

BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

SCOUT MAKES BRAVE RESCUE

In the Missoula river, at a place 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide, full of whirlpools and scum ice which had broken loose from the mountains, Scout James Johnson, formerly of Missoula, Mont., and now of Portland, Ore., last spring saved a man from drowning. Scout Johnson's courageous act, and willingness to sacrifice himself, together with his skill in life saving and in resuscitating the stricken man earned for him a medal from the National Court of Honor.

Johnson and a friend, who was not a scout, were playing on the bank of the river when a man came up to them and asked the boys to accompany him a few feet to where he said he had seen an unusually large fish sporting itself. The boys, more in play than in seriousness, went with the man to the river's edge at a point where it is extremely steep and rocky. Suddenly the man lunged forward and disappeared in the water. The scout first glanced around for a pole with which to lend the unfortunate man aid, but failing to see one nearby, he and his friend, who was not able to swim, started to wade into the water. When they reached a depth beyond which the companion could go no further, Johnson, now seeing where the man was struggling, plunged into the water, soon secured a scout grip on him and then swam back with him to the other boy. The two lads dragged the gasping man ashore where Scout Johnson administered first-aid pending the arrival of help.

HAWAIIAN SCOUTS ARE BUSY



Hawaiian boy scouts are enthusiastic in their scout work. They excel in agility in gymnastics and in swimming. They are known the length and breadth of the island for their "good turns" and community service.

SCOUTS AND "ROBIN HOOD"

"Sherwood Forest is yours," quoth Robin Hood to those who were his friends. Like his medieval namesake, the modern Robin Hood, Douglas Fairbanks turned over the new Sherwood forest to his friends—the scouts. The occasion was the big scout rally of Crescent Bay council, when 1,800 boys who had assembled from all southern California, enjoyed the hospitality of the Fairbanks studio. The actor, pointing to the massive sets, including a huge medieval castle that had been erected for the production of "Robin Hood," said: "They are all yours, boys. Have a good time. I am through with them." Upon this invitation the 1,800 khaki-clad boys swarmed over the place, many of them wall-scaling with a facility that a knight of old would have praised.

SCOUTS EXTINGUISH FIRE

After working from early morning until late in the night fighting a fire that raged in the mountains, burning more than 1,000 pine trees from eight inches to eighteen inches in diameter in addition to thousands of small pines, members of Troop 2, Ogden, Utah, succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. In making a report on the fire the scoutmaster said, in his opinion, the trees destroyed could not be replaced in 50 years.

SCOUTS FIND LOST WOMAN

When relatives of a Berkeley (Cal.) woman, who had been missing for a week, appealed to the scouts for help, the boys began their hunt in the hills nearby. After the party had been searching an hour, two of the scouts hearing faint cries for water and tracing the sounds, discovered the woman under a clump of bushes, suffering from hunger and exhaustion. The scouts administered first aid and notified the police. It is believed the woman suffered a lapse of memory.

POULTRY

NO CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Most Common Symptom of Disease Is That Fowls Get Very Thin, Waste Away and Die.

Tuberculosis is one of the most common diseases found in the poultry flocks of the corn belt, says J. J. Warren of Iowa. The disease develops rather slowly. The infected birds do not usually show any symptoms until several weeks have passed, and in many instances several months after they have contracted it.

The most common symptom of tuberculosis is that the birds get very thin, "waste away" and finally die. Another is to find a bird going lame in one leg without showing any outward sign of injury, even while the bird is in good health. The bird may live several weeks after this lameness first shows up.

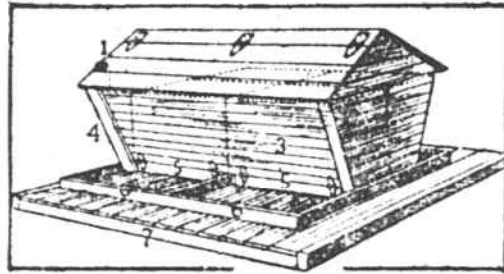
To make sure that the disease is tuberculosis, it pays to kill and examine the insides of a very sick bird. The liver, spleen and intestines are often enlarged, but contain light yellow spots which are hard, sandy lesions. Lungs are seldom found to contain lesions.

There is no cure for tuberculosis except to keep it from spreading. Burn the dead birds or bury them; kill the infected birds without spilling any blood; don't try to keep aged hens; and keep the henhouse clean, especially from droppings. Use lime on the soil where the flocks feed, and change the ground. It helps some to separate the young chicks from the old ones and to be careful when buying new stock. Sanitation is the biggest help.

