

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS

Washington Expert Tells All About "Jazz" Music

WASHINGTON.—Meyer Davis of this city, who has been dubbed the "king of the jazzers," is quoted by a Boston Post reporter who interviewed him as having said that jazz music, while having Wagner beaten a mile for harmony, cannot be written because it is never played the same way twice in succession.



"The jazz originated in a section of New Orleans known as Congo place, and has been transplanted to gilded hostilities, the homes of the rich and to all places where the canned-music machines give voice," said Davis. "Will the jazz craze last?" questioned the newspaper man. "Like the music they imported from the wave-washed shores of Honolulu," replied Davis, "it will quickly become a thing of the past. It's a novelty, and that is all. A jazz player takes a piece of music and plays what ain't there. The good jazz can take any sort of a melody and jazz it up by putting all sorts of 'blues' in, with a generous sprinkling of ragtime variations. A typical jazz band is composed of instruments of greatest noise-making power. Let me explain. You must have the slide trombone, with a bottle of oil handy. Then a drummer, with a complete assortment of kitchen utensils, and a cornetist, who must have finished execution and technique, as the ragging of the melody depends on him. Clarinet? Sure! He plays all the convolutions, evolutions and variations. And then the pianist. That will do for a small bunch of jazzers."

"What effect does jazz music have on human beings?" asked the reporter. "It will make a wooden man dance, and cause an octogenarian to feel like a boy of sixteen," he replied.

Wanted to Keep Promise He Made the Children

A FARMER man wanted peppermint stick candy, pink and white. You can't find old-timey sweets like that these days, except in back-street shops that don't count, but the clerk could give him caramels, conserves, glacés, marshmallows, fudges— But the farmer was set on peppermint stick candy, pink and white. He had promised the children the last thing before starting for the city. They were going to help him out with the crop—and he had to get them what they asked for. His disappointment had put a real worry line between his eyes and in his voice was a dejection which would have been ridiculous except that you can't laugh at genuine feeling—not if you are the right sort yourself. The clerk, a helpful young person with seemingly no aspiration to throw down her job for war work at one thousand per, suggested every luring substitute in stock, but peppermint was what the farmer wanted.



"Why, little miss, those young ones will be waiting for me a mile up the road—I just can't bear to think of it." Little miss interrupted him with an inspiration. Under the counter were jelly-glass jars of pipstemmy sticks of clear candy, lemon instead of peppermint, and of a lovely green. The farmer man had to compromise with a half-dozen jars and a braided bar of mint cream, but he wasn't happy over it. "I suppose I can't do any better—but I hate to think of facing those boys after I gave them my word. You see, little miss, a promise ought to be kept."

Foolishness to make such a fuss over nothing, of course. Of course! All the same, it is right refreshing to meet up with a man with a Gibraltarish sense of honor like that, because you must admit— There are others.

Couldn't Believe Gorgenus Being Was Her Father

A TINY girl out southeast way lived with an uncle and aunt because her mother was in heaven and her father at sea. Being old enough to play with other tiny children, she wondered why it was that she had no papa to come home from work every afternoon so that she could race down the pavement and hug him around the legs. She longed for that daily coming papa with a yearning that no grown-up could ever suspect, seeing that we somehow forget what goes on in childhood land after we are turned out of it and the gate locked between—except, of course, when the lonesome years come along and Father Time, who is a whole lot kinder than we give him credit for, lets us peek backward through his memory glass to show us how beautiful it used to be. After so long, the father—an officer in the navy—returned from a cruise and came to the southeast home for a first glimpse of his baby daughter.



The child took in the brass buttons and gold braid with rapt wonder leadened with doubt. This big, gold-shining man was not like the papas who came home from work every afternoon to have their legs hugged. The blue cloth arms were open to receive her, but she hung back fearfully. She had to be sure.

"Are you my father?" The arms folded the tiny girl and assurance was given which settled every doubt. And the child voiced rhapsodic relief. "I thought you were God." A woman who used to be the tiny girl told about it recently. Father Time was letting her peek through his memory glass.

Rather Rough on Waiter, but "Orders Is Orders"

THE manager of a Washington hotel has insisted upon strict observance of the food administration's rules from the beginning, so that two men, apparently of the class that are in Washington on business just now, who did not seem to care anything about food conservation, were responsible for the discharge of a waiter the other day.

