

SCHOOL DAYS



Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

CATALINE

LUCIUS SERGIUS CATALINE was a well-known Roman citizen who invented the modern home-talent villain, although lacking the string mustache and chronic throat trouble of the latter. He was born of a patrician family and brought up in a home which had every luxury except the long-winded gas meter, yet he became one of the crookedest men in the Roman empire and died a brutal and unpleasant death.

Cataline was a man of great natural talent and might have succeeded in a business way, but instead of opening a general store or a first-class livery barn, he engaged in politics, which has been the ruin of so many men who could not earn \$150 a day in any other way. One of his opponents was Cicero, the silver-tongued orator, who was running for consul. Cicero was a fine man, who limited himself strictly to one wife, and when they got through counting the votes Cataline could not be seen for the dust. Enraged by this rebuff, Cataline hired two of his election judges to assassinate Cicero in a stealthy and underhanded manner, but Cicero's life was saved by a lady



His Wife Was a Plain, Homespun Body, and He is Accused of Having Poisoned Her.

friend and he lived long enough to compile all of his orations in one book and hurl them at the head of the high school student.

Cataline then gathered up an alleged army and sought to put the Roman eagle on its back. After fighting bravely, however, his troops were decimated and he was roughly handled himself, being found prone on his stomach with several short Roman swords imbedded in his person, death being due to heart failure.

Cataline was married twice. He was disappointed in his first wife, who was a plain, homespun body, and he is accused of having poisoned her in the brusque and successful fashion of the times. History does not say anything about his second wife, but as he was away from home most of the time after the marriage ceremony it is presumed that retribution overtook him in two jumps.

If a man is smart he can always catch on, and if he is wise, he will always know when to let go.



FARM POULTRY

SUCCESS IN RAISING SQUABS

Healthy, Vigorous, Properly Mated Birds Are Essential—Keep Rats and Mice Away.

Begin with healthy, vigorous, properly mated breeders. Good quality foundation stock is very essential to success.

Select and keep only prolific breeders which are also good feeders.

Feed a variety of good-quality hard grains, including peas or peanuts. Use small whole corn rather than cracked corn.

Provide for the pigeons a pen which is dry, well ventilated, and can be kept free from rats and mice. Two nests should be allowed for each pair of breeders.

Keep clean, fresh, protected drinking water before the pigeons and provide a separate unprotected pan of water for bathing.

Market the squabs just as soon as they are feathered under the wings and about the time they are able to get out of their nests, say poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture.

GEESSE UTILIZE WASTE GRAIN

Grazing Stock Take Up Most of Their Feed From Ordinary Grasses of the Pastures.

Geese tough flanks with chickens in utilizing waste grain about the stables and feeding pens. In a larger measure than chickens or any other kind of poultry, they are grazing stock, taking their living in large part from the ordinary grasses of the pastures. When the facts are taken into consideration that the demand for geese is strong, steady, and extended over practically the whole year, not confined to certain holiday seasons, as the demand for turkeys largely is, and that their value as egg producers is considerable, the importance of a few geese on a general farm becomes apparent.

Geese, in common with ducks, are utilizers of forms of food confined to



Toulouse Goose.

ponds and streams, but they are in that particular excelled by ducks. On farms where ponds or streams are available ducks will convert into meat and eggs great quantities of water insects and various aquatic forms that would not be utilized by any other kind of poultry. Ducks, while they consume much grass and other green stuff, are more partial to animal feeds and are very energetic in patrolling the branches, creeks and ponds as sources of food supply, say poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture. Where conditions are favorable they will provide for their own food needs in a measure that will make them highly profitable.

LAYING HENS LATE MOLTERS

General Purpose Breeds Lay and Molt at Same Time, Slowing Down on Egg Production.

The hen with a natural tendency to lay usually postpones the molt until her production is finished regardless of the time she started. This applies more particularly to the egg breeds, as the general purpose or meat breeds sometimes lay and molt at the same time. In such cases the feathers are dropped and replaced slowly and the egg production also slows down but may not entirely suspend.

MAKEUP OF POULTRY MASH

Among Ingredients Are Corn, Alfalfa, Barley and Gluten—Charcoal Aids Digestion.

Hens love mash. Usually, ground feeds, such as cornmeal, corn chop, corn and cob meal, gluten meal, ground barley, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten meal and alfalfa meal are used in the mash. Sometimes charcoal is added to guard against digestive troubles.

FEED FOR GROWING CHICKENS

When About Eight Weeks Old Give Supply of Cracked Corn and Other Small Grains.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn, and other grains—usually in about eight weeks—the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds sour milk, skim milk or buttermilk will hasten the chickens' growth.

CARE OF CHILDREN'S TEETH IS IMPORTANT

THE examination, dental treatment and daily care of the teeth are matters of the greatest importance for all school children. All decayed teeth, whether temporary or permanent, should be filled or otherwise treated. Malocclusion (ineffective meeting) of the teeth should be remedied and can be corrected in early childhood.

