

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Facts About the Year 1919 of the Christian Era

WASHINGTON.—The year 1919 of the Christian era, which began Wednesday, January 1, and ends on Wednesday, December 31, not being a "leap year," will contain 365 days and a small fraction. It very nearly corresponds with the year 6632 of the Julian period, which began January 14, 1919. It may be explained that 7,980 Julian years form the period of agreement of the solar and lunar cycles with the cycles of Indiction.



The year 5880 of the Jewish era will begin at sunset on September 24, 1919. It is computed from the assumed date of the creation of the world according to Hebrew chronology—namely, Oct. 7, in the year 3761, B. C.

The year 2672 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro, began on January 1, 1919, Julian calendar. The year 2579 of the Japanese era, being the eighth year of the period of Taisho, began January 1, 1919, Gregorian calendar.

The year 1919 of the Christian era comprises the latter part of the one hundred and forty-third and the beginning of the one hundred and forty-fourth year of the independence of the United States.

In the year 1919 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon:

A total eclipse of the sun, May 28-29, invisible at Washington. A partial eclipse of the moon, November 7, visible at Washington; the beginning visible generally in North America except the extreme western part.

An annual eclipse of the sun, November 22, visible at Washington as a partial eclipse.

Silver and Gold Service Chevrons Make Trouble

PROTESTS reaching members of congress against the war department's service chevrons may lead to legislation prohibiting their use. Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican member of the house committee on military affairs, considers taking the lead in the matter.

The recent action of the war department in providing for the wearing of silver chevrons by those who served in this country has brought to a head the issue which has been smoldering ever since gold chevrons were designated for overseas service.

"I am greatly concerned over the situation and am inclined to think congressional action may be necessary prohibiting all sorts of service chevrons," said Mr. McKenzie. "Congressmen are being flooded with complaints of discrimination in the manner in which a distinction is drawn between those who served in this country and those in France."

"The gold chevrons are most highly prized, but this seems unfair. The men who served overseas did so because they happened to be ordered, not because of any choice of their own. Some of those who remained in this country did far more valuable service than those who went across."

"The men who dodged real military service by going in as army field clerks are entitled to wear the gold chevrons. Most of them never saw a German soldier except possibly after one was captured. They scarcely got within sound of a battle. Yet these men with their gold chevrons in some way are made to appear superior to those who wear silver chevrons who were anxious to get into the fighting but were held in this country for one reason or another."

"To my mind, if there are to be service chevrons the most equitable system would be to have them worn by those who served in actual fighting. Certainly there could be no objection to some little distinction for those who clearly risked their lives."

This raises the question of the air service. The flyers who were kept here as instructors clearly risked their lives continuously.

Bolivia Asks Relief From the Peace Commission

THE government of Bolivia has sent to Paris the evidence upon which that country bases its claims arising out of the Tacna and Arica dispute between Chile and Peru. Bolivia admits that she was defeated by Chile in the war between Chile and Peru, in which Bolivia sided with Peru, but she refused to sign a treaty of peace until 20 years after the Peruvian government formally concluded peace with Chile. Bolivia, as a result of the war, lost Antofagasta, her only outlet to the sea, and ever since, according to the statement of a diplomatic authority, she has been stifled as a nation.

Bolivia proposes to see if what she considers the wrong done her in the last century cannot be righted through an examination of the controversy by a properly constituted tribunal. Bolivia's chief claim is that she be given an outlet to the sea in order to develop her resources. By treaty arrangements with Peru and Chile, Bolivia has a free port at Antofagasta and Mollendo, the latter in Peru, but she insists that this is not sufficient.

It is considered certain by Latin-American diplomats here that the Tacna-Arica question will be brought up at the peace congress in Paris.

It is learned that among the advisers who went to France with President Wilson were experts on Chile and Peru. It is stated here in official circles that Chile would not be surprised if the United States, and possibly an international tribunal to be set up by the peace congress, calls upon Chile to execute the provision of the treaty of Ancon which marked the end of the war between Chile and Peru, for a plebiscite to be held in ten years, or 1863, to decide whether Tacna and Arica should remain Chilean territory or revert to Peru.