The two had ordered a hearty luncheon, and after the meal had progressed somewhat they summoned the waiter and told him to bring some more bread. He hesitated.



"We'll protect you. Bring the bread," said one of them, and the waiter hurried off. He came back with a plate of biscuits. At the next table, however, sat an official of the food administration. He beckoned to the head waiter, said something to him in an undertone, and in a few minutes the waiter who had served the forbidden bread rushed back to the table where the two men were and said indignately: "You gentlemen have cost me my job—serving that bread was against orders."

They called for the head waiter of the room and protested that the waiter was not at fault, but they. "We have certain rules in this establishment, gentlemen, which must be followed," said the head waiter. "These particular rules are the result of a pledge made by us to the food administration."

"But this is our fault," protested one of the two men. The head waiter didn't deny it. "We can only punish the waiter who disobeyed our rules," he said.

FARM BUILDINGS MADE RAT-PROOF

Large Quantities of Grain, Food-stuffs and Poultry Destroyed by Rodents.

USE CEMENT IN FOUNDATIONS

Saving in Feed and Food Products Will More Than Repay Farmers for Expense of Construction—Exclude Sparrows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the large quantities of grain, poultry and foodstuffs destroyed by rats and mice on farms, it will pay farmers well to rat-proof their buildings, says a Farmers' Bulletin, "House Rats and Mice," recently issued by the United States department of agriculture.

Granaries, corncribs and poultry houses may be made rat-proof by a liberal use of cement in the foundations and floors; or the floors may be of wood resting upon concrete.

Inverted Pans Unsatisfactory. The common practice of setting corncribs on posts with inverted pans at the top often fails to exclude rats, because the posts are not high enough to place the lower cracks of the structure beyond reach of the animals. As rats are excellent jumpers, the posts should be tall enough to prevent the animals from obtaining a foothold at any place within three feet of the ground. A crib built in this way, however, is not very satisfactory.

For a rat-proof crib a well-drained site should be chosen. The outer walls, laid in cement, should be sunk about 20 inches into the ground. The space within the walls should be grouted thoroughly with cement and broken stone and finished with rich concrete for a floor. Upon this the structure may be built. Even the walls of the crib may be of concrete. Corn will not mold in contact with them, provided there is a good ventilation and the roof is water-tight.

Wire Netting for Crib. However, there are cheaper ways of excluding rats from either new or old corncribs. Rats, mice and sparrows

source now largely wasted, changing it into nature's own sweet. The raw material is free on every hand; the investment for equipment is small in comparison with other branches of agriculture; the profits are fully commensurate with the study and labor involved. It would seem profitable to stop such a waste of so desirable a supply of sugar. This waste can be prevented only by the education of beekeepers.

The present honey crop of the United States barely exceeds 250,000,000 pounds. That the country produces even this much is unknown to most people, it is stated, for while honey was the chief form of sugar used in ancient times, the ease of getting cane or beet sugar has placed honey in the background. Now that our sugar supply is reduced by reason of supplying the allies with part of the sugar they need, the demand for honey has increased not only domestically but also for export.

CHICKENS NEED GREEN FEED Plan as Suggested by Specialists of United States Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Try a dual-purpose chicken pen; that is, divide the yard into two parts and grow a green crop on one side while the hens range in the other. As soon as the growing stuff is two or three inches high, the hens can be turned upon it and the other yard then sowed and sown. The following plan of cropping, suggested by specialists of the United States department of agriculture, will enable poultry raisers in a large part of the country to have given feed for their chickens throughout the year. The plan suggested is adapted to moderate climatic conditions. The crop grown should be the one best suited to the particular locality. For the extreme North or South the dates should be modified. Thickly sown crops furnish succulent feed and summer shade.