HOPPER FOR FEEDING FOWLS

Model Shown in Illustration Appears to Afford Best Means of Rationing Hens.

After using many types of dry mash feeders in the poultry house, the model shown in the cut appears to afford the best results. The fowls cannot stand on the top of the feeder, or get into it.



Dry Mash Feeder.

It is also difficult for them to waste any of the food by throwing it out, as the sloping guard in front prevents that. A sloping bottom should be put in, as suggested by the dotted line. Such a feeder can be made by cutting down an empty grocery box.

PROFITABLE TO CULL FLOCK

It is an Art Anyone Can Acquire, and the Sooner Unhealthy Fowls Go the Better.

Culling chickens is to the poultry keeper what milk testing is to the dairyman. Fortunately it is an art anyone can acquire. The sooner the flock is culled the sooner expenses are cut down. Then, too, the prices are higher earlier in the season. The man who is making the most of his poultry, systematically culls. Birds lacking in health, and general purpose breeds not laying and two years old, or over, should go. The older the bird, the less profitable she becomes.

MATURE GEESE AS BREEDERS

Fowls Are Usually Best for Breeding When From Three to Five Years of Age.

Toulouse geese ordinarily will not breed until about two years of age, and they do not mature for another year. They are usually best for breeding when from three to five years old, although the females may be kept until they are from twelve to fourteen years of age, the ganders not generally being kept after they are eight to nine years old.

POULTRY NOTES

The busy hen is the laying hen.

There are poor laying hens in all breeds.

In poultry raising the breed is important, but the man or woman behind the breed is more so.

A sick hen may be faded but will not show the vigor that is shown in a good layer.

With colder weather more corn may be fed but it is easy to overfeed of corn, even in winter.

For the sake of keeping peace in the neighborhood, it is a good plan to locate the turkey flock now and then.

Clean floors are needed for clean nests. If the floors are dirty, mud is tracked into the nests, and gets on the eggs from the hens' feet.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

MAKE FIGHT ON ROUNDWORMS

System of Swine Sanitation Put into Practice in McLean County Attracts Attention.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The system of swine sanitation worked out in the laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture and first put into farm practice in McLean county, Illinois, is attracting the attention of many farmers elsewhere. The intestinal roundworm, which this system seeks to eliminate, is now recognized as one of the most important causes of loss to the hog raiser. Practically all reports from localities where it has been used have been favorable.

During the last 12 months the system was tried out in the experimental work in McLean county on nearly 10,000 pigs of both fall and spring litters. In August practically all the pigs were in remarkably thrifty condition, and the farmers are enthusiastic over the returns obtained from the little extra care and labor expended.

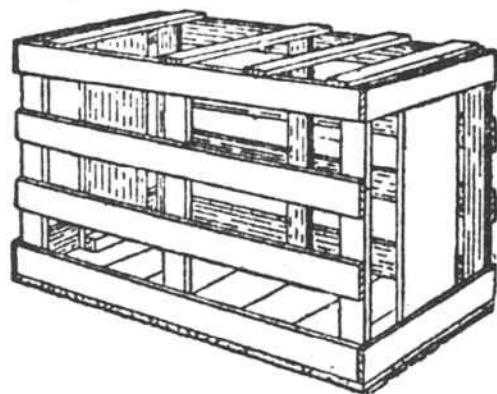
The Mercer County (Ill.) Farm bureau has announced that it will put a man to work lining up the members for a worm clean-up campaign similar to that put on in McLean county. The Institute of American Meat Packers has given special attention to the roundworm work in the report of its committee on animal diseases. The president of the American Veterinary Medical association says that this system of eradication is one of the most important recent developments in the hog industry.

Briefly, the system consists in thorough cleaning of the farrowing pens, scrubbing the sows before they are put into the clean pens, keeping the sows and litters strictly in the clean pens until they are hauled out to worm-free pastures, where they are kept away from contaminated hog lots until the pigs weigh 100 pounds, after which they are past the greatest danger from worm infection. The working plan may be obtained without cost by any hog raiser who will write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING CRATE FOR SWINE

Department of Agriculture Has Worked Out Satisfactory Device—Made Cheaply.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has worked out a satisfactory type of shipping crate similar to that shown in the accompanying diagram, which can be made by anyone at a small expense. The size will have to be varied



Handy Hog Crate.

according to the size of the hog to be shipped and must be several inches longer and enough wider so that the hog can lie down. Care must be taken that the hog cannot get its legs fast in the lower cracks and that no nails project to injure the hog or those that handle the crates.

