

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

House Debates Whether Wife Is Member of Family

WASHINGTON.—There have been some interesting debates in the house of representatives recently, and for reasons best known to the general public these debates have not yet seen the light of print save in the gloomy columns of the Congressional Record. At almost any time one can drop into the house and get a thrill, but owing to the news from the Mexican, Austrian, Galician and other harried borders it takes more than a speech in congress to get a rise out of a newspaper these days. Perhaps it is for that reason that the orators of congress are seeking new fields in their endeavor to start a little something in the way of publicity.

For instance, it was not long ago when the national house of representatives debated the question of whether a wife is a part of a man's family. This is not a joke. It really happened. It was while the Hay resolution was being discussed in a tumult which reminded old-timers of a town meeting. This resolution provided money for dependent families of National Guardsmen. They stuck in the father and mother and little brothers and sisters and the children, amid cheers at each addition.

In the midst of this wild clamor up rose a tall Kansas man and solemnly demanded that the word "wife" be inserted then and there. He argued that there were reasons for this; that certain volcanic actions on the part of cross-grained courts, presided over presumably, by woman-hating bachelors or cowardly hesperized husbands, made it necessary that whenever the national legislature is making laws for the benefit of the family, the word "wife" must be written in with indelible ink in capital letters, so as to prevent the woman of the house from being robbed of her due.

Then the house batted the suggestion back and forth like a basket ball. Some of them said the Kansas man was right and some of them said he was wrong.

In the melee no one seems to remember whether the wife got into the resolution or not.

Uncle Sam's Campaign to Safeguard Milk Supply

THE milk you drink interests Uncle Sam. He recognizes it to be one of the most easily contaminated and easily spoiled foods in existence and at the same time one of the foods in most general use. The dairy division of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, therefore, has not stopped at working out the economics of dairying for the benefit of the farmer, but emphasizes the health aspect of the industry and carries on energetic educational campaigns in communities where co-operation is desired.

One important and eminently fair phase of the extension work of the government's dairy experts is in educating consumers to a realization of the fact that it costs the producer more to insure scrupulous cleanliness of the milk supply than it does to place on the market the usual mediocre product or the dirty, dangerous milk that is offered under the worst conditions. The attitude of the dairy division is that pure milk costs more but is decidedly worth it, and the experts in their campaigns attempt to impress this truth on three interested groups—the consumers, the producers and distributors and the municipal and state authorities who have in charge the enforcement of the local food regulations.

When the federal specialists go into a community to co-operate with the local health officials they first make a thorough investigation of the milk supply and its regulation, and finally locate the producers of the milk that is below grade, and visit their farms. The attitude toward these producers is not one of condemnation. The experts go instead to their farms to help them to better their sanitary conditions. They look to the health of the herds and their attendants, the sanitary condition of the barns, the proper cleaning and sterilization of all utensils and the methods for insuring a sufficiently low temperature for the milk. In the educational campaigns the responsibility of the consumer in the matter of temperature also is emphasized. The specialists point out that however carefully the producer and distributor has handled the milk, it is likely to spoil if permitted to remain exposed to the sun or in a warm room after delivery.

Two Washington Policemen Adopt Tramp Pigeons

POLICEMEN CHARLES M. BIRKRIGHT AND JOHN MAHER of the Seventh precinct have adopted a flock of tramp pigeons. Both men are stationed at the Georgetown terminus of the Aqueduct bridge. They take turn about on the crossing there, and the pigeons have become their friends and pets.

While congested traffic is swirling about the bridge terminal the pigeons alight and feed in the center of the crossing. They walk over the policemen's feet and between their legs. Sometimes they even alight on Birkright's person.

The pigeons seem to know the traffic laws. At least they have a full knowledge that as long as they stay under the crossing man's arm traffic cannot touch them, and they feed tranquilly while street cars, motor trucks and lighter machines and wagons pass all around them.

Birkright and Maher have been stationed at the bridge for years. When Birkright first got the assignment he was attracted to the tramp pigeons that roost and breed in the overhead trusswork and in the girders under the bridge floor. He made friends with them.

Later Maher came to the crossing, alternating with Birkright. He, too, made friends with the pigeons. They seemed to demand this friendship of him, swooping down on the crossing when the man in uniform put up his umbrella.

Now neither man ever goes to his post on the eight to four o'clock trick without a pocketful of food for those birds.

