

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Visiting Marines Made Victims of Soldiers' Joke

WASHINGTON.—There was a baseball game at the Florida avenue military reservation between the Camp Meigs boys and the marines from Quantico. It was a gala day. All the marines came to town to see the game, and each marine had a girl on his arm.

Just within the gate to the camp, and to one side of the guardhouse, was an American flag, standing in the sod. It was not a large flag, neither was it a small one, just a medium-sized American flag.

Each marine passed through the gate with his girl on his arm, all right, and each marine failed to see the flag. When it was taken into consideration that the flag was just without the range of vision and the girl was well within the range of vision, no one need wonder. As the marine would get 20 feet ahead, the sergeant of the guard would call him. "Hey, you, marine. Come back here. Leave your lady."

The wondering marine would turn and return. "Have you ever been taught to salute the flag?" the sergeant would ask.

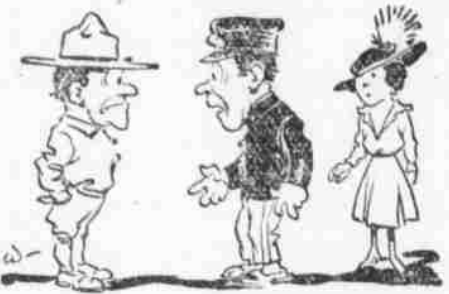
To this question the marine would reply in the decided affirmative.

"Well, then, why don't you do it?" the sergeant would say, pointing to the flag.

The marine, seeing the flag for the first time, would blush and start to explain.

"That's all right," says the sergeant, "let's see you do it right, now."

And the marine would march by at salute, while his girl would grin from afar, and Camp Meigs soldiers grouped around would smile.



Of Course Her Middle Name Was Generosity, But—

SHE was as gay as a knitting bag, in tan pongee all over green moons set in pink triangles. Her tan straw was wreathed with more green moons, only they were grapes, and her tan feet were classy enough for store ads.



Also she was mad enough to bite nails. She said so. Having expressed her willingness to partake of cold iron she paused for the woman with her to wedge in a sympathetic remark—which was where she made her mistake.

"I don't see how you could expect a store to take back goods you have cut into. You were foolish to have bought it in the first place, seeing you are too chunky for checks."

"I'm no such a thing! I'm the exact size of the Venus de thingamajig, except in height. The teacher told me so that time I took art lessons on trial. I know stripes make me look taller, but it was such a lovely blue crossbar—and now I suppose I've got to wear it."

"You might give it away." The unsympathizer was just the right size for checks.

"I see myself! I take notice people don't tumble over themselves in their hurry to give me things. The trouble with me is I'm too generous. I've just gone and given my cousin a brown silk that I could have made over for myself."

"That old foulard? What on earth did she want with it?"

"I like your nerve—why, woman, that goods cost me \$7 when I bought it."

"Forty-seven years ago—"

"The buttons alone were worth—and the last lining I put in was as good as new, except at the elbows, and—say, I'm scorching inside for a soda. Come on."

She remnant counter to where the soda clerk was anxiously troubled with generosity—to say nothing of what she would have supposed that knitting bag was worth.

"Trolley Car Wheels"

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DAIRY



FEED GRAIN TO MILK COWS

About 20 Per Cent More Milk Is Secured When Concentrates Are Fed to Animals on Pasture.

The question of whether milk cows should be given feed while they are running on pasture depends on the cost of the pasture and extra feed, says Prof. W. L. Fowler of Oklahoma A. and M. college at Stillwater. As a rule, cows will give about 20 per cent more milk when they are fed a good ration of concentrates in addition to pasture, but the cost of the concentrated feeds is generally about as much as the value of the increased milk. Heavy producing cows; that is, cows that produce four gallons of milk a day, should have some supplementary grain feed. I would suggest a combination of ground corn or kafir four parts, wheat bran two parts and cottonseed meal one part. The amount of this that should be fed in connection with the pasture depends upon the state of flesh of the cow and the amount of milk that she is producing. A four-gallon cow should have about four or five pounds of grain in addition to good pasture.

The per cent of butterfat in milk cannot be changed to any extent by the kind of feed that a cow eats. The amount of fat in the cow's milk is determined by the breeding.

For a winter feed, I would suggest alfalfa hay and silage for the roughage, and the same grain combination as mentioned above for the concentrates. Feed about thirty pounds of silage per head per day and all the alfalfa hay the cows will clean up well. Feed one pound of the grain mixture per head per day for each three pounds of milk produced.