The nation losing the provinces would have to pay to the other \$10,000,000. The United States has sent notes to the presidents of Chile and Peru informing them that it "stands ready to tender alone, or in conjunction with other countries of this hemisphere, all possible assistance" to bring about an equitable solution.

Paris Now Has Wilsonitis; Americans in Danger

WORD comes from Paris that the French capital has Wilsonitis in a most virulent form. President Wilson just now is the hobby of every Parisian who's old enough to know what it's all about. They've already dedicated to him the Wilson cocktail, Wilson highball, Wilson hat, Wilson shoe, Wilson avenue and Wilson march.

Everywhere you go—restaurant, aotel, theater, in the street—you hear them discussing "Le President 'Wilson.'" No matter who the Frenchman is who sits next to you or at a nearby table he finally draws you into conversation on the one topic that is uppermost in his mind—President Wilson.

The American civilian in Paris of about sixty or thereabouts who bears even the remotest resemblance to our president has certain embarrassments.

His joker friends are apt any evening, on the crowded boulevards, where the merry-makers throng to point him out to a group of French Poulus and their girl friends and with a wink say: "There goes President Wilson incarnate." At least three very dignified American gentlemen were seen on different occasions, surrounded by pretty girls doing a May-pole dance, end in their being kissed and kissed and kissed.

Paris' stock of "Vive Las" is almost exhausted.



BIG YEAR SEEN IN BEEKEEPING

Greatest Effort Made in Furthering Industry Is Predicted on Account of War.

INCREASED COST OF HONEY

Product to Value of \$2,000,000 Was Exported During Last Half of Year—Food Administration Has Been of Great Help.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Increase in the cost of honey, due to the big export demand created by the war, makes it safe to predict that the coming year will see the greatest effort ever made in furthering beekeeping. During the last half of the year honey to the value of perhaps \$2,000,000 was exported—about ten times the valuation for any year previous to the beginning of the war—indicating that honey has ceased to be a luxury in the minds of the allied peoples.

Home Demand Increases. Also, the home demand for honey has increased. Figures are not available, however, as much of the honey of this country never reaches the larger centers of trade. In addition to these two demands, the heavy loss of bees during the winter of 1917 and a resultant decrease in production in the eastern United States likewise was responsible for increasing the price of honey to the highest figure recorded in many years.

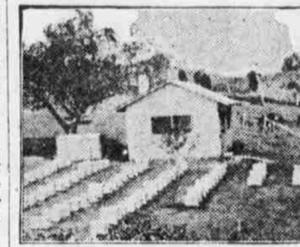
In expediting shipments of honey and supplies for beekeeping, and especially in granting permits to beekeepers to buy sugar for feeding their bees where this was necessary, the United States food administration has been of great help it is stated. The issuing of the semi-monthly market reports by the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, has made it possible for the first time for the producer to get reliable information regarding the honey markets. This has been a chief factor in making it

possible to encourage beekeepers to increase their production. Of importance in this crisis in the bee industry has been the continuation of the crop reports of the bureau of crop estimates.

Permit Factories to Operate. The United States fuel administration permitted the chief factories of beekeeping supplies to operate on fuelless days, and supplied one factory with coal at a serious time, and the post office department ruled that bees without combs may be shipped by parcels post. This ruling materially helps in the proper distribution of bees whenever there is a serious bee loss in any part of the country.

Organization among beekeepers for better marketing has resulted, through the assistance of the bureau of markets, in the formation of two large co-operative societies.

In respect to bee culture the most important work of the bureau of entomology was a series of field experiments on the behavior of European foulbrood in the hive during the time that it is being cleaned out by the bees. These experiments served to throw light upon the method to be used in preventive treatment. The result of this work, which marks a new phase in bee disease, and which promises to yield most helpful results, soon will be published.



Apiary Provided With Modern Hives.

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NO SERIOUS ENEMIES OF SOY BEAN PLANT

No Insect or Fungous Pest Has Assumed Importance.

Rabbits Are Most Troublesome as They Are Fond of Plant and Have Destroyed Considerable Areas—Woodchucks Also Damage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As yet the soy bean is troubled by few serious enemies. In general, it may be said that no insect or fungous pest has assumed any great economic importance in connection with the culture of this crop.