TO ERADICATE CATTLE LICE

Most Satisfactory Treatment Is Application of Raw Linseed Oil, Says Doctor Riley.

Application of raw linseed oil is the most satisfactory treatment for cattle infested with lice and other parasites, says Dr. W. A. Riley, chief of the division of entomology at University farm at St. Paul, Minn. One pint of oil applied thoroughly with a brush or rag will do for four or five cows. The application should be especially thorough on upper parts of the neck along the back from the poll to the base of the tail, the shoulder tops, and about the folds of the udder and escutcheon, for it is in these places that the lice are the most abundant.

Doctor Riley says it is desirable in bad infestations to clip the hair for a width of three or four inches along the back from the head to the base of the tail. The treatment with oil should be repeated in about two weeks after the first application in order to kill the lice, which have hatched from the eggs. Thereafter it should be applied once a month during the winter. It is important to use raw linseed oil, and not the boiled linseed, for the latter may cause skin irritation.

Feed for Fall Pigs.

Care should be taken that pigs of fall litters are well supplied with skim milk or tankage, especially after weaning.

Blanket Heated Horses.

Don't fail to use a blanket when the horses become heated. It may save a veterinary bill.

Punctuality in Feeding.

Punctuality in feeding and watering stock keeps them from worrying off flesh by waiting for feed.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

AIR ADVERTISEMENTS

"Well," said the Fairy Queen, "there is only one item sent in to the Natureland News this time, and that is from Tad, the Black Cat."

"What is that?" asked the other Fairies.

"Tad," said the Fairy Queen, "sent in an announcement and asked us if we'd please publish it as he would be glad to have as many see it as possible."

"What was the announcement?" the other Fairies asked.

"It was this," said the Fairy queen, as she took forth a piece of paper upon which in strange sprawling words was written:

"Tad, the Black Cat, is giving an At Home Tuesday Evening in the Alley. It is his second birthday. All those who wish to bring him birthday presents may care for his list of suggestions, which is as follows:

"Mice, Milk, Cream, Sausage, Liver, and all other delicacies.

"Ribbons he does not care for."

The Fairies all laughed after they had read this. No one but a Fairy could have read such strange writing as Tad wrote!

"I believe Mr. Sun and Mr. Moon want to talk to us this afternoon. They're both to be in the sky at the same time, you know, today, and they have something most especially important they want to tell us."

At that moment the Fairy Queen looked up and there she saw Mr. Moon smiling. Mr. Sun, of course, was shining brightly.

She had been waiting to see Mr. Moon.

"You had something to say to us today?" she asked.

"Ah, yes, Fairy Queen," said Mr. Moon. "Now you know I've looked down at signboards and I've seen big signs. I've been told by Midgie Moon



"It Was This."

that these were known as advertisements because they advertised or praised some special article.

"As I said the other day, Mr. Moon has no substitutes. I've seen that on signboards about other things.

"And I explained, or you explained, Fairy Queen, what substitutes meant. Perhaps you will explain today?"

"Gladly," said the Fairy Queen, "though I may not do it as well as you could, Mr. Moon."

"Oh, most gracious Fairy Queen," said Mr. Moon, "I'm delighted at the compliment, but I am willing to let you do the explaining."

"A substitute is something put in the place of another," the Fairy Queen began.

"Now, if I were asked to go to a party and I sent a substitute, it would mean I would be sending some one in my place. Isn't that right, Mr. Moon?"

"Fine, fine," said Mr. Moon.

"Well, to continue," he added, "I think Mr. Sun and I shall give air advertisements and write our signs on the clouds. I shall put on mine: 'Accept no substitutes for Mr. Moon. There is nothing the same. Money returned if not satisfactory, and if any has been given! Insist upon Mr. Moon's shining, and none other.'

"And I shall have one, too," said Mr. Sun. "Mine shall be:

"Others have tried to shine, but they cannot shine as Mr. Sun. There will always be those who will imitate him and try to be as bright.

"But accept only the real Mr. Sun. He has stood the test of ages."

"Fine, fine," said the Fairy Queen. "The only thing is," said Mr. Moon, "that we wouldn't want to disfigure the clouds by putting signs on them, and we really have no rivals."

"That's true," said Mr. Sun, "and I think it would be a pity to put signs on the clouds. We want some of Mother Nature never to be touched by signs and advertisements."

"I think that is best," said the Fairy Queen, "but you could have a fine air advertisement if it weren't for that."

