

BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

NEW CHANCE FOR SCOUTING

Across the German lines on the western battle front our aviators fly into unknown territory. Military maps, good as they are, need to be supplemented by photographs or drawings of landmarks such as canals, bridges, towns, church spires, prominent buildings, hills, or the bird man may be unable to recognize the localities over which they fly or do their work as thoroughly as it should be done.

The war department has asked all citizens to contribute, for the purposes of the intelligence bureau, all available photographs, drawings, picture postals and other descriptive matter relating to towns and localities now occupied by German forces in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and that part of Germany lying west of a line running north and south through Hamburg. These will be pieced together into picture maps for the use of aviators and aviation students.

Collectors of picture postals, art schools, art dealers, persons who have traveled abroad, are asked to look through albums for this needed material.

Scout troops, having well established systems for covering their territory and practical experience gained in Liberty Loan, War Savings stamp and other campaigns, can make a house-to-house visitation and collect the pictures wanted by our government more quickly and thoroughly than any other organization.

SCOUT TOUR OF 2,500 MILES.

In Five Motortrucks, They Demonstrate How Troops Can Be Carried.

Fifty scouts, of Akron, O., with 15 scout officials and scoutmasters rode in trucks, slept in trucks and ate in trucks for 2,500 miles recently, on a tour of the large cities in the East. At Washington they were received by the president.

It took three of the trucks to carry the boys and their leaders; another truck carried the baggage, and the fifth was a field kitchen which prepared the food en route, doing away with the necessity for long stops. Nor did the party stop to sleep. It took only 20 minutes to convert the three passenger carrying trucks into motor Pullmans with upper and lower berths, and pneumatic tires made it possible for all to rest while on the road.

One object of the tour was to demonstrate to the government the possibility of transporting troops by motor, fully provisioned, over a considerable distance, on a 24-hours-a-day schedule. The scouts demonstrated this thoroughly—as scouts always do demonstrate things. The run was made direct from Akron to Boston in 61 hours. War service was also performed along the route by selling War Savings stamps and distributing food saving literature.

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BASIS OF GOOD SCOUTING.

Talking about knots, says Scout Commissioner Piere MacDonald in addressing a gathering of scoutmasters, the actual tying of the knot is an asset when well done, but doing it well is infinitely more valuable than the tying of the knot. By way of illustration the clove-knot, which is the knot that is used to go over a spile, is one of these. You cannot teach this in class. You have to take every boy separately and teach it to him.

You have to put your arms around that youngster and take his grubby little hands in yours and you have to show him how that thing is done with absolute dead certainty every time.

You have to get him so he is able to throw it and be dead sure it is there every time. You have to get him so that he is sure of himself. You have to teach him that knot from every possible angle, and youngsters love it when they do it so well that they are proud of it.

If you don't teach boys to do things just so well, leave scouting alone. That is all there is to scouting. You have to learn yourself how to do those things—not merely the tying of knots, but the doing of all things well.

SCOUTS IN NOVEL SUBMARINE.

The boy scouts of Raymond, Ga., have a "submarine" in a nearby lake. It is a room 8 by 15 feet constructed of concrete. Above the surface there is a platform and a chimneylike "tower." The crew go down the chimney on a ladder.

It is planned that the scouts shall make a periscope through which they may study other scouts camping on the shores of the lake without being seen.

The KITCHEN CABINET

The secret of happiness is not in doing what one likes—but in liking what one has to do.—Barrie.

A CAKE FOR TEA.



THE following recipes may be served as a tea cake or will keep well in the cookie jar for the children:

Oriental Tea Cakes.

—Cream a fourth of a cup of shortening and add gradually one cupful of brown sugar, beating constantly. Dissolve an eighth of a teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of water, add a half teaspoonful of vanilla and one cupful of flour. Mix until it holds together and leaves no crumbs. Make into small balls; if they separate add a few drops of water. Place on a buttered sheet and bake in a quick oven until delicately brown. This recipe will make 40 cakes.

Poppy-Seed Wafers.—Take two cupfuls of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one-fourth pound of poppy seeds, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and flour to roll out. Cut in large rounds with a cookie cutter and bake in a hot oven.

Banana Brownies.—Cream one-fourth of a cupful of sweet fat with a cupful of brown sugar, an egg, three squares of grated chocolate and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Add one-half to three-fourths cupfuls of flour and a cupful of nuts. Beat all together and spread evenly on a buttered pan. Bake in a moderate oven and cut in strips while hot.

