

LITTLE MOTHER OF POVERTY ROW.

Dear little mother of Poverty Row, Rocking your baby 'mid sorrow and toil, Whence is the light that transfigures you so?

LIFE MORE INTIMATE IN WASHINGTON.

Interesting Facts About Our Country's Capital Told by a Resident of Washington.

In all cities there are innumerable events of an intimate nature that would interest the people all over the country mightily, but they seldom escape beyond the confines of the local press, because the high lights must have the right of way in the dailies.

The latest prediction for the capital city is that it is destined to become the educational center of the world because of its possession of unrivaled opportunities. In no other city can so many specialists be found, it is said.

Among American cities, Washington stands unique in including in its population thousands of young people well prepared and anxious to undertake collegiate and professional courses, having fairly uniform office hours and willing to devote leisure to study.

An official list of accredited correspondents who were engaged in telling the world of the happenings of the Disarmament Conference totaled 513 and showed that practically every country of size noted on a modern map had one or more press representatives on the ground.

Genuine good will and the utmost friendliness radiate from the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Harding are unaffected in manner, simple in their tastes and equal to all ceremonious occasions. They are a handsome couple and carry themselves splendidly as genuine, substantial Americans should.

The Washington branch of the Travelers' Aid Society at the Union Station claims that more immigrants pass through the capital city than through any other place in the coun-

try with the exception of New York, and that California is the destination of more immigrants than any other spot in the country at present. Scarcely a day passes that assistance is not given to forty or fifty foreigners who, new to the country and its ways and unable to speak the English language are en route to relatives, and who would become easy prey to the unscrupulous were it not for the protection of this society.

D. C. Commissioners and other prominent citizens are pressing Congress for the right to vote for Presidential electors. The only voters in Washington are those among the hundred thousand government employees who have retained residence in their home States where they are permitted to cast their votes by mail.

Mr. Daniel A. Edwards is out of his job as president of the Washington Board of Education because he is running a bureau which writes and sells essays and speeches to students and persons in the public eye must now prove the ethics of his position.

"There are far-reaching changes in Washington," one reads. "In the Senate, the old guard is rapidly disappearing. The old Republican machine is noticeably creaking and halting."

Probably because Washington is not an industrial city, unemployment has not been so noticeable as elsewhere. Still the Bureau of Labor has capacity. The manager of one of the theatres offered an orchestra seat free to any one turning in a serviceable cast-off sweater, overcoat or woman's garment.

Urban LeDoux, the Boston auctioneer of the unemployed, has been in Washington for months. Recently he has employed his time picketing up and down in front of the Pan-American building, "in search of an honest man," so he has announced.

The storm that raged across the country three weeks ago merely "trailed its fringe" over Washington, but it left a coat of ice on the miles of walks and pavements that abound, and the kiddies indulged in coasting to the distraction of mothers who live in dread of reckless auto drivers.

The birds and squirrels which make their houses in the beautiful parks of the city are among the delights of children and grown-ups who keep them supplied with food the year round. The splendid old trees where these little animals live are kept in prime condition. Although every protection is given these creatures, many lose their lives owing to pet cats and dogs that live in the neighborhood of the parks.

A "Make the Child Fit for School Campaign" will be waged here as a preparation of the child of pre-school age. The object is to determine by record of height and weight of as many children as possible their degree of malnutrition. The staff of nurses of the Child Welfare society is ready to weigh children at the various centers of the society daily.

The archives building, the need for which has been repeatedly made plain, is looming up. The Senate has passed the bill for half a million dollars for the purchase of a site. Irreplaceable government records are stored in many buildings in varying degrees of near-fireproofing and exposed to ser-

ious risks. Every department and bureau building is choked with files of historic documents that bear upon government business. Until recently, the Declaration and the Constitution were not under proper protection, but these documents have been removed to the Library of Congress.

Washington, the city of conventions, will some day have a great convention hall that will take care of all the people who desire to assemble at any scheduled entertainment. Funds are now being subscribed.

"The distribution of sky brightness in the locality of Washington agrees closely with that observed in Switzerland, except the Swiss sky is brighter, which results no doubt from the secondary reflection of light from the Alpine snows." This is the observation of Dr. H. H. Kimball, of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Washington is beautiful at all times, so "never mind the weather."

