

## SCHOOL DAYS



The good Samaritan

(Copyright.)

## Just Folks

By EDGAR A. GUEST

**THE OLD WOODEN TUB.**  
I like to get to thinking of the old days that are gone, When there were joys that never more the world will look upon. The days before inventors smoothed the little cares away And made what seemed but luxuries then, the joys of every day; When bathrooms were exceptions, and we got our weekly scrub By standing in the middle of a little wooden tub. We had no rapid heaters, and no blazing gas to burn, We boiled the water on the stove, and each one took his turn. Sometimes to save expenses we would use one tub for two. The water brother Billy used, for me would also do, Although an extra kettle I was granted, I admit, On winter nights to freshen and to warm it up a bit. We carried water up the stairs in buckets and in pails, And sometimes splashed it on our legs and rent the air with walls. But if the nights were very cold, by closing every door We were allowed to take our bath upon the kitchen floor. Beside the cheery stove we stood and gave ourselves a rub In comfort most luxurious in that old wooden tub. But modern homes no more go through that joyous weekly fun, And through the sitting rooms at night no half-dried children run; No little flying forms go past, too swift to see their charms With shirts and underwear and things tucked underneath their arms; The home's so full of luxury now, it's almost like a club. I sometimes wish we could go back to that old wooden tub.

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## ORGANIZATION

By George Matthew Adams.

It is the greatest Law of Success is Organization. Nothing so marvelously emphasizes the infinite Mind of the Creator of this World, as His wondrous Solar System. Its Organization is perfect. Organization means Results—real Triumphs. Before any Man or Business is able to get Results, there must be Organization. The greater your Organization is, the greater will your Success be. Every healthy human being is fitted out in the first place with every Factor and Faculty for a powerful Organization. There is your Brain with scores of Elements ready to act in the Organization. There is every member and organ of your Body ready—Waiting and Willing, To Win—all these things into a sound, workable Organization. For— The greater your Organization is, the greater will your Success be. If you feel yourself in the position of many a Failure—take Heart. Organize yourself! Write down upon a piece of paper every useful Quality you believe yourself gifted with. Plan out how your different Abilities may help each other. Then write down the names of every possible avenue of endeavor where your Abilities seem most adapted. Give every one of them something to DO. Set them to Work. Realize what Organization can do. Realize that— The greater YOUR Organization is, the greater will YOUR Success be.

## Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

### THE APE

THE ape is a vest-pocket edition of man which is brought to this country and exhibited in a cage for the purposes of comparison with the real article. After a full-bearded man with a face which is a cross between a spitz dog and a chrysanthemum has leaned over the railing at the zoo for a little while and studied the countenance of the naturalized ape, he will break for the nearest barber shop on the dead run. The ape has long, eager toes and a prehensile tail, with which he is able to swing pro and con with a preoccupied look. He also has a coarse speaking voice, with which he argues violently with anybody who tries to pass him a sour peanut. The commercial ape is the kind which earns a living for some exhausted Italian who emits hymn tunes from a hand organ. There is also the cultivated trick ape, which smokes a cigarette with much the same facial expression as his brethren in pants.

The mandrill is an ornamental form of ape which is as highly colored as a Fourth of July poster. When the



A Vest-Pocket Edition of Man Exhibited in a Cage for the Purposes of Comparison With the Real Article.

mandrill opens his mouth to say something he is half undressed. The gorilla is the nearest approach to the male sex which science has yet dug out in Africa. He walks on two feet with the dignified air of a blouse floor walker. The late Mr. Darwin discovered the ancestors of some of his wife's relatives, it is said, by studying the gorilla at close range.

The chimpanzee is a blood relative of the ape, but comes in a larger package. The chimpanzee is a haughty and reserved animal, and has very little affection for anything except his meals. It is not safe to toy with a chimpanzee unless the toy is looking for a pleasing form of suicide.

(Copyright.)



## Horticultural Advice

### HOW TO AVOID APPLE SCALD

Scientists Have Discovered That Certain Fats and Oils Reduce Disease to Minimum.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most people have learned that, if they sleep in an unventilated room, they poison themselves with the gases exhaled in their own breath. But it probably has not occurred to many people that apples asleep or semi-dormant—in cold storage—do exactly the same thing. It had not occurred to anybody, in fact, until very recently, when some specialists in the bureau of plant industry, worked it out. It is not always possible to leave the windows open in the sleeping room of the apples, but the specialists have found a way of getting around this difficulty in experimental quantities by the absorption in certain fats and oils of the poison that is breathed out by the apples.