Creoles.—Mix all the following ingredients, beat well and bake in small fluted pans from 12 to 15 minutes: Three eggs, one and a half cupfuls of brown sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of cayenne and one and one-half cupfuls of pecan meats.

Macaroons.—Mix one cupful of almond paste with one cupful of powdered sugar until the mixture is like meal. Add egg white, one at a time, until three have been used; flavor with a fourth of a teaspoonful of almond extract. Bake on buttered paper placed on an inverted dripping pan. Remove from the paper immediately after baking in a very slow oven.

Sleep! To the homeless thou art home: The friendless find in thee a friend; And well is he wh'er'er he roams, Who meets thee at the journey's end. —Ebenzer Elliot.

A FARM MEAL.



WHY is it that the average farm dweller when entertaining city guests will invariably endeavor to give them something that is city food rather than serving something which is common for them but unusual to the city cousin? What more delicious meal could be prepared than baked potatoes with crisp brown slices of sweet, farm-cured salt pork with a gravy made from the fat, thickened with flour and made with good milk?

Then there is roasted spareribs, not the kind we can buy in the city markets, but spareribs with plenty of meat on them, roasted with a stuffing seasoned with the good things which have been raised in the little herb garden by the housewife herself.

A boiled dinner served from the farm wife's table is an entirely different meal than the usual boiled dinner. In the first place the corned beef has been grown and fattened, killed and cured on the place and it tastes very different; then the vegetables are fresh, full of their juices and of good flavor. A good-sized cabbage, a turnip or two, a few carrots and potatoes and a nice fat piece of corned beef cooked all together until the vegetables are tender, makes a dish fit to set before the dearest friend. The meat should cook in simmering water an hour or more before the vegetables are added. Onions and cooked beets, cooked in separate saucepans, may also accompany this meal.

A pork roast of home-grown pork doesn't taste much like the town variety. If the winter is the time one is entertaining, the canned corn, peas and beans which have been put up during the season of fresh vegetables will please the palate much better than the tinned kind we may purchase in town.

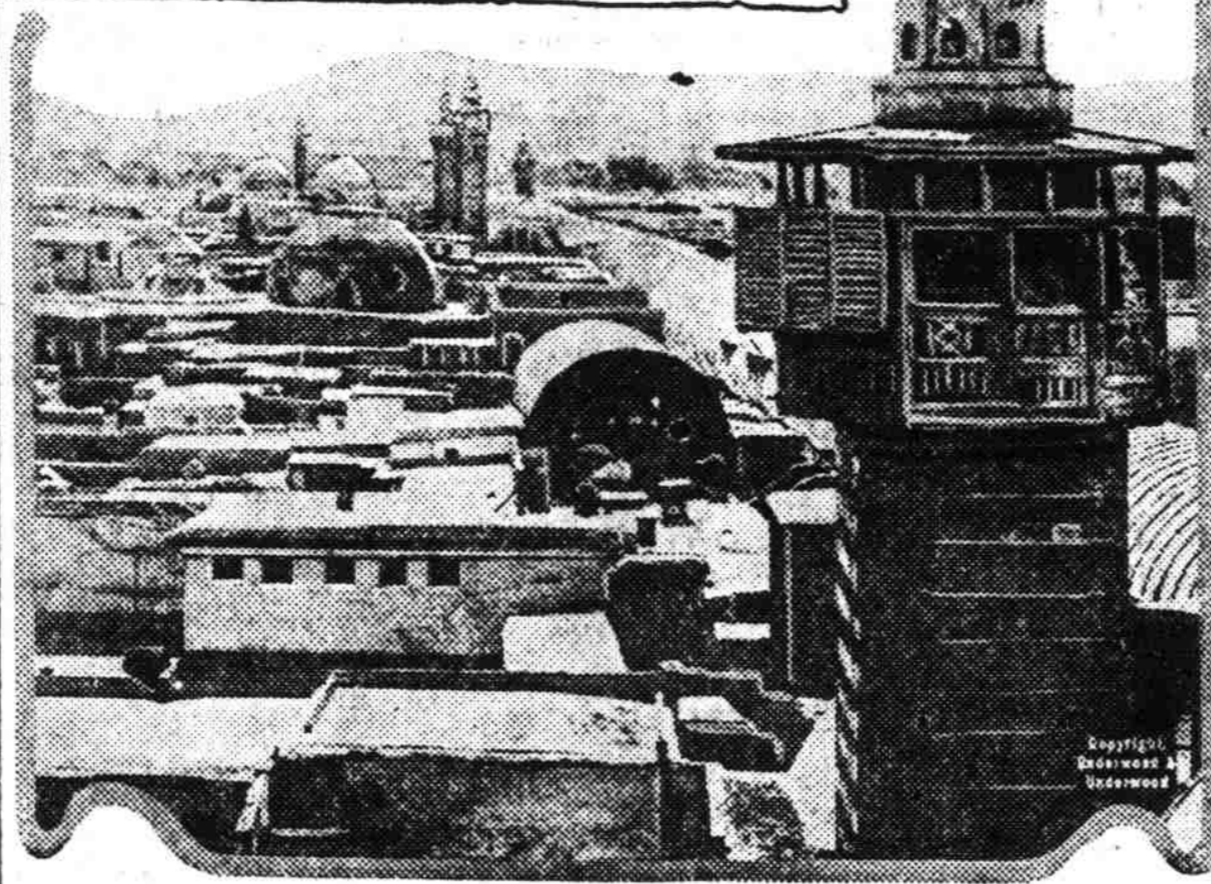
With fresh eggs, an omelet, a custard pie or a sponge cake may be quickly prepared. With the pickles, sour, spiced and sweet, which are the pride of every farm wife, she need not fear for either variety or flavor.