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH URGES CREATION OF LOCAL SENTIMENT FOR VACCINATION.

Records of the State Health Department show that at present there are but seven Pennsylvania communities in which small pox cases are under quarantine, and the total number of active cases in the State does not exceed 25. The majority of these cases are grouped in two localities. One outbreak totaled 6 cases, 4 of which died. With the exception of these virulent cases, the others are and have been of the mild type occurring in our State for a number of years.

Small pox is no longer an important cause of death in this country. In 1912 Pennsylvania had a death rate from the disease of 0.5 for each 100,000 of population. Since that time it has been reduced to less than one-tenth of one for each 100,000 of population. However, in 1919 a death rate of 9.8 occurred in Louisiana, which is a warning that the danger among an unvaccinated population must not be lost sight of and that vigilance dare not be relaxed.

Dr. J. Moore Campbell, chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases, says: "Victims of the infection are frequently but little inconvenienced, escaping with a slight headache, backache, and temperature; a condition resembling grippe which may not be sufficiently severe to require medical advice. Following the passing of these symptoms a rash appears and although often scanty and running a more rapid course than in the severer cases, it is the small pox eruption."

"These mild cases frequently escape notice and quarantine. Their existence is not suspected until other persons infected by them become ill. Any community in which mild small pox occurs is at the mercy of these missed cases. It is not within the power of health officers to detect them in time to protect others and the individual is necessarily left to seek his own protection. This is neither impossible nor difficult, since the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive of small pox has been unquestionably established for decades."

"Every one should acquire this protection because the carelessness of one in this respect may lead to the quarantining of places of business, or the mills and factories in which many are employed, to the serious inconvenience and financial loss of all."

"The creation of local sentiment against the reckless person who willfully courts infection and, even more so, against him who when ill with symptoms resembling small pox does not call a physician, is not just justified but essential if small pox once introduced into a community is to be eliminated in the shortest possible time."

Penn State Changes Entrance Requirements.

Training in foreign language studies are no longer prescribed for entrance to several schools at The Pennsylvania State College. By a recent ruling of the college senate, High school graduates applying for admission to any one of the twenty-five courses offered by the schools of agriculture, engineering, mining and the department of home economics, may substitute other credits for entrance.

This step is in keeping with the great strides made in recent years by industrial, vocational and commercial High school training in Pennsylvania. Fewer secondary schools are teaching foreign languages, and beginning next year the study of foreign languages will not be required of agricultural students at Penn State. This change does not lessen the fifteen units of admission requirement at the college. An increase in free elective units has been made. These adjustments are in line with the new High school curriculum of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Greatest Foes.

Every household should have its life-guards. The need of them is especially great when diseases, the greatest foes of life, find allies in the very elements, as colds, influenza, catarrh, the grip, and pneumonia do in this stormy month.

The best way to guard against these diseases is to strengthen the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla—one of the greatest of all life-guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful attack, gives vigor and tone to the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood.

Remember, the weaker the system the greater the exposure to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong. If the liver is torpid or the bowels are sluggish, causing biliousness or constipation, Hood's Pills will be found of great service. They are especially made to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO RUN A PAYING DAIRY.

The paper below was written by Lewis P. Satterthwaite, proprietor of Fountain Farm and raiser of Holstein cattle, fruit and Rhode Island Red poultry, Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., and read by him at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association at Harrisburg, January 26th.

I think my dairy improvement could be expressed in just three words, namely: Scales, pencil and paper, which I have used since May 1, 1908, one month after I commenced farming. Why I neglected the first month I started keeping a dairy I do not recall, unless it was because my time was otherwise taken up in getting used to farm work after having been away from it for two years in town sitting at a desk.

My brother and I started in with ten ordinary cows and finished up the first year with six that averaged 5307 pounds of milk each.

The next year we raised our number to nine and the milk production to 6456 pounds, an increase of 1149 pounds each.

The following year our average increased only 100 pounds and the next year it dropped 25 pounds, and the year 1912 we dropped still further to 6406 pounds.

In 1910 we had built a silo and should have increased production.

HAMPERED BY TUBERCULOSIS.

We were going backward. The answer was soon found to my mind, as one evening, when going to the pasture I found one cow down and unable to come to the barn. I had to kill her and found she was in the last stage of tuberculosis and we decided some of the others must have it, too.