The disease which may be thus caused in apples is known as apple scald and manifests itself by turning the skin of the apple brown. While the scientists have discovered that the disease is due to a gas or gases breathed out by the apples, they have not been able to identify the gas or gases. But they have discovered that, if the apples are placed in wrappers impregnated with certain fats and oils, the poison is absorbed and the disease either prevented or reduced to a negligible quantity. In barrel experiments in which only part of the fruit was wrapped, the scald was greatly reduced on apples adjacent to the wrapped ones. Ordinary commercial apple wrappers caused little decrease in scald and paraffin wrappers were but little better.

Several other points of importance were determined as a result of the experiments. Mature fruit scalds less than immature, but fruit just changing from green to yellow has scalded worse than either green or yellow fruit. Well-colored red fruit surfaces have been practically immune. Heavy irrigation of apple trees increases the susceptibility to scald in the apples produced. Apples in ventilated barrels developed less than a third as



Grading and Packing Fruit Preparatory to Placing in Cold Storage.

much scald as those in commercial barrels if both were held in a storage room that received occasional ventilation. If the storage room was not ventilated, or if it was only poorly ventilated, the ventilated barrels caused very little decrease in scald. Apples near the aisle or near a door scalded far less than those in the bottom of the stack. Boxed apples exposed to a continuous air current of 88 miles an hour were practically free from scald while similar apples that did not receive the constant fanning became badly scalded. Stirring the storage air was found to be more important than renewing it. Scald was greatly increased on fruit delayed in storage unless well ventilated during the delay.

### WAY TO PRUNE RASPBERRIES

Advisable to Perform Operation in Spring When Buds Start—No Detriment to Canes.

It is generally advised to prune raspberries in the spring, and not in fall, because of their liability to die back during winter. If pruned in the fall, the chances are that another pruning would be required in the spring and double labor involved. Even when spring comes it is often prudent to wait till the buds start so that no mistake can be made as to just how far the live wood extends, says a writer in an exchange. There is no detriment to the canes in such a practice, and I have found it of value also in the case of the blackberry, especially in the case of such varieties as the Early Harvest and King, which are injured by severe winters. The position of the blossom buds cannot always be discerned until they begin to open and show white. I have never observed any injury as the result of such late pruning.

## DAIRY

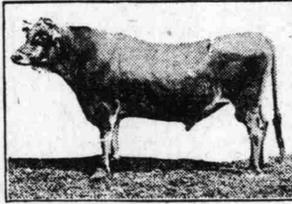
### BULL ASSOCIATIONS TO STAY

Every Dairyman in Community May Have Use of Animals of High Producing Ancestry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Bull associations are here to stay. Figures furnished by the United States department of agriculture show that there were 78 co-operative bull associations in operation in this country on July 1, 1919, which represents a gain of 24 associations over the previous year when records showed that there were 44 associations active on July 1, 1918.

Bull associations have proved especially popular in sections where dairying is a comparatively new industry. Many dairymen have been anxious to increase the productivity of their cows, but due to the fact that their herds were small and their resources limited, it was often impossible for them to buy and maintain sufficient good purebred bulls to accomplish this purpose. It is in cases of this kind that the bull association has proved most valuable, says the department. By organizing the dairymen into an association and working co-operatively



The Average Dairyman Cannot Own This Kind, But the Community of Dairymen Can.

the purchase of proved bulls of high producing ancestry is made possible. By using these animals co-operatively a few good bulls can take the place of all the inferior bulls formerly found in the community.

An example of what the bull association can do in improving the type of sires is found in the South Gibson Bull association of Susquehanna county, Pa. This association has 20 members who own a total of 382 cows. Before the bull association was formed there were 13 bulls in the community with a total valuation of \$7,300. After organizing, only four bulls were needed and these were purchased at a total cost of \$4,800. The average investment in each of the 13 bulls in use before organizing was \$561.54, but after the association was formed the average investment was \$1,200 for each of the good bulls. In this way each dairyman had the use of bulls that were twice as valuable as the bulls used formerly, and at the same time his investment was \$125 less.

The southern states have been found especially well adapted to bull association work. Dairying in these states is making rapid strides, and producers have shown great interest in improved dairy cattle. Twenty of the associations organized during the past year are credited to the South, six associations having been formed in Mississippi, four in North Carolina, three in South Carolina, two each in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and one in Louisiana.

