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America First.  Liberty Justice.

"I Believe That Every Girl Should Be Trained to Do Something."

By MISS MABEL BOARDMAN, District of Columbia Commissioner.



Do I think a young woman should enter public service provided she has the inclination? That depends upon circumstances; family conditions most always playing a large part in a woman's decision. Her first duty lies at home, and nothing can ever change that.

On the other hand, I believe that every girl—rich or poor—should be trained to do something, either by which she could make a living or by which she could benefit humanity. There is no excuse for an absolutely selfish existence. Every woman, with the possible exception of the young mother with a growing family, should find some opportunity for public service work. I believe in beginning early to educate for citizenship. The children should be made to realize that citizenship means service. I also believe that in the schools girls should be given some special business instruction and, in fact, all possible equipment that will help to fit them for their particular niche in life. What the "particular niche" may be is a hard question to answer. You can't lay down any law because it all depends on the woman herself—the circumstances of her environment, her training, talent and, most important of all, her inclination.

As to the rewards and disappointments of a career of public service, women are young yet in their new field of opportunity. But I believe they are going to be less material than men; that when they go into public service they have bigger objectives and will therefore have bigger rewards. Of course, they will have the same disappointments that men have, added to the sacrifices women have to make when they enter public life that men do not.

As a matter of fact, I believe women are better fitted for municipal positions than they are for national, that their breadth of human sympathy and understanding of civic problems enable them to do a much bigger municipal work. In the Red Cross, for instance, the national work is such a huge undertaking that unless we had given women something to interest them in a local way we never could have moved them.

Let the Growing Boy Have His Rabbits and Know Their Funny Habits.

By E. C. HUFFMAN, Denver Realtor.

Parents rise in holy wrath at the landlords who refuse to allow children to live in their apartment houses.

Yet, in my opinion, children should not be cooped up in apartments, where there is no yard in which they can romp. Growing children need the fresh air, green grass and contact with the soil.

Life in an apartment house leaves the growing boy without the necessity of doing small chores that tend to give him the habit of work he must do when he is grown. This generation is inclining more and more to the idea of letting the other fellow do the work.

My advice to parents is, take the children out into the open. Let them know what it is to carry in the coal after school. Let them know the joy of digging into the fresh earth. Start the child at work in a garden plot in the back yard. Let him see nature at work. Let the growing boy have his rabbits and pigeons and know their funny habits.

Organized Evil Forces at Work; Seek the Disintegration of Society.

By CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President-Elect.



I speak in behalf of higher education. There is need not only of patriotic ideals and a trained intelligence in our economic life, but also of a deep understanding of man and his relationship to the physical universe and to his fellow man. There has always been evil in the world. There are evil forces at work now. They are apparently organized and seek disintegration of society. They can almost be recognized by a direct appeal to selfishness. They deny that the present relationship of men has any sound basis for its existence. They point out to men with untrained minds that it takes effort to maintain themselves and support government and claim that they ought to exist without effort on the accumulation of others and the denial that men have any obligations toward one another. The answer to this lies in a knowledge of past human experience and a realization of what man is.

The sources of the state of mind which supports civilization are education and religion. We hold by the modern standards of society. We believe in maintaining modern civilization for the protection and support of free government and the development of the economic welfare.

The great test of an institution is the ability to perpetuate itself. It seems fairly plain that these institutions can survive with the aid of higher education. Without it they have not the slightest chance.

We justify the greater and greater accumulation of capital because we believe that thereupon flows the support of all science, art, learning and the charities which minister to the humanities of life, all carrying their beneficent effects to the people as a whole.

Unless this is measurably true, our system of civilization ought to stand condemned.

VIGILANCE NECESSARY TO KEEP CHICKEN HOUSE FREE OF MITES



For Small Coops a Hand Atomizer Will Suffice for Applying Insecticides.

Poultry raisers are all too familiar with the common red or gray mite which infests poultry houses. In general those who are making a specialty of poultry raising have comparatively little trouble with mites, or at least they keep them reduced to a point where they are of little importance. On the other hand, farmers and others who raise poultry as an incident to other operations frequently find their chicken houses overrun by mites.

Detecting Presence of Mites.

The attack of this blood-sucking mite is of an insidious nature which does not readily draw attention to its presence, and often the poultryman is not aware of an infestation until he is attracted to it by the irritation produced by mites on his own body through coming in contact with the infested coops. The presence of the pest may readily be determined, however, by the detection of small areas on the boards specked with black and white as though dusted with salt and pepper. This is the excrement of the mites, which are hidden in adjacent cracks or rough places. More careful examination will reveal masses of mites in hiding, together with their eggs and the silvery skins cast by the young.

In moderately infested poultry houses the injury to the fowls is not easily apparent, but the constant blood loss and irritation are shown by decreased egg production and the poor condition of the fowls' flesh. In heavily infested coops it is not unusual for the chickens to become droopy and weak, with pale comb and wattles. Sitting hens desert their nests and thus ruin the eggs or, as is often the case, they are found dead on the nest, being killed outright by the attack of thousands of mites. In extreme cases a considerable number of fowls succumb, even though not sitting, and all are so weakened as to be very susceptible to various diseases.