We decided to apply to the State and have the herd tested.

It was a sad blow, I thought, when all was said and done, as the test revealed the whole herd was infected, except two out of twenty head.

I saw them slaughtered in Philadelphia one morning, and that evening, along with my father went to West Edmeston, N. Y., where I purchased seventeen head, eleven high-grade Holstein and six grade Guernseys, at a price unheard of at that time in our community, October, 1913, \$125 for a fresh cow.

TOOK A GOOD CHANCE.

I came near coming home without them, but decided to take a chance. Two of the Guernseys proved unprofitable and were soon disposed of.

We completed the year 1914 with an increase of 2300 pounds over the old herd, bringing the average of fifteen head up to 8747 pounds. I commenced to feel better. Two of the cows gave over 10,000 pounds each, and I thought that was a lot of milk.

The next year I had four to give over 10,000 pounds and none of them the same as the previous year. One failed to breed and the other dropped back to 8000 pounds.

In 1916 we started the first C. M. A. in the county and at the end of the year the records showed that it did not pay to keep a cow that gave less than 7000 pounds of milk, unless a dairyman was getting an extra price for high butterfat milk, as she showed a profit of about \$60 over feed cost, and after deducting labor and other expenses, it did not leave much net profit.

NEW DEPARTURE WORKS OUT WELL.

I then decided to raise calves from cows that gave 7000 pounds or more and that tested not less than 2 per cent. fat. During this period, 1915, 1916 and 1917, I had plenty of alfalfa and silage.

In the spring of 1918 I moved to another farm and naturally it upset my dairy, and had no alfalfa or summer silage, and that year my average production dropped to 7400 pounds. In 1919 the average was 9592 pounds for 19 head and last year it was 9592 pounds for 17 head.

Three gave over 11,000 and four gave over 10,000; 3 over 9,000, 2 over 8000, 5 over 7000 and 1 over 6800 for 10 months with first calf.

Two of my best cows died last year and I sold six others to the butcher. Two became unprofitable through old age, two failed to breed, one had abortion and became unprofitable, and one had twins the previous year, which seemed to break her down. This I think accounts for last year's lower average.

I have had no roughage for four years, except timothy hay and silage, and feel certain that if I had alfalfa or good mixed hay, the average would have been far better.

So far we have only milked twice daily, but feel that cows averaging 50 pounds or more daily should be milked three times and a considerable increase would be made.

AIMS AT 10,000 POUND AVERAGE.

My aim now is a 10,000-pound average for the herd, and I raise no calves except from 10,000 dams. I have always fed one pound of grains to three and one-half pounds of milk the year round, except when first turning out to pasture, as the cows would not consume that amount for a while.

Many dairymen do not feed in summer, but I consider it poor economy, as the cows freshen in the fall and winter and are in a poor physical condition and not in their prime for maximum milk production. I now have 28 head and have raised all of them from the 17 head purchased in New York, except four, which are pure-breds.

I have raised 40 calves since September, 1913, from the cows I bought. Some one will say: A lot of work and care. Yes, I admit that.

A few did not grow well, while some did not produce up to my expectations and were disposed of; others went far beyond my expectations.

EXPERIENCE WITH PUREBREDS.

Since 1914 I have purchased six head of purebred Holsteins and have only one of them left. The other five were not worth the room they took up and were sold at a sacrifice to the butcher, and not to some other breeder, as some do.

The one I have left has averaged 9866 pounds for six years. Her only fault is always having bull calves. I have one purebred cow descended from a purebred heifer I bought, that has dropped two heifer calves. She has averaged 7263 pounds of milk for two years.

Oh, how I wish more of purebred bureaus would get into the C. T. A., and improve their herds, so that when some of the rest of us want some purebreds, we would know what we were getting, and not give our good, hard-earned money for some pure-breds that are not worth more than beef prices.

I have bought from two breeders in my county and have been disappointed each time. Do you suppose I would go to them again to buy or advise any one else to?

They are getting a fictitious price for them and doing more harm to the breed than good, and the sooner they clean house the better.

AN HONEST C. T. A. RECORD BEST.

