

# BLUE AND DISCOURAGED

### Mrs. Hamilton Tells How She Finally Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Warren, Ind.—"I was bothered terribly with female weakness. I had pains and was not regular, my head ached all the time, I had bearing down pains and my back hurt me the biggest part of the time, I was dizzy and had weak feelings when I would stoop over, it hurt me to walk any distance and I felt blue and discouraged.

"I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now in good health. If it had not been for that medicine I would have been in my grave a long time ago."—Mrs. ARTIE E. HAMILTON, R.F.D. No. 6, Warren, Ind.

### Another Case.

Esmond, R.I.—"I write to tell you how much good your medicine has done me and to let other women know that there is help for them. I suffered with bearing down pains, headache, was irregular and felt blue and depressed all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and commenced to gain in a short time and I am a well woman today. I am on my feet from early morning until late at night, running a boarding house and do all my own work. I hope that many suffering women will try your medicine. It makes happier wives and mothers."—Mrs. ANNA HANSEN, Esmond, Rhode Island.

# Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature *Wm. Wood*

### Rathenow.

Rathenow—where King George broke his journey to Berlin in order to inspect the squadron of Zieten Hussars commanded by the royal bridegroom, Prince Ernest of Cumberland—is a sleepy little market town in the mark of Brandenburg, about forty miles from the capital and only a few from Schouhausen, the ancestral seat and birthplace of Bismarck. It was at Rathenow where Otto von Bismarck, a bearded young Junker, presented himself for election to Prussian's first approach to a parliament. The electors showed their presence by stoning the man who was destined to create the new German empire.

### Where He Excelled.

Redd—Did his son get a diploma from college? Greene—No, but he brought home a rattling good letter of recommendation from the rowing coach!

### Put On.

"Is Dobbs a man of superior attainments?" "No. Merely of superior airs."

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Perhaps whisky does improve with age—when it gets the chance.

An Australian artesian well reaches a depth of more than 5,000 feet.

### ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes. The surest Remedy for the feet for a quarter of a century. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. The Man who put the E. E. S. in F. E. T.

### TANGO

The New White Striped Madras *Ide Silver Collar* Gen. P. 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

### Nebraska Directory

**THE PAXTON HOTEL** Omaha, Nebraska. EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE. W. N. U., OMAHA, MO 31-1913

# Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or in any quantity, without the prescription of a physician. The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is. **CASTORIA** DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

# NOT YET THE SINLESS WORLD

Spanish Penology Expert Illustrates Point with an Appropriate "Watermelon" Story.

Senor Fernando Cadalso, Spain's inspector general of prisons, said recently in New York that he thought the time had not yet come for the abolition of capital punishment. "The world is not yet civilized enough for this advance," he continued. "The world, you know, is still a good deal in the state of the colored people in the watermelon story.

# THE RIGHT SOAP FOR BABY'S SKIN

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and itching, burning infantile eruptions. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

### Women Won Honors at Cambridge.

Women have distinguished themselves this year at Cambridge, England. In the mediaeval and modern languages tripos first class honors were gained by 14, 3 of whom were women and 6 of whom were men. In Class I 35 passed, of whom 24 were women and 11 were men. In Class III, 13 men and 8 women passed. Five of the women who gained first class honors were from Girton, 2 from Newham. In Part II of classics, 3 Newham women gained first class honors. In history, Part I, a Girton woman, Miss N. G. Smith, shared highest honors with men. And a Girton woman, Miss T. Day, took a second class in Part II of the theological tripos. This tripos has been taken by only one other woman besides Miss Day. That was back in 1882.

### Juvenile Tact.

Small Thomas heard his mother telling his older brother that it was a tactful thing to appear to think people younger than they were.

His sister's French teacher arriving shortly after, it fell to Thomas to entertain her until his sister appeared. Thomas decided to do it up brown. "How old are you, Miss Grey?" he asked politely. "I'm dreadfully old, Thomas," she answered. "I'm twenty-three!" "Oh!" said Thomas, gulping a little with the unusual effort. "I never thought you was more'n s—seven." —Lippincott's.

### Worst Yet.

Mrs. Dearborn—Is her husband kind to her? Mrs. Wabash—No; he's cruel. Mrs. Dearborn—Grumbles when his meals are late, does he? Mrs. Wabash—No, he sings!

### Heroic Treatment.

"Is there anything you can suggest as a remedy for hay fever?" asked the man who was sneezing. "Yes. Go to some place where there are plenty of mosquitoes and you'll forget about it."