Senator Martine Gave His Dog Suitable Burial

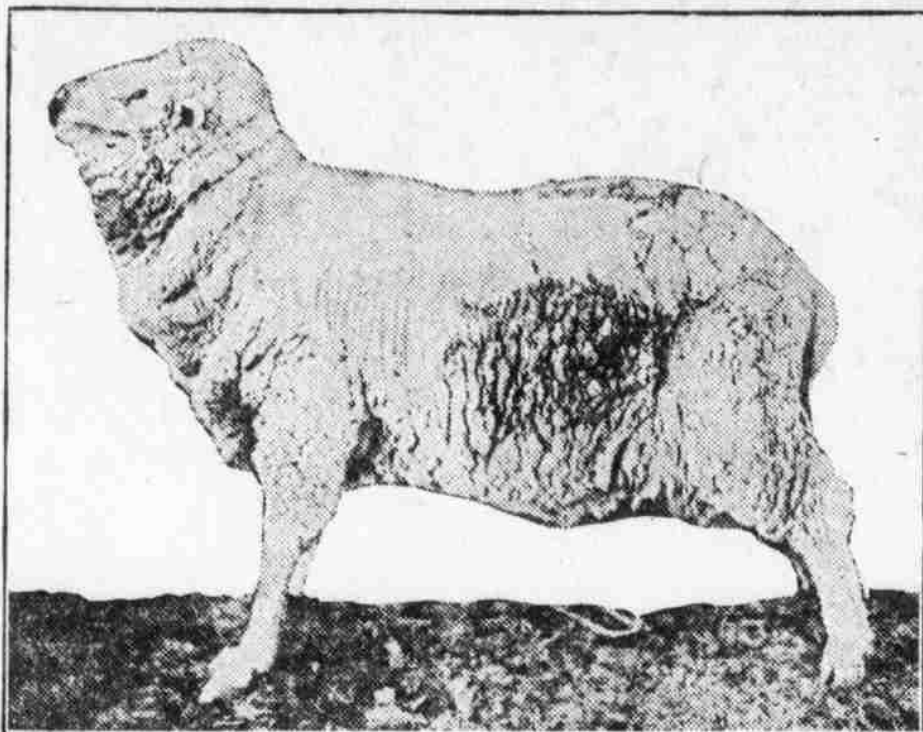
SENATOR MARTINE of New Jersey had a dog. It was not much of a dog taking it by and large, but it had been a member of Martine's household for a long time and he was attached to it. A while ago the dog died, from a complication of maladies superinduced by extreme old age.

Senator Martine was insistent that the dog should have a decent and proper burial. He was living in a Washington apartment house at the time, and the finding of a suitable burial plot was a problem. He could not go out in the backyard and hold his funeral, because there wasn't any backyard. Anybody living in a small apartment who has ever put in a day with a pedigreed dead dog on his hands, wondering what to do with it, will readily appreciate that the situation would soon become acute. To Martine's delight he learned that there is in Washington an ultraseclusive dog cemetery, intended only for dead dogs of high social standing. Martine went and bought a lot in that cemetery and gave his dog such a burial as any dog might well be proud of.

The prospect of such a burial should reconcile almost any dog to having had his day. Martine forsook his senatorial duties long enough to go to the funeral and personally see to it that the dog was paid every respect.

Today a neat little marble headstone marks the spot where the Martine dog made its final descent into the bosom of the earth.

BIG VALUE OF PROPER SHEEP DIPPING



Scabby Buck With Entire Hind Quarters and Flank Afflicted—Discolored Area Is Due to Dip Stain From Hand Dressing.

Two dippings, from 10 to 14 days apart, are necessary in order to insure the complete destruction of all the mites which cause sheep scab. The first dipping should kill all those that are hatched, but may not destroy the eggs that have been laid in the wool, says a writer in Farm Progress. These hatch in about ten days, and the mites which result will succumb to the second dipping. Large sheep owners will find it advantageous to build and maintain their own permanent vats. Farmers and others who have only a few head of sheep may employ the portable galvanized-iron dipping vats known as "hog vats," or dipping vats



Dipping Sheep in a Cement Vat.

made of canvas. In addition, means must be provided for heating the baths, as the temperature of the solution is an important factor in its efficiency. Both the lime-sulphur and the nicotine and sulphur dips should have a temperature of from 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. If the bath is hotter than this the sheep may be injured, and if it is colder the grease in the wool will retard its action and the mites may not be destroyed. It is desirable, therefore, that thermometers be used to ascertain the actual temperature of the baths, and that this be not left to guesswork. Dipping solutions that are more than ten days old frequently lose their effectiveness.

