

**CONGRESSMAN ASKS U. S. TO HAVE FREE GUIDES AT CAPITOL**

Washington. (UP)—Free guide service for the hundreds of thousands of tourists who stream through the United States capitol building here is provided in a bill being pressed by Representative Taylor, democrat, Colorado.

Tourists are shown through the huge building now, including the Senate and House chambers, by professional guides who charge 25 cents a head—except for large parties. In this case a special rate of 15 cents a head is made by arrangement with local sight-seeing buses which stop at the capitol on their round of the city.

Taylor's bill provides a regular salaried guide corps, which would consist of a chief guide at \$1,800 a year and 10 assistants at \$1,500. Their salaries would be paid by congressional appropriation. The bill sets up a special board for handling the guide corps.

The guide force, which consists now of about 29 clericals, is well organized and has protested attempts to change the system. Many of them are veterans, having been in the business for years. There are now four women guides. During the rush seasons in the spring when the flood of tourists is augmented by brides and grooms with well-filled pocketbooks and a joyous outlook upon life, their returns are large.

Veteran guides who have worked the capitol for years have many anecdotes with which they brighten up their "spels," little stories of the great and the near great of the past and present. Some of them have friends all over the country, made during their long service in the capitol.

**Paris Dancer Calls Virtue**

**'Stupid,' But She Hedges**

Paris. (UP)—"Virtue? What's that? What are you trying to hand me?"

These words came in a half mocking, half serious tone from the heavily rouged lips of Louisa Vadorina in her dressing room at the Concert Mayol when a correspondent asked her what she thought about a ceremony he had just witnessed at the Franch Academy when the Montyon "Prizes for Virtue" were being handed out to a dozen young girls.

Slipping on a flaming scarlet gown as she came back from the stage where she had danced "Opium" in wild delirium, clad only in a wreath of poppies half hiding her ebony locks, Mlle. Vadorina continued:

"You know, seriously, I think virtue must be a stupid thing. I suppose it's all right for some people. But I have a reputation to maintain. Up at the Moulin Rouge I did the dance of the drunken girl. Everybody believed I was drunk. Here at the Mayol I do 'Opium!' I have never taken a drop of vodka nor smoked opium. Still I have to keep up the pretense. As for virtue je m'en moque, you understand. I laugh at it."

Six little dancing girls came in to tell the star the director was calling for her. As she dashed out she said over her shoulder to the correspondent:

"Don't take what I said too seriously. Remember I have an old mother and a little child waiting for me when I get home this evening."

**Deaf Mute Pictures**

**Murder; Saves Life**

Paris. (UP)—Leon Vevay may be deaf and dumb and ignorant even of the sign language.

But he is good enough actor to get himself acquitted on a murder charge. Leon and a pal named Proust lived in an abandoned railroad car in the suburb of Ivry and both were employed of the 15-year-old daughter of the proprietor of a traveling circus playing there. Leon pleaded self-defense when called on to answer the charge of killing Proust.

He admitted the facts by nodding when the question was asked in writing whether or not he killed his comrade. Leon can read a little. Then he stepped from the dock and before the judge, jury and an amazed audience, mimicked what happened, showing that Proust grabbed the girl by the throat and he intervened to protect her. Then the "one-eyed man" mimicked Proust, whom he indicated by putting his hand over one eye, jumped on Leon. The latter, in self-defense pulled a revolver and fired. The jury accepted his story.

**Toy Dolls Are Features**

**In British Xmas Gifts**

London. (AP)—Pups, nups of almost all breeds, are prominent among the Christmas toys displayed for British children.

Bullies, one of which is called Barker the Bulldog, are especially prominent. There are also greynoun nups in recognition of the great interest in greynoun and adults are taking in greynoun racing. The mechanical hare which the greynouns chase is also well-sold and will doubtless find its way into many little British stockings.