### High at Any Price.

Yeast—The paper says that the water in the Nile is reported to be lower than ever at the present time. Crimbeak—Gee! They don't have to buy water over there, do they?

### Into Town, Out of Money.

Mrs. Subbubs (entering husband's office)—I ran into town today to do some shopping, dear, and I— Subbubs—I see, and you ran in here because you ran out of money. Well, how much?

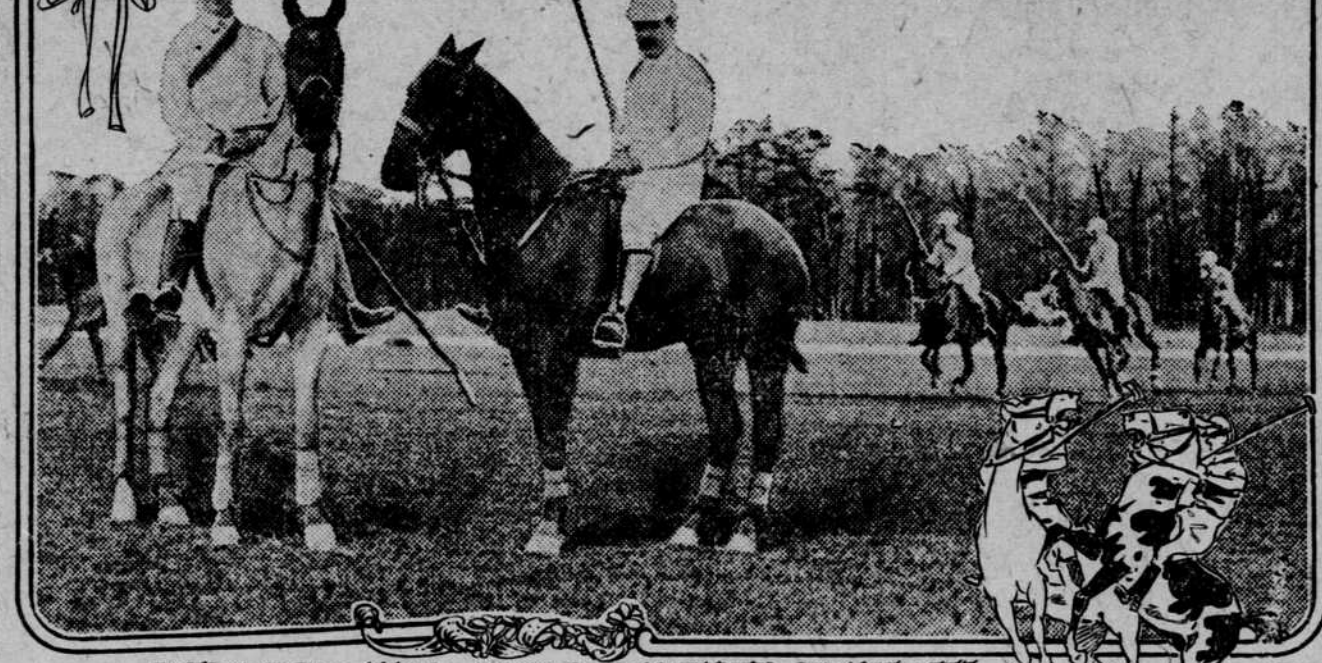
### Out Too Often.

"George, love," began the dear girl, "after we're married you won't be out nights, will you?" "I hope not," replied George, who plays poker. "Pray for me."

### Bound to Be Heard.

Patience—What do you suppose makes that baby cry so awfully loud? Patrice—Why both of its parents are hard of hearing, you know.

# SPORT THAT COSTS \$26,600 A DAY



AMERICAN POLO TEAM—HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY ON THE LEFT

Pol racing is the sport of kings, polo is the sport of millionaires. Any king, even though he may be an insignificant Indian potentate or a ruler of a Balkan state, with a pocketbook of slim proportions, may own a racing stable, but only a man of great wealth can afford to maintain a big string of polo ponies. For race horses, if they are fast, can earn their keep and make a profit for their owner. But a polo pony is nothing but an expense from the day he is bought until the day of his death. The only thing he can earn is a modicum of glory and a few cups which as a rule do not cost as much as his saddle and bridle. From this it may be gleaned that between racing and polo there is a distinction with a difference. Harry Payne Whitney spent \$20,000 on the international polo series of games played at Meadowbrook, L. I. The duke of Westminster's expenses for the polo challenges amounted to \$60,000. All this for the sake of a silver trophy worth \$4,000.