April 1 to July 1. Growing (yard 1) Peeding (yard 2) Oats Winter rye

Chard or lettuce Winter vetch Clover and vetch Crimson clover Sunflowers (shade (New Jersey and seed) South) Cowpeas Sweet clover Rape

July 1 to October 1. Feeding (yard 2) Growing (yard 1) Oats Buckwheat Dwarf Essex rape Dwarf Essex rape Flat turnips Rape

October 1 to April 1. Feeding (yard 2) Growing (yard 1) Buckwheat Oats Dwarf Essex rape Winter rye Flat turnips Sweet clover Soy beans

ENEMIES TO CONTROL MOTHS Most Effective Foes Are Calosoma Beetle and Minute Four-Winged Wasplike Parasite.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Everything possible to introduce and encourage parasites and natural enemies of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth is now being done by the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture. In co-operation with the state of Massachusetts, several natural enemies, secured from Europe and Japan since 1905 have become firmly established in this country and are assisting in bringing about the control of these species. The most effective enemies of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth are the Calosoma beetle, a tachina fly, and a minute four-winged parasite. Two tiny parasites of the eggs of the gypsy moth also have been colonized and are valuable additions to the natural enemies of this insect. The records at the gypsy-moth laboratory at Melrose Highlands, Mass., indicate that all of the species of insect parasites mentioned have been gradually increasing in the field and that the results of their work are very noticeable in certain restricted areas.

Rich Source of Protein. Skim milk is a richer source of protein than whole milk.

HONEY CROP CAN BE LARGELY INCREASED

Development of Beekeeping Industry Is Most Desirable.

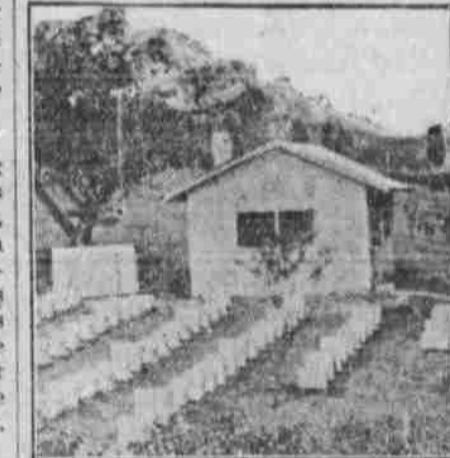
Prevent Great Wastes That Come From Infectious Diseases and Failure to Provide Proper Room for Surplus Honey.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is possible for the American beekeeping industry to be developed so that the honey crop will be ten times what it is at present.

The path for this development lies through the education of beekeepers to prevent great wastes that come largely from poor winter housing, two infectious diseases of bees, a failure to control swarming, and failure to provide proper room for surplus honey.

"The beekeeping industry," say specialists of the department, "may be the means of conserving a national resource."



Well-Kept Apiary—Have One on Your Farm and Produce Good Substitute for Sugar.

source now largely wasted, changing it into nature's own sweet. The raw material is free on every hand; the investment for equipment is small in comparison with other branches of agriculture; the profits are fully commensurate with the study and labor involved. It would seem profitable to stop such a waste of so desirable a supply of sugar. This waste can be prevented only by the education of beekeepers.

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RAISING GEESE FOR PROFIT Fowls Earn Their Own Living by Foraging in Pastures—Alfalfa Field is Ideal.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That there is big money in raising geese is conceded by every one who has had anything to do with the raising of them. They earn their own living by foraging in the pastures and meadows, and where great quantities of alfalfa are raised would be an ideal place for them.

FIXTURES OF POULTRY HOUSE Construction Should Be So That Everything Can Be Readily Removed and Cleaned.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As far as possible, the interior fixtures of a poultry house, such as roosts, nests, dust boxes, drinking fountains, feed troughs and grit boxes, should be so constructed as to permit them to be readily removed and cleaned.

MILK PRODUCTION INCREASED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The following table shows the records of the daughters of certain bulls that have been used in co-operative bull associations, and also shows the records of the dams of the daughters:

Bull No. 1	Average fat production	270.5
7 daughters	.....do.....	208.3
Average increase	.....do.....	62.2
Bull No. 2	Average fat production	281.6
7 daughters	.....do.....	228.4
Average increase	.....do.....	53.2
Bull No. 3	Average fat production	309.5
2 daughters	.....do.....	254.0
Average increase	.....do.....	55.5

POULTRY FACTS



LITTLE TROUBLE WITH GEESE

Many Farms Adapted for Raising Small Number of Fowls—Pasturage is Quite Essential.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In our efforts to increase the production of poultry, which is being urged by the department of agriculture, we should not ignore turkeys, ducks and geese. Many farms are well adapted for geese-raising. They



Flock of Toulouse Geese.

may be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on farms where there is low, rough pasture land with a natural supply of water. Geese are generally quite free from disease and insect pests, but occasionally are affected by ailments common to poultry. Grass makes up the bulk of their food, and for this reason pasturage is essential. A body of water, while not absolutely essential, is valuable where geese are raised, and some breeders consider it important during the breeding season. Geese are good foragers, and for this reason many farmers in the South keep them to kill the weeds in the cotton fields.