The question of how long a cow can test and still be profitable depends upon the amount of milk that she produces. Many Holstein cows are profitable for butterfat production even when they do not test more than 3 per cent butterfat. This is true be-



Champion Holstein Cow.

cause of the extremely large amount of milk produced. The average Jersey should test about 5 per cent or a little above. A cow that will give 500 pounds of milk per year or above should be profitable under ordinary conditions.

REST PERIOD FOR DAIRY COWS

Best Accomplished by Gradually Stopping Milking and Reducing Supply of Feed.

By WM. H. FELDMAN, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Milk from cows which are milked right up to the time of calving frequently has an unpleasant odor and an animal-like taste, or may be even salty or bitter. For this reason, and because the udder and other tissues vital to maximum milk production should have an opportunity for rest before a new period of lactation begins, all milk cows should be "dried up" at least one month before parturition is due. This is best accomplished by gradually stopping milking and reducing the amount of feed.

UNPROFITABLE COW MUST GO

Well-Bred High Producer That Takes Place of Scum Must Be Properly Fed and Cared For.

If dairying is to provide either pleasure or profit, United States department of agriculture specialists point out, the unprofitable cow must be disposed of. The well-bred high producer that takes her place must be properly and economically fed and cared for. Cow-testing associations have demonstrated that the feed of the dairy herd can be selected and balanced in such a way as to decrease feed costs one-third and at the same time increase milk production.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

WAR GARDENS MORE PRODUCTIVE



Hoes and Rakes at Work Producing War Food in a Well-Kept City School Garden.

FOOD SUPPLY IS MUCH INCREASED

Spread of War Garden Movement Is Reported From Every Section of Country.

ADDS MUCH TO POCKETBOOK

Examples of Progress of Home, Children's and Community Gardens Indicate They Have Come to Stay—Some of the Advantages.

War gardens as a whole, including home, children's and community gardens, are more numerous and far more productive this year than last, according to the department of agriculture. This is the consensus of opinion of those who have been working on the garden problem, and is based on specific reports of the department's agents, and upon the observations of its specialists throughout the country. While it is reported that seedmen sold less seed to home gardeners this year than they did last, this does not mean that there are less gardens or smaller plantings. Amateurs learned last year that they bought too much seed. Some of this seed was undoubtedly kept over, and many gardeners saved seed from last year's crop for planting this season. A few gardeners going to work in 1917 with more enthusiasm than experience decided not to plant this year, but a great many more who did not make gardens last year made them this season.

Estimates Not Reliable.

Estimates of the number of gardens vary, and there are no figures other than conjectures. Department garden specialists say that an estimate of 10,000,000 home gardens is conservative, but admit that this figure represents only a good guess.

Specific examples show how the garden movement has grown. Before the war, according to the garden leader of the District of Columbia, there were not more than 5,000 gardens in the federal district which contains the capital of the country. Now there are 28,000, including school gardens, with a marked increase in 1918 over 1917. Chicago has 483,000 gardens, 140,000 of which are home gardens, 90,000 children's gardens and 288,000 community gardens. Oklahoma City had more than 13,000 gardens last year.

Gardens on Farms.

It must not be supposed, either, that city man and suburbanite constituted the only classes that needed admonition to start gardens, and the only ones that heeded the admonition. The county agent of Oswego county, New York, maintains that the majority of farmers in his county have not had gardens and that much of the effort toward more and better home gardens should be expended on the farmer rather than on the city man.

In the South last year more than 315,000 new gardens were started through the efforts of farm demonstration agents, and this figure takes no account of many gardens established as an indirect result of the work of the department of agriculture. Of even greater significance has been the great amount of gardening done through the co-operation of industrial enterprises. Many of the great lumber mills and cotton mills of the South have encouraged their employees to have home gardens even to the extent of furnishing the ground and the plowing, and allowing time off with pay for the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the crops. In Bibb county, Alabama, mine companies furnished land, seed and fertilizers. In Calhoun county, the same state, home garden-

ers co-operated with the military authorities at Camp McClellan, Annapolis, in growing food for the camp mess. The city of Mobile has 4,000 war gardens. On many railroads, particularly in the South, the unused portion of the right of way has been given up to gardens made productive by section hands and construction gangs. There has been a decided movement for fall gardens and even for year-round gardens where there is a long growing season and the "fall food acre" of the South has been a direct result of the government's campaign for more home-food production.

Gardening Come to Stay.

These facts are significant as showing a tendency, and are an index of activities in every state of the Union. The most hopeful aspect of the gardening situation, according to the department officials who are willing to venture an opinion, is the unanimity of their belief that the home and community garden has come to stay, and that those who have undertaken the work as a wartime measure will continue it after victory has been won.