The cost of polo depends largely upon the inclination and desire of the poloists to spend money. Some men can enjoy the sport at an outlay of a few hundred dollars a week, while others will spend as many thousands. H. L. Herbert, chairman of the Polo association, recently said in reference to the cost of polo: "It all depends on how much a man wishes to spend on the game. One man may be satisfied to own and maintain three ponies, while another will want at least thirty at his command. The expense is much like that of the opera. One man can enjoy it for a dollar, while it will cost another thousands for a box."

Harry Payne Whitney and the duke of Westminster own and keep in training the largest string of polo ponies in America or England. The maintenance of these ponies costs them thousands of dollars each year. They are the financial backbone of the sport in this country and abroad. Both enjoy the sport thoroughly, and as they are experts at the sport the money that they spend yearly is to them but a trivial matter. But for their generous support of the game there would not have been any international matches during 1909, 1911 and 1913. Mr. Whitney supplied the "sinews of war" which sent abroad in 1909 the American team, of which he was the captain. It was his outlay of money and purchase of many great polo ponies that enabled the Englishmen had won and kept for 23 years. This year the duke of Westminster defrayed the expenses of the English challengers. Until he came to the financial rescue the English players had abandoned all hope of bringing the ponies over here to play for the trophy. Whitney and the duke of Westminster each own 30 polo ponies. They hire trainers to develop the speed of the ponies and teach them the elementary parts of the game. The salary of these trainers is \$4,000 each. In addition to that there are a big corps of stable lads to support, for the attendants not only receive salaries ranging from \$25 to \$40 a month, but in addition are allowed their lodging and board. This, with the cost of food, saddles, bridles, bandages, lotions, medicine and the attendance of a veterinary costs many thousands of dollars. A good polo pony these days costs many thousands of dollars. In many respects his value is as great as a race horse, though his earning capacity is considerably less than that of the latter. The best ponies are bred in Ireland and England, but of late years the ponies bred in Texas, California and the Hawaiian islands are equal, if not superior, to the foreign-bred horses.

There is now such a great demand for polo ponies that they are specially bred for that purpose. In 1876, when the first games of polo were played in New York, it was possible to buy ponies for prices ranging from \$35 to \$100. Mr. Herbert once bought a pony for \$35 that afterward developed into a crackerjack and his value soared to \$2,000. Of course that was an exception. Now days ponies suitable for polo cost from \$500 to \$2,000 each.

When Mr. Whitney prepared for his campaign in England in 1909 he spent \$85,000 for ponies. Since then he has added many more to his string and has spent at least \$40,000. It will be seen by this that he has expended in the neighborhood of \$125,000 for ponies alone. One of his ponies cost him \$15,000. This was the high-water mark paid for any pony, but many good ponies have cost \$5,000. The duke of Westminster has spent in the neighborhood of \$125,000 for his aggregation of ponies. The ponies that were used in the international matches were made up in large part of those owned by Mr. Whitney and the duke of Westminster. Several ponies, however, have been donated for the use of the players by various Americans and Englishmen who are interested in the game.

It takes several years of hard training to make a pony suitable for polo playing. He is usually bought from three years of age and for two years is taught the elementary parts of the game, such as not to shy at the mallet, to follow the ball, to "break" quickly and to obey the slightest touch of the reins on his neck. Most ponies are trained so that the rider may guide them by simply touching them on the right or left side of the neck with the reins.

Many persons not familiar with polo consider the fastest pony the best pony. This is an erroneous idea. While speed is an essential qualification for a pony, he is utterly worthless if he does not know the game thoroughly and is not subject to instant control. If his speed cannot be checked he'll run over the ball and carry his rider out of the zone of play. A pony that will twist and turn as though on a pivot and then "break" and race at top speed and stop instantly at command is the ideal polo mount. His value is beyond price.

There are many poloists who cannot afford to maintain large strings of ponies and hire a trainer. Most of these men have from three to six ponies in their string. They place the ponies in a public training stable. The cost is \$30 a month for each pony. These public trainers hire stable lads to exercise and take care of the ponies. One boy looks after four ponies. The actual cost of feed for a pony is \$12 a month.

Some of the expenses other than those of buying and maintaining the ponies, cost the players many dollars. The balls, made of light willow, are furnished to the Polo association at ten cents each. One firm has a contract to furnish the polo associations with 20,000 balls. The mallets are worth from \$2 to \$3.50 each. The heads of the mallet are frequently broken in the game or during practice. It costs a dollar to replace the heads. The helmets the players wear cost from \$4 to \$7 each. The riding boots are worth from \$15 to \$25. The riding breeches cost from \$8 to \$12.