Geese need little protection in the way of a house, except in winter and during stormy weather. Some kind of a shelter should be provided for the young goslings, and the same precautions taken in raising chickens as to keep the coops and houses clean and provided with plenty of straw scattered about the floor, should be taken.

Geese like other kinds of poultry, should be selected for size, prolificacy and vitality. They should be mated several months prior to the breeding season to obtain the best results. Good matings are not changed from year to year unless the results are unsatisfactory. A gander may be mated with from one to four geese, but pair or trio matings usually give the best results. When mated, geese are allowed to run in flocks. From four to twenty-five geese may be kept on an acre of land, and under most conditions ten is a fair average.

PREPARE GEESE FOR MARKET

Young Fowls Can Be Fed Advantageously While on Grass or Confined in Small Yards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Before marketing the young geese the average farmer can feed advantageously a fattening ration either while the geese are on grass range or confined to small yards, but it is doubtful whether it would pay him to confine them to individual or small pens and make a specialty of fattening unless he has a special market or retail trade for well-fattened stock.

Geese are usually killed and picked in the same manner as other kinds of poultry. Some markets prefer dry-picked geese, while in other markets no difference is made in the price of scalded or dry-picked geese. When feathers are to be saved, fowls should not be scalded but should be picked dry before or after steaming.

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ON GUARD

At this time of the year people feel weak, tired, listless, their blood is thin, they have lived indoors and perhaps expended all their mental and bodily energy and they want to know how to renew their energy and stamina, overcome headaches and backaches, have clear eyes, a smooth, ruddy skin, and feel the exhilaration of real good health tingling thru their body. Good, pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against ill of all kinds. Almost all diseases come from impure and impoverished blood. It is to be noticed in the pale or pimply face, the tired, haggard appearance or the listless manner.

Drink hot water a half hour before meals, and for a vegetable tonic there's nothing better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the old-fashioned herbal remedy, which has had such a fine reputation for fifty years. It contains no alcohol or narcotics. It is made from Golden Seal root, Blood-root, Oregon grape root, Queen's root, Black Cherry bark, extracted with glycerine and made into tablets and liquid. Tablets sixty cents, at most drug stores. In order to insure pure blood and to build up the system try this tonic known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Get it now!

THERE'S A TIME FOR EVERYTHING
Now is the time to
Clean Up!
ECONOMY IN EVERY CAKE
with
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by using Dr. David Roberts' **FEVER PASTE** \$1.00 and **WHITE LINIMENT** 50c
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Send for free booklet on ANTHRAX IN COWS. If no dealer in your town, write to Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Wis.

Cash for Old False Teeth
Don't matter if broken, send them to us. We will pay you for them. Also cash for old gold, silver, platinum, dental gold and old gold jewelry. Will send cash by return mail and will hold goods 30 days for sender's approval of our price. Mail to L. Sauer, Dept. B, 2007 N. 5th St., Fair, Pa.

A Criticism.
William Dean Howells, the famous author, does not like the movies. He thinks their technical side, the camera man's side, is wonderful, but he has no time for their literary or scenario side.

Cuticura Heals Eczema
And rashes that itch and burn. If there is a tendency to pimples, etc., prevent their return by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

A Real Ambition.
"He has a fine ambition."
"What is it?"
"Says he wants to live so that he will be considered somebody's best friend."

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.
Every woman takes great pride in having her home well kept, in having the family wash done early in the week. Good bluing is needed even more than good soap. Be sure you use Red Cross Ball Blue.—Adv.

Money talks when it is put up as a guaranty.
What a good many people need is more faith in themselves.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try **Murine Eye Remedy**
No Smearing—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Brochure.
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