Rabbits are most troublesome, as they are very fond of the soy-bean plant and have been known to destroy considerable areas. Where rabbits are abundant, soy-bean culture in small areas is practically impossible



Mature Plant of the Soy Bean.

unless the field can be inclosed with rabbit-proof fencing. In some of the Northern states, woodchucks have caused considerable damage to small plantings of the soy bean.

Root-knot caused by a nematode often causes considerable injury to soy beans in many sections of the Southern states where this pest is prevalent. In sections where the pest has become well established in the soil, soy beans should not be planted. To plant them is a dangerous practice, not only because the bean crop will be reduced, but also because the pest can propagate freely and greatly damage any susceptible crop which follows the soy beans.

Cowpea wilt, due to a Fusarium, causes considerable damage to the soy bean. One variety, unnamed as yet, is highly resistant to this disease and has given quite good results on soils infested with wilt.

Caterpillars sometimes eat the soy-bean foliage, but the damage from such insects is seldom serious. The black blister beetle has been reported in a few cases to have done considerable damage to soy-bean fields, but in general this insect cannot be considered a serious pest.

SPRAYING CATTLE FOR LICE

One Per Cent Solution of Any Standard Coal Tar Dip Used at Pennsylvania College.

It is a good practice to spray cattle for lice in case they have found a lodging place in the shaggy winter growth of hair.

The spray used on the cattle at the Pennsylvania State college is a 1 per cent solution of any standard coal-tar dip. The spray application is made with a long nozzle to avoid injury to the eyes of the one applying it. Modifications of this method include the use of a sprinkling can, a brush, or dipping the animal in the solution.

For convenience, animals should be driven into a stall or other enclosure and sprayed a number at a time. While the entire body of the animal should be sprayed, special care should be given to application along the backbone, the shoulders and directly back of the horns.

A second application should be made about 10 days after the first to destroy insects which may have hatched from the eggs during that time.

GET AHEAD OF HESSIAN FLY

Co-operative Campaign Inaugurated by Bureau of Entomology in Eastern Kansas.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In eastern Kansas, where danger from the Hessian fly threatened during the fall of 1917, a co-operative campaign was inaugurated by the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, to secure the plowing down of stubble, and to urge the observance of safe planting dates. This is believed to have greatly improved conditions which prevailed during the spring and summer of 1918.

In Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, where full advantage of the safe planting period was taken by growers, the current crops of winter wheat were excellent. Results obtained from its experimental plots have enabled this bureau to forecast Hessian fly conditions and thus to issue timely and valuable information to wheat growers.

Feathered Legs. Good condition of the feathers on the legs of exhibition birds is important. To preserve the leg feathers unbroken, feather-legged breeds need to be kept on short grass runs and given very soft, chaffy litter to scratch in.

POULTRY

PREVENTION IS ALWAYS BEST

Timely Measures Properly Applied Offer Surest Means of Control—Killing Often Advisable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry raisers who wait until disease appears in the flock and then prepare to make a defensive attack are likely to be successful only in rare cases. By far the best plan is to care for the flock in such a way that disease will not appear. The aim in controlling the diseases of poultry is, they add, to learn how to prevent them rather than how to cure.

To enlighten poultry owners as to the characteristics of the more important diseases in order that they may intelligently use the most improved methods of combating them Farmers' Bulletin 957, "Important Poultry Diseases," has recently been published by the department. The causes, symptoms, from aspergillosis (brooder pneumonia) to worms, are given in this publication.

As all poultry is susceptible to many diseases, some of which are highly infectious and resist all efforts of treatment, the bulletin suggests that when birds become sick it is often the best plan to kill them. The greater the number of birds kept upon any farm or plot of ground, and the more they are crowded together, the more important are the measures for excluding, eradicating, and preventing the development of the causes of disease.

When disease appears among poultry the fowls should be removed from the poultry yard and a good coating of freshly slaked lime should be applied to the entire surface of the ground, according to the bulletin. After a few days it should be plowed and then cultivated three or four times at intervals of a week and finally sowed with oats, rye or other grain. It is best to leave the ground unoccupied by fowls until the winter has passed. After the fowls have been returned the premises must be frequently cleaned and occasionally disinfected.