Q. When the letter V is used in words, is it called V or U? J. C. T.

A. It's called the manuscript U.

**A Point Problem.**  
From Tit-Bits, London.

The chairman of a local council in France was not an educated man. He was giving his account of the year's work done by the council. He read the report by the medical officer of health, and quoted the death rate as 120 per 1,000.

"Mr. Chairman," asked one of his constituents, thinking to make capital out of his lack of education, "what does '120 per 1,000' mean?"

"What does it mean?" replied the chairman, looking severely at his constituents. "It means that out of every 100 inhabitants 12 have died and nine are at the point of death."

**OF INTEREST TO FARMERS**

**TYPES AND STYLES OF INCUBATORS**

The type of incubators and the styles of incubators have undergone rapid development in the past four or five years. In general it may be said that there are two general divisions under which all incubators may be classified.

First is the smaller individual incubator, especially adapted to small flock purposes where a few hundred chicks only are hatched primarily for one's own use, and secondly, the so-called mammoth incubators, which are specially adapted to commercial poultry farms and breeding establishments and commercial hatcheries, where thousands of chicks or even millions of chicks are produced in a single year.

The individual incubators are of two general types, hot air and hot water machines; the difference being that in the hot air type the warm air from around the lamp circulates through the egg chamber, warming the eggs directly and passing out through the ventilator openings, being replaced by a continual flow of fresh warm air. The other type, known as hot water incubator, is one in which the heat from the lamp warms water which circulates in a water chamber or tank above the eggs, radiating the heat from the tank to the eggs. Either of these two types are efficient and very satisfactory. One should simply be sure to get the incubator of a reliable make, substantially and well put together, and one that has a reputation for giving good hatches, and of a durable, permanent construction.

These individual incubators may be heated by either kerosene lamps or by gas. The latter is much more economical of operation and a great labor saver providing gas is available at a reasonable price. Where incubators are heated with lamps, the labor involved in trimming and filling and adjusting amounts to quite an item if any considerable capacity is so operated. Small individual incubators usually have not more than from one to two egg compartments and range in capacity from 50 to 60 eggs up to 400 or 500, at which point larger capacities move from the small individual unit machine into the mammoth type.

We are not attempting here to discuss the care of the individual incubator. Suffice to say that small machines are especially adapted to the farmer, the suburbanite or the small poultry keeper who wishes for many reasons to do his own breeding work, and wishes to hatch his own eggs and has requirements for a capacity of not more than 1,000 eggs at one sitting.

Mammoth incubators and their rapid rise in popular favor have been responsible and have made possible the immense increase in the baby chick industry of America. Without them it would be impossible to produce the millions of baby chicks which must be hatched each spring to take care of the poultry needs of our great country. These machines are of two general types. The so-called cabinet mammoth, in which the eggs are stacked tier upon tier and in an inclosed cabinet, the heat being provided by means of hot water pipes circulating through the machine and the air in the incubator being kept in circulation by revolving fans or paddles.

The eggs at hatching time are usually placed in special compartments in larger drawers of hatching chambers where they can be easily and quickly removed. Mammoth cabinet incubators have experienced extremely popular favor during the past five or six years. Thousands of them are in use the country over. They range in capacity from 2,000 eggs to 50,000 for a single cabinet incubator. These large cabinet machines are almost human in that they are automatic in their temperature and moisture control, and turning the eggs is a simple, easy process. Some of these machines are so large that the operator works inside the incubator when caring for the eggs.

The other type of mammoth incubators are the so-called long sectional machines, which are made single, double or triple decks high, some even having four and five decks. The point of difference between these and the cabinet machines is that each lot of eggs is in a separate compartment by itself with separate heat regulating and ventilating devices, that there is no direct interchange of air or heat from one compartment to another, and that the eggs in each compartment are entirely separate. These machines are ranged in a long run of sections sometimes a single machine being 60 to 100 feet long.

The heat is usually supplied by hot water heaters at one end of the machine and circulates in pipes to the eggs. The triple deck machines seem to be especially advantageous by which process the eggs are started in the top deck and run there for one week. At the end of the first week they are lowered to the middle deck and run there for one week, and then on the 14th day lowered to the lower deck where they are run through the hatch.