"However, Mr. Sun and Mr. Moon are among the few creatures who don't need to advertise," ended the Fairy Queen.

Angels Falled to Show.

"Mamma," called three-year-old Edith from the top of the stairs, "won't you please come up and sit with me until I go to sleep?"

"No, darling. Mamma's busy now," was the reply. "Run back to bed; the angels will watch over you until you go to sleep."

"That's what you said before, mamma," Edith answered, "but the angels didn't show up and I'm lonesome."

SOLOMON STUFF

By JANE GORDON

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

She was a new girl in Warrencliff, and not greatly in favor with her sex. The young men of the town seemed banded together as one in endeavoring to make Sidney Dell's stay pleasant—Sid, they chummyly called her. She had a merry way, a pretty face and a daring disregard for the opinion of her fellow-townsmen.

Not that Sidney did anything to shock convention, but if she desired to coast down the steepest hill with the school children, or if it pleased her to go humming along the main street—Sid did that—oblivious.

Constance and Marion were not quite sure of her. As two chosen confidantes may, they discussed together the amusing ways of the newcomer.

"Be charitable in our views where Miss Dells is concerned, for she has no mother, and her father, from all I hear, is not much interested in his daughter's pastimes. Or her friends, for that matter."

"He cannot be," Marion said, "traveling about the country as he is obliged to. And the old woman who came to keep house for them has really little intelligence. Sidney, it appears, manages the household according to her own fancy. She certainly has the prettiest clothes I ever saw."

"Who wouldn't?" Constance flashed, "coming from the city as she does. Secretly, I think she looks upon us as a lot of dubs."

Marion stared. "Why, Connie!" she exclaimed, "that does not sound like you—especially after your recent remark about charitable judgment." Marion smiled to take the sting from her assertion. "Jealous," she decided.

"Constance," Marion reminded, gently, "it was you who drove David to Sidney's side. You remember the night of her coming, when Mrs. Wendell entertained for Sidney Dells because she had known her in the city? You did talk most absorbedly that evening to Tom Webster, though you knew of David's abhorrence of the flirt. And, in counterplay, perhaps, David went over and began to talk to the new girl. If he found her charming, that was not strange; so have many others."

"It was the way he looked when Sidney Dells came into the room that made me talk to Tom," Constance explained. "But what's the use going over it. I always feel like a drab, colorless thing when the vivacious Sidney is in the room. No doubt I appear so, in contrast. But why will David in his fineness, allow the girl to play fast and loose with him? Terry Towns one day, David the next. Terry Towns eager to drive or walk with her, David—courting the favor. It makes me sick," added Constance, angrily. Marion sighed.

"It is humiliating," she agreed. "Last night Sidney was telling Terry's own sister that she did not know which of the two she liked best; thought she'd make some sort of a test."

High on Warrencliff hill at this moment "Sid" Dells stood. David was at her side, and waiting near, stood Terry.

"But I want to coast down the hill," insisted Sidney, "even if it is dangerously steep. In the danger lies charm. And anyway, with a sure arm to steer, there could be little danger. David, won't you take me down? I've borrowed one of the boys' sleds on purpose. Please, David."

"Certainly I will not do such a foolish thing," he refused.

"You, then, Terry," she begged.

"All right, Sid," he agreed. "Come on." Forcibly David's arm detained the willful girl. "You shall not go," he said.

"My master's voice," she quoted to Terry.

Slowly down the hill she walked at David's side. Terry had left them.

"David," the girl said, "I'll tell you something. I was trying to find out which one of you two I liked best. 'So,' she went on, 'I gave you both a test. Sort of'—the girl laughed—'Solomon stuff. And you won, David, because you cared too much for me to let me risk my life. You'd rather have me safe and belonging to Terry than yours, perhaps though suffering or hurt. I am romantic, I admit it, David.'

"Sid," said David, "I am going to confess to you what I did not a few moments ago know myself. I have been attracted to you, immensely attracted, Sidney. It was your happy understanding of a lonely fellow, I guess; your comforting, good-natured companionship. But I would not marry a woman, who, in order to discover the affection of a man would resort to a foolish test. The woman I would love, Sidney, must love me truly. Everyday, wearing love."

"Such a woman," she smiled, "such a woman as Constance."

"After all," Sidney sighed, "I guess you two are suited to each other. For a while I hoped differently. But—I know now that John Bentley, back home, is the man for me. He always said so. Poor John, so hopelessly sensible, while I longed for a cavalier—back from the pages of thrilling fiction. I'm going to send for John. I certainly have had a time keeping myself entertained here so that I could bear missing him."