The time in which the sheep are held in the bath is another matter of importance. In cases in which the

scab is not advanced, from two to three minutes may be sufficient, but in eradicating hard scab on fine-wool sheep better results are obtained if the animals are held from three to five minutes during the first dipping. When the disease is advanced it is also recommended that the hard scabs be broken and dressed by hand with a solution of the dipping fluid before the animal is immersed in the bath. In this process care should be taken not to cause the wound to bleed.

The value of proper dipping has been abundantly demonstrated by past experience. Nearly all of the states which formerly suffered from the disease have been released from quarantine, and losses have been reduced to a minimum over the entire area affected. The disease has not, however, been entirely eradicated, and, if neglected, may assume much of its former importance. It is extremely contagious and may be spread in a number of ways. A flock of scabby sheep will infect roads, old bed grounds, sheds, trails, pastures, ranges and the ground around watering places. During the dry summer months the scab often remains dormant, and it is not uncommon at these periods for the flock master to believe that he has eradicated it. With the coming of cold, rainy weather, however, the disease reappears.

At the present time one of the most active factors in spreading infection in the range country is the buck. In many sections it is the custom for owners to put their bucks in a public buck herd, where they remain until a short time before they are turned into the ewe flocks. Some of these community buck herds consist of from 500 to 1,500 animals belonging to a large number of different owners. Should scab exist in any one of the different outfits owned by these men, the entire buck herd will become infected and the bucks, in turn, will spread the disease upon their return to the ewe flocks. It has been estimated that more than 90 per cent of the outbreaks of scab in the sheep-raising ranges in the West are due directly to these buck herds.

BEST TROUGHS OF CONCRETE

Last indefinitely and Are Cheaper in Long Run Than Other Kind—Formula Is Given.

Nothing contributes to the health and thrift of farm live stock more than an abundant supply of pure water. Realizing this, many Mississippi farmers are building clean, sanitary and permanent watering troughs of concrete. Since such troughs last indefinitely they are proving not only more satisfactory than other kinds of watering troughs but cheaper in the long run.

In making waterproof concrete, such as is used in water troughs and tanks, it is best to use a very wet mixture. The formula commonly used is one part cement, two parts sand, four parts gravel. Add water until the mixture will pour off the shovel. On the present-day farm concrete has many uses. Fence posts, feeding floors and walks made of concrete will last indefinitely.

Use good materials—clean sand and gravel, with not over five per cent of loam, clay or other foreign matter. Use a reliable brand of Portland cement, free from lumps.

Use clean water to mix. Place in forms within 30 minutes after mixing.

Keep wet and allow to "cure" 30 days, protecting from the sun during the curing period.—Mississippi A. & M. College.

HARVESTING CORN WITH HOGS

Will Return Greater Profit Than That Harvested in Usual Way—Test at Missouri Station.

One acre of corn harvested by hogs will return a greater profit than an equal acre harvested in the usual way. At the Missouri experiment station an acre of corn hogged off produced more pork than an acre of corn harvested and fed to hogs in the customary way. It is not practicable to hog down the entire corn crop, but it is good practice to utilize a certain portion of the crop in this way.

SWINE TREATED WITH VIRUS

Vaccinated Hogs Should Be Placed in Separate Pen Away From Other Animals of Herd.

(By W. P. SHULER, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

If you vaccinate a part of your herd of hogs by the double treatment they should be placed in a separate pen, away from the other hogs, and kept under quarantine, so to speak, for about three weeks, in order to avoid the possibility of transmitting cholera to the unvaccinated ones.

When an animal receives the double treatment, he has a mild attack of cholera. The vaccine furnishes his body with enough extra protective substances that the animal is uninjured. After the vaccination has "taken" this animal is liable to transmit disease for a period of from 20 to 30 days. After that time he should be dipped, the pen thoroughly disinfected, and then he can go back among the unvaccinated hogs. Otherwise he will carry the cholera.

It is better to allow a month to elapse and strict quarantine observed. Use different vessels to feed, and allow no one to go into the pens. If you give the other hogs a dose of vaccine, but not virus, they can safely associate with the hogs that have had the double treatment, but under no other condition is this possible.

BULLETIN BOARD IS FAVORED

Every Farmer Should Advertise Anything He May Have to Sell—Sales Are Encouraged.

Every ranchman should have a bulletin board on which to advertise anything he may have to sell. In this way dairy and poultry products, fruits, vegetables, and anything else to be disposed of, could be listed, and many sales made. Often one's own neighbors desire the very thing that might be had on the next farm. The name of the farm should be placed at the top of the signboard, which should be made of durable material and placed near the road so it can be read with ease.

