevented if only the producer and the country merchant had handled the eggs promptly.

The hen lays a fresh egg; the consumer demands a fresh egg. Eggs are a highly perishable product, and gradually deteriorate with age. Heat is their enemy; cold is their friend. The shorter the time and the more direct their route from nest to packing house, the smaller the opportunity for loss.

The proper handling of eggs is not a one-man job. Many people are concerned in it. Their interests are common, and mutual understanding and co-operation between them benefit all alike.

The farmer's part in the general scheme of good marketing is to bring good eggs to market. To accomplish this, he should market his eggs frequently, not let them accumulate.

The dealer's job is to keep the eggs good. His slogan should be "ship promptly and properly." The sooner an egg is put under refrigeration and started for the market, the better its quality when it reaches its final destination, and the higher its value.

KEEPING CHICKENS IN TOWN

One of Best Ways for Loyal American to Help Win War Is to Raise Hens in Back Yard.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every true American is asking, "How can I best do my part to help win the war?" One of the means to this end is to set the back yard to work. Those who have suitable land are cultivating vegetable gardens to help increase the food supply. There are, however, many back yards not suitable for the making of a garden which may be profitably utilized for back yard poultry keeping. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat. A small number of chickens can be kept in almost any back yard.

If poultry houses are not available, hens can be housed at small expense in



Cheaply-Constructed Poultry House, Made of Piano Box.

Piano boxes or other large packing cases. Their eggs should make a substantial addition to the family food supply. Each hen in her pullet year should produce ten dozen eggs. The average size of the back yard flock should be at least ten hens. Thus each flock would produce in a year 100 dozen eggs, which at the conservative value of 25 cents a dozen would be worth \$25. By keeping a back yard poultry flock the family would not only help in reducing the cost of living, but would have eggs of a quality and freshness which are often difficult to obtain.

Poultry keeping, although a comparatively simple undertaking, will be successful in direct proportion to the study and labor which are expended upon it. There is an abundance of good material on the subject, but "Back Yard Poultry Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin 883), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. It tells how to overcome the objections to keeping poultry in the city, what kinds of fowls to keep, the size of the flock computed according to the size of the back yard, gives definite instructions as to the best kinds of chicken houses to build, with bill of materials for same, directions as to feeding the fowls, hatching and raising chicks, prevention of diseases and pests, and many other matters essential to the success of the undertaking. Another helpful bulletin of a general character is "Hints to Poultry Raisers" (Farmers' Bulletin 528). This gives a great deal of useful and authoritative information within a very small compass.



GRAZING WHITE HOUSE LAWN

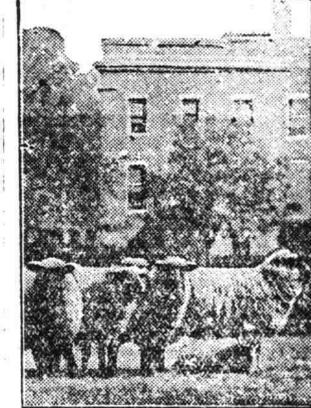
President Wilson Sets Example Which Might Be Followed by Owners of Large Grass Plots.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a flock of sheep appeared not long ago on the green sward of the White House grounds, a desire to "match the President" in helping to increase the country's mutton and wool supply was manifested by many persons whose responsibility covered big lawns, golf courses and city parks. Many public parks, golf courses, and private lawns in the country may be so situated that they can profitably be made to serve as grazing grounds for sheep. It is believed that their use for grazing sheep would have not only a sentimental value but a practical one. But owners and persons charged with the care of such property are advised to investigate the matter thoroughly before they embark in the enterprise of raising sheep. Sheep raising involves much more than placing the animals in good pasture. It has its technical side, and at present, when every pound of wool and every pound of meat is needed, it is felt that experience bought at the price of either wool

or meat would be too costly. The animal husbandry division of the department of agriculture will answer requests for information from persons who desire to raise sheep, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.

Sheep now cost approximately three times as much as in normal times. Good commercial sheep at present sell for from \$16 to \$20 a head.



In any sheep enterprise provision must be made for the guarding or fencing in of the flock, for not only are the animals prone to stray from home pastures, but they are favored prey for dogs, which annually inflict great losses on the industry. Winter care must be provided for, and feed and sheltered quarters must be available in cold weather. Persons who desire to raise sheep are advised to enter the industry with a view of staying for several years at least. The gross annual returns from the ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from \$8 to \$15 a head, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised, the weight of the fleece and the value of these products. The fleece from one sheep averages five to eight pounds and is now selling for from 50 to 65 cents a pound. The ewes with good management will each raise a lamb. The lambs at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and will be worth 15 cents a pound and over. The useful life of a sheep is about six years.

Flocks of sheep have been maintained in public parks in New York and Boston, and a flock once was grazed on the grounds around the Washington monument in the capital. The use of sheep in lawns and parks has been extensive in England. The labor-saving value of sheep is important, for they are neat and effective grass cutters. Sometimes, too, they eat shrubbery and flowers, but this danger can be met by a watchful shepherd or other safeguards.

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