Sidney cast a twinkling glance at her thoughtful companion.

"You can tell when you love, David," she said, "without that Solomon Stuff."

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

RENOVATING OLD ORCHARDS

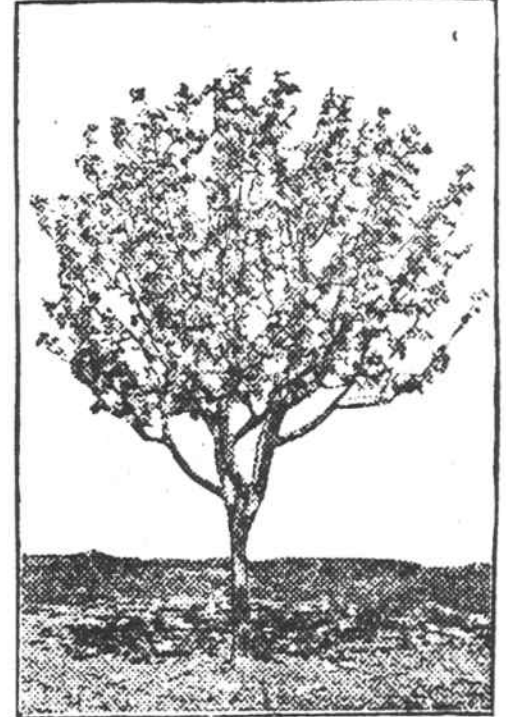
While Many Apple Trees Seem to Have Outlived Usefulness They Are Simply Exhausted.

In looking over an old farm one often sees an old apple orchard that seems to have outlived its usefulness. Many times these trees, although no longer young, are free from disease, comparatively, and in a fairly good condition. They are simply suffering from exhaustion, which has been caused by neglected culture and want of food. The owner has been content to take all that the tree offered him each year, and has given too little in return. While they were young and cured for, and there was a sufficient supply of food in the soil the nutriment it must have—and much of it was furnished by its own leaves dropping and decaying—its storehouse has diminished, and the tree has gradually lost its vigor.

In their present condition they are of little value, but most of them can be restored to a fair degree of usefulness. Unless one has a sufficient number of young trees bearing, and if the trees in question are of a good variety, it will pay well to take restorative measures.

It is a mistake to think that the dead branches cause no harm. They should all be removed, for the longer they remain the more injury they cause the tree. A great deal of pruning will no doubt be necessary, but in extremely cold climates it is best done in the spring. Grafting is an excellent way of giving new vigor to trees that have long been in an unthrifty condition. A new top can be formed, and it sometimes has a really wonderful effect.

After the part above the ground has been pruned and trimmed until it pleases the eye, let us turn our attention below. For that part which is under ground needs fully as much attention as that which we see. Most of the unproductiveness of the tree is



An Apple Tree in Bloom.

caused from want of suitable material for the roots to feed upon. Therefore, we must supply this food in the form of manure, rich compost, or commercial fertilizer; also slacked lime is excellent to apply. If the ground around the tree is heavy, it should be plowed, not too deeply, and with great care so that the roots are not broken or bruised. Then the manure, compost or fertilizer should be well mixed with the soil so that it will be readily dissolved and carried down to the roots for their use early in the spring. It is best to apply this in the fall, but it should not be done until all growth for the season has ceased. If not done in the fall, it should be early in the spring before the sap comes up, so that the full value of the manure will be available when the growth starts.

In treating the trees, it should be remembered that the roots extend fully as far as the branches, and that the larger proportion of those which secure food are quite a distance from the trunk. Thus from this arrangement of roots, the larger amount of food material should be placed to feed the circumference of the circle which the branches cover.

These measures, along with proper spraying, will help the farmer to realize a profit where he has heretofore received nothing.—Farm Life.

SPACE FOR PLANTING TREES

Branches of White Elm or Hackberry Will Come Together When Forty Feet Apart.

Street or road trees should never be planted closer than forty feet. The branches of white elm or hackberry planted on rich soil at this distance will often come together. Give plenty of room for future development of the tree as naturally as possible.

Check Orchard Diseases.

Collect and destroy all mummified and windfall fruit in your orchard. It will check the spread of diseases in your orchard.

Location for Windbreak.

Put the orchard windbreak on the south and west. This will protect from the hot drying winds of summer.

Men Who Fear Mice.

There are men who fear mice. Fruit growers have good cause to. Watch your trees this winter.