This means that the lower deck is the only one which need be provided with the nursery and it is the only one which will be soiled by chicks hatching. The sectional type machine is especially adapted in incubator rooms which are long and narrow and of fairly low ceiling, whereas the cabinet type machines can be kept in rooms which are nearly square, but they must have a relatively high ceiling. In the sectional machines as in the cabinet machines, the regulating devices for heat, moisture, ventilation, etc., are practically automatic, and turning is carried on with a minimum amount of labor by means of cranks at the ends of the machine and endless belts passing under the egg trays.

The type of mammoth incubator to choose will depend largely upon local conditions, preference location, etc.

**CORN SHRINKAGE**

The question is frequently asked as to how much corn shrinks from the time of picking till May 1 or some other date. As a matter of fact, from the standpoint of feeding value corn does not shrink at all, except what may be lost on account of mold and damage done by rodents. These two sources of loss can usually be avoided by proper ventilation of the cribs and by destruction of the rodents or by making the cribs mouse and rat proof. It is true that corn usually loses some water in storage, but when it contains more than 15.5 per cent of moisture, it is graded down and brings a lower price per bushel.

Loss of moisture down to 15.5 per cent, while in storage should not be looked upon as "shrinkage" either from a market value or feeding value point of view, for excess moisture is not corn. When the moisture exceeds the percentage mentioned it drops below No. 2 grade. The official standard for No. 2 corn is as follows: "A bushel of corn must be a Winchester bushel, and must contain 2,150.4 cubic inches of shelled corn that shall have a test weight of at least 53 pounds, not to exceed 15.5 per cent moisture content, 1 per cent of heat damage, or 3 per cent of cracked corn or foreign material if it is grade No. 2."

All water above this percentage is dockage, not corn, and is taken into account by the purchaser by the lower price offered and paid for lower grades. The grower does not get paid for this excess moisture. The only people who benefit from the extra weight are the railroads and others who handle the corn by weight.

**LAWN ROLLER ESSENTIAL**

A roller is an absolute necessity for the proper maintenance of the lawn and walks, and those made in sections which serve to make turning easy are the best, although their cost prevents many from owning them. One of the lowest-priced machines made is 30 inches in diameter, and while it is hardly broad enough for lawn rolling, is suitable for foot paths. It is rather light in weight for its size, but it could be considerably improved by filling with concrete, which would make it much heavier and thereby add to its effectiveness.

One farmer made a roller that keeps his lawn packed in fine shape. A section of iron pipe was filled with concrete, the axle extending through a piece of 3/4-inch iron pipe placed centrally in the pipe before it was filled with concrete. The handle and fittings are all of 1/2-inch galvanized iron pipe 1 inch would be much

**WATCH VENTILATION**

Closing up all the openings, windows, knotholes, and cracks in the hen house is a poor plan if no other means of ventilation is provided. Colds and roup will result from a tightly closed, ill ventilated hen house.

**ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS**

The old "mouse trap" story is as wrong as a scrub board. It overlooks the fact that people have got to know where to go, and why they should go there, before they are going to start wearing any paths.

stronger). This makes a cheap and effective roller, although it would be greatly improved by making it in sections. If second hand iron belt pulleys could be procured cheaply, several broad-faced ones coupled together would make a very neat and serviceable roller. They could be filled with concrete to give the roller the necessary weight.

**TEN SEPARATOR IFS**

- (1) If the valve on the supply tank is not open wide the separator will be underfed, and a small amount of high testing cream will result.
- (2) If the milk is cold the cream will be too thick to flow readily, and a small amount of rich cream is obtained.
- (3) If the separator is dirty and the cream outlet partly clogged, a small amount of rich cream results.
- (4) If the crank is not turned steadily or at the rated speed, a larger amount of thin cream results and cream is lost in the separation.
- (5) If flush water or skim milk is allowed to run into the cream, the test will be lowered.
- (6) If the separator is not clean, the cream will be of low grade and quality.
- (7) If your cream test varies from day to day, it is partly due to the natural variation of the fat content of the milk.
- (8) If the separator is set for rich cream, the above conditions will cause a greater variation in the test than if set for thin cream.
- (9) If the creamery tests vary, check up on the separator and method of operation before blaming the tester.
- (10) If the cream is to be sold to a creamery, set the separator to give cream testing 30 to 40 per cent of fat.