The drinking fountains and feed troughs must be washed every week with boiling water or other disinfectant, and if any lice or mites are found on the birds or in the house the roosts and adjoining parts of the walls should be painted with a mixture of kerosene, one quart, and crude carbolic acid or crude creosol, one teacupful. The



Dry, Well-Ventilated and Lighted Houses Promote Health in Poultry Flock.

house may be whitewashed with freshly slaked lime or sprayed with kerosene emulsion. In case of an actual outbreak of a virulent disease it is well to add to each gallon of the whitewash six ounces of crude carbolic acid. Good disinfectants destroy the germs of contagious diseases, the external parasites, such as lice and mites, and in some cases the eggs of parasitic worms, and should be used frequently in and about the poultry house.

PLAN FOR MARKETING EGGS

Infertile Product Will Withstand Conditions Much Better Than Fertile—Ship Often.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Market white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs in separate packages.

When selling eggs to the country merchant or cash buyer insist that the transaction be on the quality basis.

Ship or deliver eggs at least twice or three times weekly.

Small or dirty eggs should be used at home.

When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

METHODS FOR FEEDING CORN

Hens Get Considerable Exercise When Fed on Cob—Supply in Dry Litter Satisfactory.

Hens can be fed corn on cob and will secure considerable exercise in picking it off, but the cobs should be picked out frequently. Feeding shelled corn in a deep, dry litter is also a satisfactory way.

MUST PROVIDE FOOD

Duty Devolving on Farmers of This Continent.

Western Canada Well Prepared to Meet the Needs of the Old World—"The Earth Is a Machine Which Yields Almost Gratuitous Service to Every Application of Intellect"—Emerson.

Speaking with one of the commissioners appointed to make a survey of the food situation in the battle-torn countries of Europe the writer was told that the depletion and shortage of food was far greater than anybody had expected. With the investigation, which at that time had merely started, much had been brought to light that had only been surmised. Herds of live stock were completely wiped out, fields that had been prolific yielders of grain, roots and vegetables were terraced and unmocked by bombs and shells, many of them still lying unexploded and dangerous. Until this land can be gone over and cleaned nothing in the way of cultivation can be carried on, and even where that is done the work of leveling and getting under cultivation will take a long time.

Much more devolves upon the farmer on this side of the Atlantic than was at first supposed. Herds of live stock will have to be replenished, and this will take years; the provisioning of the people in the meantime is the task the farmers here will be asked to undertake. Producing countries will be taxed to their utmost to meet this demand; all that can be provided will be needed. This need will continue for some time, and during this period prices will be high. The opinion of those who have given the question most careful thought and study is that food scarcity will be greater than ever before. The Allies will have to feed Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia and this in addition to the requirements of European neutrals for increased supplies now that there is no submarine menace.

To the Canadian and American farmer this means a demand for his grain fully as great as at any time in the past. Wheat will be needed, meat will be required. The slogan "don't stop saving food" is as necessary today as ever. The purpose of this article is to direct attention to the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Western Canada are still unoccupied, and this land is capable of producing enough to supply all needs. On its rich grasses are easily raised—and cheaply too—the cattle that will be sought; in its soil lies the nutriment that makes easy the production of the grain that will be needed, and in both the farmer will be assured of a good profit on his investment. The land can be purchased at low prices, on easy terms, and with the abundance of returns that it will give, it does not mean a matter of speculation. The facts as set out are known, and certainly are guaranteed.

These facts, the low cost of the land, and its great productivity, combined with the admirable marketing and transport facilities at the disposal of the farmer make farming in Western Canada an attractive proposition.—Advertisement.

It is said that liquor improves with age, but some men don't care to wait.

An Attack of Influenza Often Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of influenza which has visited so many homes.

The symptoms of this disease are very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition. Almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular medium and large size bottles, for sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.—Adv.

Some persons are like one-legged milk stools—no good unless sat upon.

\$100 Reward, \$100 Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists \$c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

When loves comes in the door, reason flies out the window.

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. Speech is silver; silence is gold.