Their opinion is based, they say, upon the advantages which gardeners have found: cheaper vegetables, better quality and greater freshness, zest and healthfulness in gardening as recreational occupation, and the growth of community spirit and action through a common ground of interest.

HOARD

Plenty of home-canned fruits and vegetables. All garden products dried that can't be canned. Sugarless homemade fruit juices and sirups. Your garden root crop in proper storage. Be a patriotic hoarder.

Better Marketing.

Last year the production of perishables is estimated to have been 50 per cent greater than normal. Notwithstanding the large output, the marketing difficulties were relatively less than in former years because of the effective efforts of the people throughout the country, assisted by federal and state agencies, to conserve these products for future use by canning, preserving, pickling and drying. The department is again actively assisting in the conservation of perishables, as it did last summer, and is able to render more effective assistance with its largely increased staff. More effective assistance also is being rendered in the marketing of perishable products through the greatly extended daily market news service of the bureau of markets and the weekly reports of truck crop production prepared by the bureau of crop estimates.

Potatoes.

The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained in 1918, notwithstanding the large crops of 1917.

This is especially true in view of the necessity of releasing more wheat for export. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are the most popular and most generally used of the perishable staple crops. The department, through its extension and publication activities, is encouraging their greater use, especially the use of the Irish potato as a partial substitute for wheat in bread making.

The yield per acre can be made more certain by greater attention to the selection of disease-free potatoes of good varieties, by treatment of seed potatoes immediately before planting, and by the use of sprays to prevent loss from blight.

Those who are to fill the silos this year for the first time should exercise care in determining the ripeness of the crop to be cut for silage.

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Sterritt, 707 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabbed me in the back with a knife, the pains could not have been worse."



Mrs. Sterritt

"I lost thirty pounds, was terribly nervous and could not do my housework. Fainting spells came on and my feet and limbs swelled so badly I couldn't wear my shoes. Puffy sacs came under my eyes, my skin looked shiny and the impression of a finger left a dent that remained for some time."

"My kidneys were in awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the secretions every hour. The passages were scant and terribly distressing. I was feverish at night and perspired profusely."

"I was discouraged until told about Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 50 Years. FOR MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. At All Drug Stores.



PARKER'S 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 Druggists.

DROPSY TREATMENT. Gives quick relief. Soon removes swelling and eases breath. Never heard of the equal for dropsy. Try it. Trial treatment sent FREE, by mail. Write to DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Bank Bldg., Box 20, CHATSWORTH, GA.

W. N. U., CHARLOTTE, NO. 36-1918.

War Horse Still a Factor.

Despite the vast numbers of motor vehicles used on the European battle fronts, the horse is still important as an engine of war. The armies in the field have already used 4,500,000 horses, and our new army will require 1,500,000 more.

Wounded horses are easily handled. They seem to know that the surgeons are trying to help them and they submit to having their hurts dressed with wonderful fortitude.

A BRIGHT, CLEAR COMPLEXION

is always admired, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to do all she can to make herself attractive. Many of our southern women have found that Tetterine is invaluable for clearing the complexion. It is a sure remedy for all skin troubles, and its use is recommended by the highest authorities. It is sold by all druggists. Write for 50c. by Shuprine Co., Savannah, Ga.—Adv.

Representing G. A. H. Shideler.

Charles A. McGonagle, new superintendent of the Indiana Boys' school at Plainfield, tells a story on his predecessor, G. A. H. Shideler, now superintendent of the Jeffersonville reformatory, which can only be appreciated when it is known that Mr. Shideler weighs about 300 pounds.

Just before Mr. Shideler resigned to take up his duties at Jeffersonville, one of the young boys of the school petitioned to be transferred to another school company and until he obtained assurance that no punishment would befall him or anybody else if he should tell the truth, finally consented to give his reason for wishing to make the change.

"I'm just afraid I'll get 'in bad' with that crowd of boys," said the little fellow, "all on account of a new game they play. At night they all stuff pillows under their 'nighties' and play a game they call 'being superintendent.'"—Indianapolis News.

Must Salute Women.

British naval officers have to salute the "Wrens," women in the royal naval service, when the women are higher in rank than they, and the women must return the salute with a bow. The women seem to be given considerable liberty in regard to saluting one another.

The Main Reason.

Socialist Orator—We are here tonight because it is a free country. Voice in the Rear—And a free show.

POST TOASTIES

(MADE OF CORN)

Taste twice as good now 'cause I know they Help Save the Wheat



Bobby