It has been recently demonstrated that (in addition to daily brushing), the cleaning of the teeth of children every three to six months by a dentist or properly trained dental hygienist will prevent most of the decay of teeth which takes place.

It may be predicted with entire confidence that in the near future adequate dental care will be insured to all school children in the country as well as in the cities. No item in all the wonderful measures for the health care of the soldiers in the trenches of Europe was more significant than the treatment of the teeth provided by the automobile dentist officer used in France and other countries. Many of the cities provide dental service for their school children. Shall not our children in the country schools—future citizens and if necessity requires, defenders of our own republic—receive equally good dental care?

The establishment of effective habits of daily brushing and cleansing of the teeth is one of the most essential features in health teaching in the schools. Every child should have his own toothbrush, to be kept in a clean place and to be used immediately after eating, at least once, or better, twice a day.

For cleaning the teeth, a good tooth brush with bristles that do not easily break or pull out, should be used. The teeth should be brushed, not only up and down and across, but also by a rotary or circular motion from the gums of one jaw over the teeth to the gums of the other, and so round and round.

Mother's Cook Book

Don't be afraid of changing your mind. Everything changes; why, then, should your opinions remain the same? Thinking means development. Development means change. Without thinking you drift backward.—Lloyd.

HONEY DISHES.

The substitution of honey for sugar is not to be recommended, as the physical properties of honey are quite different from sugar. The following are tried recipes:

Cream Cookies.

Take one cupful of extracted honey, one pint of sour cream, a tablespoonful of soda, flavoring to suit the taste, and flour to make a soft dough. Chill well before rolling.

Tennessee Cookies.

Melt together one cupful each of honey and lard or butter. When cool add one-third of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of soda and an egg. Add flour to make a stiff dough, roll and cut as usual.

Doughnuts.

Take one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of honey, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Flour is added to roll and cut. Dust with salt and lard.

Raisin Cake.

Beat three eggs, add one cupful of honey, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, one and one-third cupfuls of raisins chopped, three cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, the same of soda and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Honey Cereal Coffee.

Beat one egg, add one cupful of honey, preferably dark; two quarts of wheat bran. Mix and stir until well blended. Put into the oven and stir until a dark brown, being careful that the oven is not too hot. When preparing the coffee allow one heaping tablespoonful to a cupful of hot water, and boil at least ten minutes.

Plum Butter.

Take four quarts of plums after being rubbed through a colander. Let the mixture come to a boil, then add one quart of honey, one quart of sugar, or two quarts of sugar, and boil until it crusts over the top when cool, or about 15 minutes. Stir frequently to keep from burning.

Sandwiches.

Cut bread as fresh as possible and spread with fresh butter, creamed; then spread with honey, sprinkle with nuts and put together as sandwiches.

Pickled Grapes in Honey.

Take seven pounds of grapes on the stem and pack in a jar without bruising. Make a sirup of four pounds of honey, a pint of good vinegar, spices to suit the taste. Boil the sirup for 20 minutes, skimming it often. When boiling hot, pour over the grapes and seal at once. These will keep perfectly as the honey is a preservative.

Nellie Maxwell
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SMALL STREAMS FURNISH POWER

Electricity Can Be Generated for Farm and Home Use at Very Little Expense.

CHEAP SUPPLY OF CURRENT

Great Shortage of Labor Makes It Desirable for Farmer to Take Advantage of Every Opportunity to Cut Expenses.

Many farmers unknowingly have on their farms a source of power that could be put to work at very little expense and could be made to fill many farm and domestic needs. This is the stream, large or small, that now runs away in wasted energy. Particularly at this time, when there is a great shortage of labor on the farms, it is desirable that the farmers take advantage of every possible means of utilizing power. Electricity, too, for farm and domestic uses benefits the farmer's wife as much as it does the farmer himself, for it relieves her of much of the drudgery of housework and adds greatly to the comfort of farm life.

The farmer's needs go hand in hand with those of the wife, so, in considering the size of the power plant to be installed, he should include her requirements as well as his own. The desirability of a dependable, convenient and cheap supply of electric current for use for light and power purposes on country places is so manifest that one is justified usually in going to some lengths to secure it. It is advisable to put in a plant somewhat larger than the needs of the moment require. An additional horsepower or two will not greatly change the first cost, while use will always be found for any original excess.

Supplies Over Ten Horsepower.

A stream 10 feet wide with an average depth of 2 feet and flowing at the rate of 2 feet a second under a head of 5 feet is capable of supplying over 10 horsepower, according to estimates made by engineers of the division of rural engineering, bureau of public roads, of the United States department of agriculture, that have been investigating the utilization of farm streams as sources of energy for generating electricity. Ten horsepower is equivalent to about 7½ kilowatts, which is sufficient electricity for all lighting on the average farmstead and for operating motors for many of the usual needs for power, such as the washing machine, milking machine, separator, churn, feed grinder, fanning mill, etc. If the head could be made 10 feet instead of 5, the horse-



Combined With Another of Equal Size, This Stream Furnished Power for Lighting and Performing Many Farm and Household Tasks.

power could be doubled. Or if the stream were twice as wide or twice as deep with but a 5-foot head the result would be the same.