When I buy a cow I want a yearly record. Give me a C. T. A. record honestly made under normal conditions. It is worth far more than a seven-day record made under abnormal conditions.

I have completed three full years in the C. T. A. and six months in the fourth, when it was necessary to discharge our tester owing to inefficient work and we were unable to secure another one, and so had to drop our association. C. T. A. work in Bucks county seems to have hard sledding.

He ran one association three and a half years and another one year. Both have died from lack of interest and testers. According to 1920 census we have 31,000 dairy animals in Bucks county and we should have at least six associations going.

I have solicited C. T. A. members with our county agent and it is like pulling teeth to get them to join, and joining take very little interest. Some think it costs too much; some say it is a good thing, but are not ready to join; some, that they know their cows are poor and want to get better ones before starting; some, that they expect to do it themselves (but in reality never do), and some are afraid to join because their cows will show up so poorly.

There never was a time when a man should put forth more effort to have a good producing dairy than at present. It is not a hard matter for any man to keep a record of his doing and weed out his boarders; and when you find them, have courage to send them to the shambles.

If it wasn't for the boarders and unprofitable cows, the dairy business would be on a more prosperous basis today. It is like keeping a set of farm accounts to ascertain in what lines of farming we are making our money or losing, and when we find the leaks dispose of them, in so far as it is in our power to do so.

It is very little trouble and the time is well spent in jotting down a few figures each day, and at the end of the year it is a great source of satisfaction to see your year's business on a sheet of paper. I have found it so for thirteen years. Get a good purebred bull and raise your own dairy, for we can't buy them unless we have a pocket full of money to pay the other fellow for raising them for us. Use your scales one day each week and keep the pencil working, and it won't be long before you have a good dairy which is producing a nice profit and a great source of satisfaction. We get out of anything in life just in proportion to what we do and put in it.

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS.

IN STATE FORESTS.

The Department of Forestry will develop thirteen public camp grounds in the State forests this spring. They will be fully equipped for the convenience of campers and sportsmen, and will be ready for use when the trout fishing season opens, April 15th.

To promote wider use of the State forests and to encourage outdoor recreation in Pennsylvania, the Department will provide open-front shelters, or lean-tos, stone fire-places, walled-in and covered seats, comfort stations, and in some instances, public telephones at the various public camp grounds. Use of the camp grounds will be free, but permits issued by the local forest officers will be required when campers occupy a camp for more than two days.

Nine of the camp grounds will be equipped and situated particularly for automobile tourists who carry their camping outfits with them. These camps will be along improved State highways. One of them will be developed at Caledonia Park, on the Lincoln highway, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. Thousands of automobile tourists, many of them campers, motor over that highway to the battlefield every summer, and it is believed they will use the camp ground maintained by the Department.

Several camps will be off the main highways, in the woods, for the accommodation of fishermen and hunters. Other camp grounds will be developed when the Department has funds available for the project.

WHALES BIG AND PLENTY OFF CAPE MAY.

Hans Hansen and Peter Johansen, two Cape May, N. J., fishermen, report that while fishing for cod eight miles east of Five Fathom Bank ghtship a few mornings ago they were surrounded by a school of whales, which came so near the small fishing skiff that the fishermen became frightened, pulled up their anchor and moved away. Hansen said that the whales were the biggest that he ever had seen in his long fishing experience.

Fishermen at Cape May say that more whales have been sighted off shore this year than for more than 20 years. They seemed to be hunting for Gulf Stream, which sea going men say seems to be winging in shore this winter, a sign of early spring.

—Get your job work done here.

Conference Program Announced.

The following is the program of the coming session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist church, which will convene in the First church, Tyrone, next Tuesday evening:

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

9 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Examination of undergraduates. 7 p. m.—Anniversary board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, Rev. H. L. Jacobs presiding. Speakers: Dr. Clarence True Wilson and the Hon. John T. Davis, prohibition director of Pennsylvania.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

8:30 a. m.—Opening session, sacrament, organization and business. 2 p. m.—Missionary sermon by Rev. J. H. Daugherty. 4 p. m.—Institute on Personal Evangelism, in charge of O. B. Poulson. Address by representative of department of evangelism of Board of Home Missions, etc.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversaries board of Home Missions and Church Extension and Education for Negroes, Rev. S. B. Evans, presiding. Speakers—Dr. William M. Gilbert, of the Bureau of Foreign Speaking Work of Board of Home Missions, etc., and Dr. P. J. Maveety, secretary, Board of Education for Negroes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

8:30 a. m.—Conference session. 10 a. m.—Corporate session. 3 p. m.—Visitation by conference in body of Home for Aged. 4 p. m.—Institute on Rural Work, in charge of W. W. Willard, president of Conference Rural association. Address by representative of department on Rural Work of Board of Home Missions, etc.