Owing to the fact that mites feed during the night and secrete themselves in cracks and crevices during the day, their presence very often is overlooked until a very heavy infestation has developed. In such cases they should be attacked energetically. Although not hard to kill, the greatest obstacle is the difficulty of reaching them in their hiding places. Dust baths will not control them, as, at most, only the few which remain on the chickens during the daytime will be destroyed.

The first step necessary to destroy the mites is to get rid of the hiding places so far as possible. The roosts should be taken down and all unnecessary boards and boxes removed. In heavily infested houses the mites are to be found in all parts of the building, including the roof. Where they are less numerous the infestations usually are confined to the roosts and nests and the walls immediately adjacent. For small coops a hand atomizer will suffice for applying insecticides as sprays, but for larger houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer, or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be applied from all angles and thoroughly driven into the cracks. The floor also should be treated, as many mites fall to the floor when the roosts are being removed.

In tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture during the last two years a considerable number of materials used as sprays have proved effective. One of the so-called wood preservers was found immediately effective, and its killing or repelling power lasts for months. As this material is rather expensive (about $1 per gallon), and is too heavy to spray well, it is advisable to reduce it with equal parts of kerosene.

Crude petroleum is almost as effective, retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most localities it is very cheap. It will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of crude oil.

It has been found that one thorough application of either of these materials will completely eradicate the mites from an infested chicken house, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application a month after the first, and in some cases a third treatment is required. These subsequent applications may be made with a brush, using the materials undiluted and covering only the roosts, their supports, the walls adjoining, and the nests if they are infested. This method of application is effective for the first treatment also if the houses are not heavily infested. Poultry should be kept out of the treated buildings until the material is well dried into the wood.

Using Pure Kerosene.

Pure kerosene and kerosene emulsion in double the strength ordinarily applied to plants will destroy all mites hit, but these substances have not body enough to destroy those mites which are in more protected situations, and several applications at ten-day intervals are needed to destroy all the mites.

Arsenical dip, such as is used to destroy cattle ticks, has been found fairly satisfactory for use against chicken mites. Several applications are required to eradicate the mites from poultry houses.

SHOCKED CORN GOOD SILAGE

Refilling Silo With Surplus Even in Middle of Winter Is Most Economical Practice.

"Corn cut at the proper time and put into the shock can be made into good silage, even in the middle of the winter," says Alvin Kezer of the agronomy department of the Colorado Agricultural college. "Of course, such silage will not be as palatable as when siloed early and there will be more mechanical waste of leaves and other parts of the corn plant because the shocked corn had been stored for part of the winter, either in the shock or in stacks. But if this dry fodder is run through a silage cutter and the proper amount of water run in with it, it will make good silage and a much more palatable feed than the dry fodder, which will be eaten by the stock with less waste.

"Sometimes, shocking the surplus corn after the silos are filled and refilling from the shocked corn is a very economical practice, a practice worth remembering, especially when the capacity of the silos is not great enough to take care of the entire crop. It is a good way of improving a valuable feed."

VERMIN CARRY HOG DISEASES

Lousy Animal Will Consume More Feed Than Clean One, According to Many Experiments.

A hog affected with lice can't make as profitable use of his feed as one that is free from this pest. No successful hog man will dispute this statement; yet, judging from the condition of some farmers' hogs, it is doubtful whether all realize that it really costs money to feed lice. However, feeding experiments have been conducted from time to time which show plainly that a lousy hog consumes more feed per pound of gain than a clean hog. This loss of feed, however, is not the only reason for keeping hogs free from lice. Lice are also disease carriers. They will carry infection from one hog to another and that, perhaps, is as strong a reason for holding lice in check as any other.

DIFFICULT TO HANDLE FORKS

When First Introduced, Diners Could See Little of Benefit in the Innovation.

It is hard to believe the sensation produced when forks first came into use. It was in 1574, at a dinner given by Henry III of France. Here is an account by a royal lady guest. "The guests never touched the meat with their fingers, but with forks, which they carried to their mouths, bending their necks and bodies over their plates.

"There were several salads. These they ate with forks, for it is not considered proper to touch the food with the fingers. However difficult it may be to manage it, it is thought better to put the little forked instrument in the mouth than the fingers.

"The artichokes, asparagus, peas and beans were brought. It was a pleasure to watch them try to eat these with their forks, for some, who were less adroit than the others, dropped as many on their plates and on the way to the mouth as they were able to get to their mouths.

"Afterward a great silver basin and a pitcher of water were brought and the guests washed their hands, though it seems as if there would not be much scent of meat and grease on them, for they had touched their food only with those forked instruments."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Bolsheviki say they are saving Poland from the land owners. Just whom they are saving it for is not stated.

Lenin has managed to tie the "reds" into as autocratic a form of government as was ever hated by an anarchist.

It takes three hours in Paris to get a five-mile phone call. One of the things they don't do any better in France.

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