The minimum conditions under which an installation should be considered are, roughly, a flow of 100 gallons per minute and a head of 10 feet, or the equivalent. Under these conditions the amount of electricity generated continuously is small, but by permitting the plant to run continuously and storing the current generated in storage batteries, a supply may be always at hand for the lighting and small power requirements of the farm.

Small and Large Plants.

A plant capable of furnishing current for as many as 50 to 100 lights for the house, barn, outbuildings, yard and drives; providing ample current for washing, ironing, vacuum cleaning, electric fans, toasters, percolators, hot plates, sewing machine, etc., for all cooking, heating of water and the house in the coldest weather, as well as for operating motors for all the various farming operations even during threshing time, necessarily must be considered the exception. On the other hand, the smallest plant which is worthy of consideration is one having a capacity of but eight to ten lights.

Between these two extremes, there exist today on our farms the means of developing thousands of plants large enough to supply between five and ten horsepower during all seasons of the year. It will be found that these plants will fill the needs of the average farm and provide an excess for emergencies. The cost may be considered well within the reach of thousands of owners today.

Where conditions offer the oppor-

Information on Fresh Eggs.

1. Keep the nests clean. One nest for four hens.
2. Gather eggs twice daily.
3. Keep eggs in cool, dry cellar.
4. Market at least twice a week.
5. Swat the rooster.

tenity for development, the first step is to determine the quantity of water which is available. This may be done preferably by either the weir or cross-section velocity methods. Unless the stream is of such width as to entail too large an outlay for the construction of a weir dam, the former method should be used as more accurate results are obtained with it. Neither method requires any special technical skill if one will follow directions carefully. Both methods are described fully in Yearbook Separate 770, "Electric Lights and Power From Small Streams," copies of which are available for free distribution from the division of publications, United States department of agriculture.

FIRST ATTEMPT MADE AT POULTRY RAISING

Safest Plan to Start in Small Way With Small Flock.

Errors Will Be Made and Many Difficult Problems Encountered Before Success Is Attained—Fall Good Time to Start.

The safest way for those who are about to make their first attempt at poultry raising is to start in a small way with a few fowls, and learn the business thoroughly before making large investments, advise poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Mistakes will be made and many difficult problems will be presented for solution before success in any large measure will be attained. As soon as it is found to be a paying investment, more capital may be put into the plant.

Another good plan for the beginner who wishes to learn the art of poultry keeping is to secure a position with some successful poultryman. One or two years of work on a large, practical plant will be found a great help, as the methods of caring for the birds and of marketing the products can thus be learned better than in almost any other way.

The question is often asked, What is the best time of the year for one to begin? When to begin is not very important. Fall is a good time, for then stock can be purchased for less money than at any other season. It is also advisable to move the fowls to their new quarters before they begin to lay.

If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping, it will be all right to purchase eggs, otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

TEN BREEDS—ALL PUREBRED

No Scrub Sires Used on Large Virginia Stock Farm—Chickens and Turkeys Included.

"We use no scrub sires." With this comment and a full statement of breeding stock kept, the superintendent of a large Virginia farm enrolled cattle, horses, swine, sheep, chickens and turkeys in the "Better Stock—Better Sires" movement. Ten breeds of live stock are represented.

The stock includes a dairy herd of 58 Holstein cattle, a beef herd of 302 Herefords, 81 Percheron horses, 6 Standard-bred horses, 1 Jack, 75 Duroc swine, 204 Shropshire and Romney sheep, and nearly 200 chickens and turkeys. Of the female animals a large majority are grades, but all are being bred to purebred sires, as required by the conditions of the better-sires campaign.

MOST PROFITABLE BUSINESS

To Secure Good Returns From Poultry Flock Keep Good Stock and Give Good Care.

The farm poultry flock should be one of the most profitable branches of the farm business. To bring this condition about it is necessary to keep good stock and to have the flock of a suitable size, properly housed, fed and cared for. This is not a complicated matter and the farmer should not think that it requires such specialized knowledge and skill as to discourage him at the start, make him throw up his hands with the cry, "What's the use?" and let the hens shift for themselves.

INCREASE ALFALFA ACREAGE

Advantages of Fall Seeding Are Such That No Farmer Should Fail to Consider Matter.

Every farmer who contemplates an increase in his alfalfa acreage—and there should be a large number—can well afford to consider the possibility of getting some of it started next fall. Much, of course, depends on the soil, the location in the state, and the season, but the advantages of fall seeding are such that no one should fail to consider it carefully wherever there is a fair chance of success.