Nellie Maxwell

Rivals the "Human Fly."

Of all American animals, bighorn, the mountain sheep, is one of the most remarkable. Not only is he equally remarkable in his ability to live, and live well, in an environment where it would seem that no animal of such size could possibly sustain life. There, on the roof of the world, he not only sustains life, but winter or summer, appears to be fat and in the best of condition, the People's Home Magazine says.

"Oldest City in the World"



WHEN General Allenby and his victorious army captured Damascus from the Turks, they took what is called the "oldest city in the world." The claim is based upon frequent mention in the Old Testament—where it is referred to, by various names that serve to identify it, and in the New Testament. Josephus affirms that it was founded by Uz, the son of Aram, who gave to the region the name of Syria, which it has retained to this day.

Damascus was a flourishing trade center in Abraham's time. One of the earliest "novels" in all literature (equally so whether true or fanciful) is the story of the Jewish maid taken captive by Naaman, a Syrian general (II Kings). Naaman was a leper, but the captive suggested getting the advice of a prophet at Samaria. He did so, but when told to bathe in the Jordan he was vexed, saying that plenty of water existed nearer home. However, he did go to the Jordan and was cleansed. Good story.

If you doubt it, the next time you visit Damascus any of the old inhabitants will point out Naaman's house.

Elisha figures in the early history of Damascus. Ben-hadad (946 B. C., at a guess), a king of Damascus, was murdered, and the assassin improved conditions so greatly that king killing became popular. The king of Judaea resented the success of the upstart monarch and, with help from the ruler of Assyria, took the city and killed its ruler. This made good a prediction of Isaiah.

Made Familiar by St. Paul.

It is in New Testament times that one seems to be brought into most intimate touch with Damascus. The memorable journey of St. Paul to the city of Jerusalem, and all that happened during and after it; the "street which is called Straight;" the house of Judas; the visit of Ananias; the subsequent preaching of St. Paul in the synagogue; the plots to kill him, and his escape from the city by night, are all names and incidents familiar to Christians the world over. It was to Damascus, too, that St. Paul returned after his three years' sojourn in the wilderness, and in no other period in its long history does the ancient city on the banks of the Abana seem to come so clearly into view.

Later on, under Trajan, Damascus became a Roman provincial city, and, on the establishment of Christianity, the seat of a bishop, who ranked next in authority after the patriarch of Antioch. Even when this point is reached, a wealth of history still lies



Main Market of Damascus.

Neckwear in Youthful Effects.

Spring brought in its wake many bits of dainty neckwear—neckwear which will bring that air of dash and youthfulness that proves such an effective weapon to the summer maid. Straight from La Belle France the collar, vestee and cuff combination has won the heart of feminine America. A collar, vest, and cuffs can be worn with a silk sweater, developed in black and white; the set itself may be of polka dot handkerchief linen in black and white. Tiny crocheted buttons trim

the vestee, which so ably camouflages the absence of the blouse. An organdie fichu collar edged with net can be worn on a tailored suit. Organdie has been exploited in this way, and a narrow ruffled edge of net makes an effective finish. The color scheme may be apple green and white.

Lace Trimming.

Filet lace trimming and hand embroidered are prominent on sheer white voile and organdie summer dresses.