### DISEASES OF DAIRY CATTLE

Careful Observation Detects Approaching Illness and Simple Remedies Avoid Trouble.

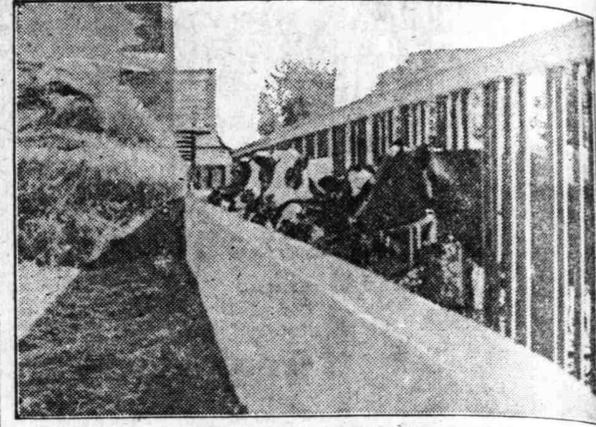
The caretaker of a dairy herd must be able to recognize and treat some of the common diseases affecting cattle, since they are likely to occur at any time. In many cases it may be advisable to employ the services of a trained veterinarian, but often helpful home treatment may be given. Careful observation at all times usually results in detecting approaching illness, and frequently simple remedies may be applied in time to prevent further development. Prevention is far better than cure and less expensive.

It is well to keep on hand some of the simple and well-known drugs such as Epsom salts, salt-peter, gum camphor, ginger, tincture of iodine and alum water, and such apparatus as a milk-fever outfit, trocar and canula, fever thermometer, hose and funnel and drenching bottle.

### DAIRY NOTES

- The bull should be well cared for.
- It takes a mighty good cow to hold her own with 25 average hens.
- Milk production is very largely a matter of proper feed induction.
- Whitewash is one of the best and cheapest barn interior decorations.
- It is worth as much or a little more to feed and care for a bull a year than for a cow.
- It is important that the calf pens be so placed as to avoid too great variations in temperature.
- Milking is a dirty job these cold mornings, but don't slight the precautions to keep the dirt out of the pail.

## BEET-TOP SILAGE WELL SUITED FOR USE BY DAIRYMAN OR FEEDER OF BEEF CATTLE



Feeding Rack, Well Adapted for Handling Rough Feeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beet-top silage is well suited for use by the dairyman or the feeder of beef cattle and sheep. When it is fed for the production of beef or mutton, the hay requirements may be reduced 50 per cent. The warm, succulent silage seems to stimulate the appetites of the animals, causing them to consume and utilize larger quantities of feed. Most beet growers estimate that beet-top silage has a value about one-third to one-half that of alfalfa hay.

These points are discussed in detail in Farmers' bulletin 1095, "Beet-Top Silage and Other By-Products of the Sugar Beet," which was recently issued by the United States department of agriculture. This bulletin advocates the use of beet-top silage to aid in meeting the shortage of hay and other forage. It illustrates good methods of constructing pit silos and gathering and siloing the tops, and makes other important suggestions in regard to feeding the silage, molasses, and pulp, based largely upon reports of beet growers and stock feeders.

### Balanced Ration Recommended.

"Beet pulp and molasses, by-products which have an established value with stock feeders, should be fed with a moderate allowance of hay or other feed in order to make a balanced ration," the bulletin says.

"At the present price of beet molasses many feeders are finding a mixture of molasses with hay or with pulp to be profitable. This furnishes a variety and stimulates appetite when fed in regulated quantities.

"In feeding beet-top silage, about 30 pounds per 1,000 pounds weight for cattle and 3 pounds per head for sheep each day seem to be most satisfactory.

"Animals not accustomed to beet-top silage should be given a small quantity at first and the feedings gradually increased until the normal ration is reached."

Other important points given in the bulletin follow:  
A good crop of beets will yield from 3½ to 6 tons of processed silage.

The average cost of gathering the tops and filling, packing and finishing the silo is about \$1 a ton.

It is extremely important that the tops be gathered and put into small piles promptly after the beets are topped. The dirt may be easily shaken from the tops while the leaves are still fresh. It is imperative that dirt and sand be eliminated.

The fundamental factors that are involved in making good corn silage also apply in making beet-top silage. Pack the mass thoroughly to exclude the free air and then seal tight. Good silage requires thorough packing.