7:30 p. m.—Inter-scholastic banquet at Columbia University. 7:30 p. m.—Joint anniversary of Boards of Epworth League and Sunday schools in First church and Presbyterian church, young people to assemble in the Presbyterian church. Bible story telling contest, with awarding of prizes. Address for Board of Epworth League—"Growing a Life Worth Losing," Dr. W. S. Bovard, Board of Sunday schools. Address, "The Challenge of the Present Day Sunday School Movement," Dr. C. E. Guthrie, Board of Epworth League.

Bishop McDowell to bring "Greeting" to young people in Presbyterian church. FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

8:30 a. m.—Conference session. 9 a. m.—Executive session. 2 p. m.—Anniversary Woman's Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. Robert Bagnell, presiding. Address by Miss Carrie J. Carnahan, Pittsburgh. 3 p. m.—Meeting Conference Deacons Board in Presbyterian church. 4 p. m.—Institute on Religious Education, E. C. Keboch, presiding. Address by Dr. W. S. Bovard on "The Need of an Adequate Program of Religious Education."

8 a. m.—Concert by Pittsburgh Ladies' orchestra. SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

8:30 a. m.—Conference session, reception of class, etc. 2 p. m.—Mutual Beneficial association in lecture room. 2:30 p. m.—Anniversary Woman's Home Missionary society, Mrs. William Lee Woodcock, presiding. Address by Mrs. D. B. Street, Washington, D. C., general secretary Deacons department and Hospitals, Woman's Home Missionary society.

4 p. m.—Institute on Religious Education. Address by Dr. H. S. Layton, Altoona, "The Importance of Religious Education, as Viewed by Public School Men." Symposium, daily vacation Bible schools, week day religious instruction, church and young people's leadership training schools, departmentalized Sunday schools, rural Sunday school campaigns, etc.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversaries Board of Hospitals and Homes and Conference. Causes, M. E. Swartz, presiding. Speakers, Warren VanDyke, J. E. Skillington and N. E. Davis, secretary Board of Hospitals and Homes. SUNDAY, MARCH 19.

9 a. m.—Love Feast, led by Rev. I. Ellis Bell. 10:15 a. m.—Sermon by Bishop McDowell. 2 p. m.—Memorial services. 3:30 p. m.—Ordination services. 7:30 p. m.—Bishop Henderson, representing the Centenary.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. Stewart Bailey, et al, to D. A. Anderson, tract in Ferguson township; \$311.25. W. W. Shultz, et ux, to John S. Ginter, tract in Worth township; \$5,500. David Chambers, et al, to John Seppich, et al, tract in Boggs township; \$5,000. Samuel C. Bower, et al, to John C. Glenn, tract in State College; \$725. Claude Cook, et ux, to Robert A. Rudy, tract in College township; \$100. Claude Cook, et ux, to Robert A. Rudy, tract in College township; \$210. Andrew Lytle, et ux, to Catherine Rudy, tract in College township; \$110. Andrew Lytle, et ux, to Mrs. Robert Rudy, tract in College township; \$125. Margaret E. Reed to Samuel Fleming, tract in Ferguson township; \$2,800. Wm. L. Foster, et al, to Joseph Tressler, tract in State College; \$100. Joseph Tressler to John C. Glenn, tract in College township; \$6,000. Luther M. Musser, et ux, to Harry C. Krader, tract in Haines township; \$200. George Lewis, et al, to Myra Lewis, et al, tract in Taylor township; \$1,000. Cyrus Johnson, et ux, to Curtis L. Grenoble, tract in Ferguson township; \$360. Chas. T. Aikens, et ux, to Emma A. Martin, tract in State College; \$10,000. Bessie M. Long, et al, to Mary C. Glossner, tract in Liberty township; \$450.