Horticultural News

VALUE OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE

No Substitute Known That Will Control Certain Common and Serious Diseases.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of the present high price of copper sulphate, the principal active ingredient in bordeaux mixture, many farmers who are compelled to combat such diseases as late blight of potato, black rot of grape and bitter rot and blotch of apple are asking the United States department of agriculture, "What can we use as a substitute for bordeaux mixture?" There is no substitute, according to specialists of the department—bordeaux mixture is the only reliable preventive for such diseases. Methods of calculating the value of commercial bordeaux mixtures have, therefore, been published in Farmers' Bulletin 994, a copy of which can be obtained from the department at Washington.

Every package of commercial bordeaux mixture carries a label on which is given its content of copper. This is usually given in percentage, and by multiplying this percentage by 3.03 the result gives the amount of crystallized copper sulphate, the bulletin explains. If the percentage is given in terms of copper oxid, multiply by 3.14; if in copper hydroxid, multiply by 2.56. In order to calculate the copper sulphate when diluted ready for application, multiply the number of pounds of the concentrated bordeaux mixture to be added to 50 gallons of water by the percentage of copper sulphate.

Physical properties, such as adhesiveness, texture, spreading quality and rate of settling, also are important factors in determining the efficiency of bordeaux mixtures. A preparation containing a large amount of copper, but coarse and granular in texture, with poor spreading and sticking qualities, cannot be expected to give good results in cases where a good fungicide is required. To test the physical properties, dilute the mixture and place a small quantity in a glass tube, and watch the speed with which the solids settle to the bottom. If the copper is held in suspension for a great length of time the physical properties of the mixture may be regarded as good.

In order to reduce the cost of spray material some growers are using a weaker mixture than is commonly advised for the various diseases which require bordeaux treatment. When the disease attacks are mild a bordeaux mixture containing considerably less copper sulphate than is commonly advised may give very good control.

FARM STOCK

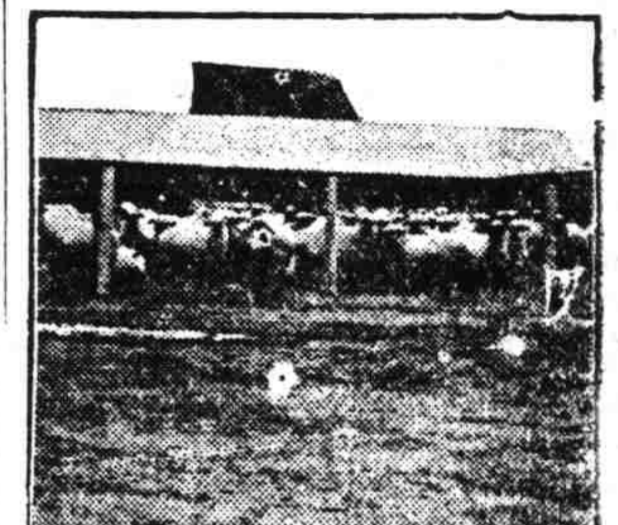
WINTER HOUSING FOR SHEEP

Barns Need Not Be Expensive, but Should Be Dry, Well Ventilated and Free From Drafts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. In mild latitudes little housing is needed, and the main need is for fencing and pastures of sufficient number and size to allow frequent changing of flocks to fresh ground to insure health. Where winters are longer and more severe buildings and sheds are necessary to furnish protection from storms, though no special provisions are needed for warmth. Dryness, good ventilation and freedom from drafts are the first requisites of buildings for sheep. Convenience in feeding and shepherding must also be held in mind in locating and planning such buildings or sheds.

Small flocks can be cared for in sections of barns having stabling or feed storage for other stock, but with a flock of, say, 100 ewes, separate buildings are desirable. The interior arrangement of these buildings should be such as to require a minimum of labor and the least possible moving of



Adequate Protection From North and West Storms in Winter is Afforded by This Inexpensive Open Shed, Which Faces East.

the ewes in doing the feeding and caring for them during the lambing season. A building of this type can also be utilized for fattening purchased lambs to be disposed of before lambing begins in the regular farm flock. A good supply of feed racks, grain troughs, etc., can be provided at small expense and will save labor and prevent waste of feed.