It is not necessary to run the tops through a silage cutter. Some feeders prefer to do so, however, to avoid the possibility of lambs choking on the crowns.

The same structure that is commonly used for putting up corn silage may be used for beet-top silage. Because beet tops pack in a very dense mass, the structure will sometimes crack and spread and thus allow air to enter. A well-built silo is reasonably safe.

Making beet-top silage does not necessarily involve a cash outlay for materials. The natural earth silo and stacking above the earth are both successful. Concrete side retaining walls are advisable under certain conditions, however.

The natural earth silo will yield just as good results for beet-top silage as the perpendicular structures, but greater care in packing is necessary.

An excellent quality of silage is made by stacking the tops entirely above the earth and then packing them thoroughly. The spoilage loss is greater than when the structure or the pit silo is used.

It is not necessary to alternate layers of tops with layers of straw. It is always advisable to put a layer of straw next to the earth bottom and sides to eliminate dirt from the silage. Silage is not a balanced ration. It should always be supplemented by other feeds.

Silage is a carbohydrate feed and balances with alfalfa hay, which is rich in protein.

The fermenting process in the silo largely corrects the cathartic salts in beet tops.

The most profitable use is made of beet tops when they are siloed and fed with alfalfa hay or other forage and possibly supplemented with grain or concentrate feeds.

### Allows Fall Plowing.

Gathering beet tops from the field and siloing them without undue delay allows fall plowing to be done before

freezing weather interferes. Fall plowing is important for the best crop. Unwise feeding practices will produce bad results in feeding silage or molasses. A systematic study indicates that the losses have been due to the manner in which silage is fed or to an excess of dirt rather than to the feed.

Beet-top silage will increase the flow of milk of ewes at lambing time. It is best to start feeding only about 1 pound per head daily and gradually to increase the quantity to 3 pounds per day. The udder may become feverish if this caution is not observed.

The best way for the beet grower to store pulp for winter feeding is to spread it over the beet-top silo. It effectively seals the silage mass, and the heat from the silage warms the pulp and thus hastens the curing process; it also reduces the annoyance of handling pulp.

The lifting factor in growing sugar beets is usually the acreage that can be suitably fertilized and fitted for the crop, due regard being given to crop rotation. More feeding on the farm means more manure for the fields.

The economic utilization of beet tops and other by-products not only yields a direct profit by feeding to stock, but greatly assists in maintaining soil fertility and also in establishing a better crop rotation.

The by-products of the sugar-beet crop when properly handled and fed have a value equal to the entire cost of what is commonly termed "hand labor" in producing the crop of beets.

The best practices of feeding the by-products of the sugar-beet crop will yield a net profit equal to half the net profits usually had in growing and marketing the crop of beets.

It is safe to conclude that one ton of good beet-top silage is equal to half a ton of alfalfa hay when fed as a mixed feed. Many feeders think that the silage has a value almost equal to good hay, ton for ton.

Beet-top silage comes out of the silo warm in the winter, and it is appetizing. It seems to stimulate the assimilation of food and to aid the animal to appropriate the maximum values from all the feeds consumed.

The silo brings the feed near the feeding yards and minimizes waste.

### GRAIN GRADING GREAT HELP

Farmers and Shippers Feel That They Are Better Off Working Under Federal System.

Grain farmers and shippers of the Pacific Northwest feel that they are better off doing business under the federal grading system than under any previous system of grain inspection, according to opinions expressed at a meeting held in connection with the farmers' short course of the Oregon Agricultural college, says the United States department of agriculture. The men who attended the meeting said they were in favor of keeping the grades at a high standard, thereby giving a premium to the farmers raising a high quality of wheat.

### NOW USE ARSENATE OF LIME

Satisfactory in All Situations as Substitute for Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead.

Additional experience confirms the conclusion, reported last year by the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, that arsenate of lime may be used in all situations as a substitute for paris green, and that for pomaceous fruits—apples, pears and quinces—it may prove a satisfactory substitute for arsenate of lead when used with lime or fungicides containing lime. A less expensive substitute for nicotine sulphate also is being sought.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES

Get rid of the scrub sire. Farm land is too high in price to raise scrub live stock on.

The scrub mare that is worked right up to the time of foaling should be fed well.

Few kinds of manure have more of fertilizing value than that from sheep. This is an item of no slight importance.