**TO PREVENT RICKETS**

Lameness, rickets, or partial paralysis is a common trouble with hogs in winter and early spring. This trouble can be prevented by feeding bright, leafy alfalfa or other legume hay, says the Ohio Experiment station. Good sows ordinarily consume enough of such hay when it is kept before them in suitable racks. For fattening hogs it may be preferable to include 3 to 5 per cent of ground or chopped alfalfa or other legume hay in their feed mixture. The addition of a mineral mixture containing steamed bone meal, ground limestone, acid phosphate and common salt is likewise conducive to health and thrift. From 2 to 3 per cent of a similar mixture in even a poor ration, has prevented paralysis in our swine under experiment.

**If you smoke for pleasure**



**—you're out of the beginner class. Camels are made for smokers who know their cigarettes**

**Camels**

*"I'd walk a mile for a Camel"*

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**Lucky Shot May Be Costly**

While hunting near Clearfield, Pa., William McMullen killed two deer with one bullet. A big buck got within range and he fired, the bullet going through the buck's head, killing it instantly, and then hit a doe which was hurrying by. The game warden is trying to decide whether Mr. McMullen must pay two fines, one for killing two deer in one season and the other for killing a doe.

**Don't Be a Poor Fish**

A story is going the rounds of a man who had a fish-tank divided into two sections by a glass partition. In one side he put a lively bass; in the other a number of minnows.

Every time a minnow came up to the glass partition the bass made a strike. Then, with a bruised head, the bass got discouraged and waited patiently each day for the food dropped in from above.

The man took out the partition. The minnows swam around the bass and were not touched. The bass was thoroughly sold on the idea that business was bad.

Take another lunge at the glass partition, it isn't there.—The Churchman.

**Drink Water If Back or Kidneys Hurt**

**Begin Taking Salts if You Feel Backache or Have Bladder Weakness**

Too much rich food forms acids which excite and overwork the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Flush the kidneys occasionally to relieve them like you relieve the bowels, removing acids, waste and poison, else you may feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, the stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get irritated, obliging one to get up two or three times during the night.

To help neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste, begin drinking water. Also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine and bladder disorders disappear.

This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to help prevent serious kidney and bladder disorders. By all means, drink lots of good water every day.

**Remarkable Resemblance**

After more than a dozen people who knew him intimately had identified a body as that of Joseph Gregg and the funeral procession had started, Gregg walked into the sheriff's office at Salinas, Calif. Deputies were sent out to overtake the hearse heading for Monterey with the body. They brought it back, when Gregg himself viewed the remains and agreed that the dead man was his double. The body was held for identification and another inquest ordered.

**When You Feel a Cold Coming On.** Take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets to work off the cold and to fortify the system against an attack of Grip or Influenza. 30c.—Adv.

**Awfully Shy**

Mr. Brewer—Well, Mrs. Oldsome had to tell her age in court this morning.

Mrs. Brewer—It but she was awfully shy.

Mr. Brewer—Oh, awfully shy—about fifteen years, my dear.

A good rainbow is splendid enough, merely as a sight, without any pot of gold at the end of it.

**BEST WAY TO KILL Rats & Mice**

Always Use **Stearns' Electric Paste**

Sure Death to cockroaches, waterbugs, etc. Used by housekeepers for 50 years! Directions in 15 languages. All Dealers 2 oz. 35c.—1 lb. \$1.50

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Hides increased 75% to 85% in price during 1927. "But," you ask, "if that is true, how can Douglas shoes sell at the same price and still be as good as ever?"

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