PIGS FOR BREEDING STOCKS

Animals Should Be Kept Separately and Fed Differently Than Those for Fattening.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

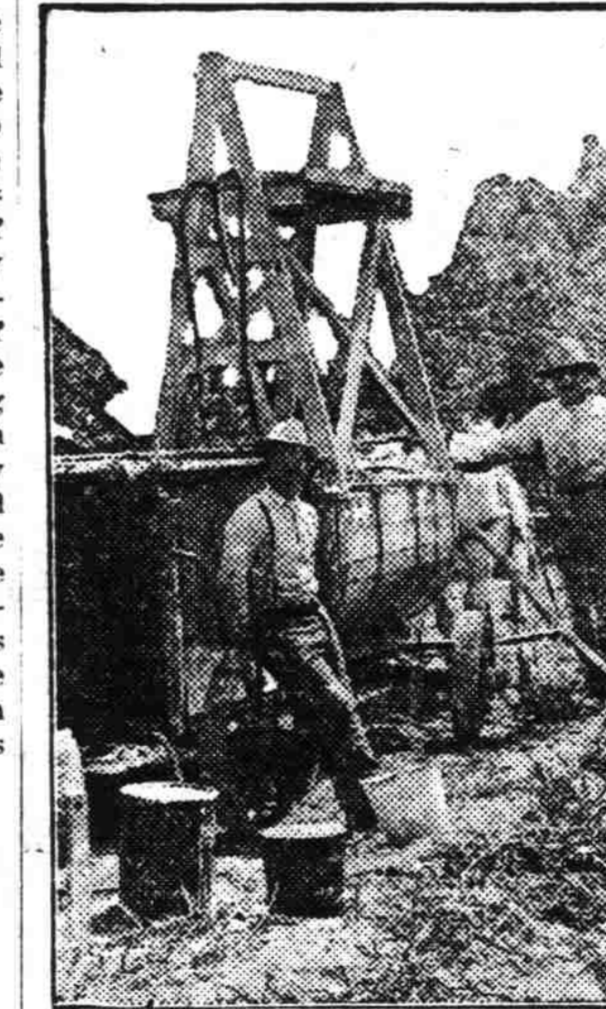
Animals which are to be kept for breeding purposes should be separated from the fattening stock soon after weaning. Only such gilts as show exceptional type and conformation should be chosen to replace or augment the sows in the herd. No male animals should be saved entire unless the breeder is growing purebred registered swine. When they are so saved their care and feeding is similar to that of the gilts.

Breeding stock must not be pampered. This does not mean to neglect them, but it is not best to house them as carefully or feed them as heavily as the fattening stock. Sows should be trained to resist the weather and to utilize forage crops, that they may have vitality and the ability to eat cheap feeds. Pasture should be furnished in abundance to these young gilts, particularly such crops as the legumes. It is best to feed some grain to the breeding stock to keep them growing nicely, but they must never be pushed, for the whole object in their feeding is to make them stretch out and develop bone and muscle in place of fat. A grain ration containing more protein than is fed to fattening stock is very good for breeding animals, an ideal ration being similar to the ones previously given as weaning rations. Two pounds for each 100 pounds live weight is about the right amount to feed. The gilts are kept on the same feed until time to breed for the first litter, after which they are maintained in much the same fashion as the old sows during pregnancy, except that they are fed a heavier ration. The gilt at this time must not only grow the unborn litter but must be furnished nutriment to continue her own growth.

KEEP BEST YOUNG ANIMALS

Successful Breeders Do Not Sell Pure Bred Stock That Definitely Excel Parents.

The most successful breeders of pure-bred live stock are men who do not sell the young animals that definitely excel the parents. High prices do not tempt, nor equal merit in other herds or flocks concern such makers of breed history. It is with their own familiar animals that they produce the best results, for no matter how excellent the purchased animal may be, it seldom produces as good results in carrying forward the breeder's ideals of improvement.



Gasoline-Power Spraying Outfit With Carpenter's Horse Type of Tower and Rotary Pump Tank Filler.

provided its physical properties are good and it is thoroughly applied, the bulletin states. When infection is severe, weak mixtures should be avoided, for the resultant loss when they are used may much more than offset the amount saved by using the proper strength. Spraying is a question of insurance and the grower must decide whether he wishes to insure his crop wholly or only partially by the use of bordeaux mixture containing sufficient copper.

TRIM SMALL BERRY BUSHES

Old Canes of Raspberry and Blackberry Should Be Removed Right After Bearing Season.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cut out all the old canes of raspberries upon which fruit has been borne during this season and burn them so as to destroy any diseases and insect eggs or immature insects on them. The old canes will die in a short time if left, but in the meantime will rob the new shoots of much nourishment. When the new shoots reach a height of three and one-half to four feet pinch out or cut off the growing tip to cause the shoots to branch. Cut out also all of the weak shoots, leaving only the strong ones.

Give blackberry bushes the same treatment.