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

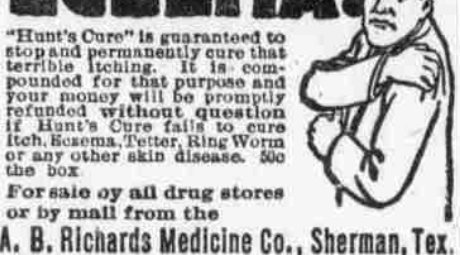
West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.



Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ECZEMA! "Eczema" is guaranteed to stop and permanently cure that terrible itching. It is compounded for that purpose and your money will be promptly refunded without question if Eczema Cure fails to cure Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm or any other skin disease. So the box

For sale at all drug stores or by mail from the A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.



TALES LIKED BY STRATHCONA

Great Scotchman Highly Pleased by Anecdotes That Dealt With the Country of His Birth.

Lord Strathcona was fond of stories of his Scottish countrymen. One that pleased him highly I have heard him often repeat, says Mr. Beckles Wilson, in "The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal."

A Scot was once boasting that Scotch apples were far better than the Canadian variety.

"Really?" exclaimed his friend, "you can't mean that!"

"I do mean it," was the response; "but I must preface that for my ain taste I prefer them soor and hard."

One story told of his native town delighted him, although he professed incredulity. The superintendent of the Forbes Sabbath school had prepared a line of questions for the junior class: Name the strongest man; the wisest man; the meekest man. Only one child, a cynical little elf she was, answered correctly: Samson, Solomon, Moses. All the others wrote or printed opposite the queries the name of the hero of their hearts—Lord Strathcona. There might be stronger and wiser and meeker men, but the junior class not "acquainted wi' em,"—Youth's Companion.

Footwork.

Hyker—Shuffles tells me he has a new money-making movement on foot. Pyker—So? What kind of a movement is it?

Hyker—He's giving dancing lessons.

Leisure is for the few seconds' rest a man gets at home while his wife is hunting up something else for him to do.

A LITTLE DRUG STORE IN YOUR HOME FOR \$1.00

THE UNIVERSITY PURE DRUG chest contains ten separate and distinct remedies for Headaches, Biliousness, Coughs, La Grippe, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Constipation. Sent prepaid to any section of the United States on receipt of \$1.00. Every home should have one of our chests.

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FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
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DAISY FLY KILLER
placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Not clean, ornamental, convenient. Kills all season. Made of metal, can't tip or tilt over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for \$1.00. T. H. BOWEN, 100 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic.

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HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

W. N. U., CHARLOTTE, NO. 31-1918.

HEN FREAK BREAKS RECORD

One of Wisconsin's Biddies' Eggs Hatches Chicken and a Half Out.

Attracted the other day to his incubator by a promising "peep, peep," Fremont Lounsbury saw emerging from a shell a little ball of fur with a half-chicken alongside. The whole fowl was perfect. The half fowl had no wings, neck or head. Otherwise it was all a chicken should be.

Lounsbury explains the birth of the chicken and a half in a most convincing manner. He says that some time ago one of his hens was run over by a motorcycle with a side car attached. He did not think much of the accident at the time, but now recalls that the unfortunate hen was the one that laid the egg that produced the chicken and a half. Therefore Lounsbury asserts that chickens also are subject to prenatal influence.

Overrefinement. William Dean Howells, the novelist, was talking about a poet.

"His work is overrefined, overdelicate, overnice," he said.

"In short, his work reminds me of the young husband who said to his bride, at the end of the honeymoon:—"

"Darling, I'll have to leave you every morning hereafter to go to business; but, to make the parting less abrupt, I'll no longer take the 8:15 express, as I used to do—I'll take the 8:20 slow accommodation."

Ain't It the Truth?

"The man," remarked the fair maid, "who marries for money is a fool."

"He sure is," rejoined the ribbon counter clerk, "unless he gets it in advance."

For Ten
A package of New Post Toasties provides servings for ten people—a delicious breakfast dish—corn flakes with new form and new flavour.
New Post Toasties are known by tiny bubbles raised on each flake by the quick, intense heat of the new process of manufacture.
They bear the full, true flavour of prime, white Indian corn, not found in corn flakes of the past; and they are not "chaffy" in the package; and they don't mush down when milk or cream is added, like ordinary corn flakes.
Try some dry—a good way to test the flavour, but they are usually served with rich milk or cream—
New Post Toasties
Sold by Grocers everywhere.