### Device to Keep Record of Hens.

To record hens' egg-laying capacities two New Yorkers have patented a simple nest, in leaving which a hen is forced to mark a board with crayon attached to a foot, different colors being used to distinguish different flocks.

### Valuable Feathers Destroyed.

Approximately ten tons of feathers plucked from birds by poachers four or five years ago in the Hawaiian islands have been burned by the government scientists in Honolulu.

### FISH INTOXICATED ON BEER

Brewery Output Emptied into Stream Causes Chaos Among Piscatorial Tribes. Mendota, Ill.—There will be no more fishing in the Mendota creek for months to come. It is improbable that the fish will be able to see the bait for several weeks. The banks recently were lined with hundreds of dead fish and the creek was full of others dead drunk. Because of failure to pay the government tax the Mendota brewery was closed and 1,081 barrels of beer were emptied into the creek. An hour later a conglomeration of queer sounds arose from the creek, from the mewling of catfish to the deep bass of the bass. Several turtles were seen disporting themselves absurdly on a log and three bullfrogs staggered arm in arm down Main street, until taken into custody by a policeman. They couldn't hop, despite the fact that they were full of them. Many of the fish imbibed too freely and climbed out on shore, where they were fatally prostrated by the heat. Those who survived followed the beer down stream in jarge schools.

### HANG UP GIRL TO BEAT HER?

Georgian is Charged With Inhuman Punishment of His Young Daughter. Augusta, Ga.—Charges that he fastened a chain around the neck of his fifteen-year-old daughter, suspended her from a meat hook in his butcher shop and beat her with the butt end of a whip until the blood flowed from her wounds, were made against J. J. Johnson in the recorder's court. Policeman Moore, who arrested Johnson, stated that he was called by neighbors who heard the girl's screams. The policeman said that when he reached the market he found Johnson's daughter, Nellie, suspended from a meat hook, suspended by a chain which had been wrapped twice around her neck and locked. Moore said that the girl's arms and neck showed evidence of severe beating. She was exhausted when released. Johnson said he whipped his daughter because he could not control her. His case was continued. One of the specific charges against him is assault with intent to murder.

### Alfalfa as Pork Maker.

At the Kansas experiment station 800 pounds of pork were made from one ton of alfalfa hay, and 770 pounds from an acre of alfalfa pasture. At the Nebraska station hog rations consisting of one-fourth alfalfa hay showed the alfalfa hay worth its weight in corn meal and superior to the same weight of bran. The Iowa station made pig pork at \$3.84 per 100 pounds and realized 71.1 cents per bushel for corn; with alfalfa and corn, pork cost \$2.88 per 100 pounds, and corn returned 86.6 cents per bushel—a difference of 33 1-3 per cent. in favor of alfalfa.

# BOKHARA IS VERY PRIMITIVE

Interesting Sidelights on Life of an Almost Unknown People Under the Czar's Rule.

London.—Interesting sidelights on the life of the almost unknown people under the rule of the czar in Central Asia were given by Miss Christie, F. R. G. S., one of the first to be elected to that body, who has recently returned from a journey to Bokhara. "The eleven gates of Bokhara," said Miss Christie, "are still shut every night at sundown, and the watchmen parade the streets after dark beating drums to show they are awake. The people were very friendly. The Bokhara idea of justice was direct and to the point. They took the condemned persons up to the top of the tower and then threw them down. Once was enough. "The caravansary in the queer town was similar to those usually



At Entrance to Bokhara Mosque.

found in the east long ago. The little rooms look out over a small balcony into the yard. Underneath the rooms the cattle are kept. "All the buildings, with the exception of the mosques and the towers, are built of clay, and the method of the builders is simplicity itself. A wooden framework is put up, and in the spaces between the wooden boards are pressed sun dried balls of mud. Then over all comes more mud, and in a very short time a house is built and ready for occupation."

Miss Christie was fortunate enough to see the Emir going to mosque and she also photographed him, which is considered something of a feat, for no one ever knows which of the many mosques he intends to enter. It was a Friday, and a crowd of subjects gathered near the mosque within a few days of the palace.

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### Protection for Grapes.

Place a two-pound paper bag over each bunch of grapes when the fruit is the size of small shot. This protects the grapes from insect and bird injury, and insures extra choice clusters. Fasten the mouth of the bag close about each stem with a pin, or wire, or string.

### Value of Grooming.

Grooming imparts vigor into the horse, and the removal of dirt, and the stimulation of the skin go far toward preventing harness-sores.

### Establishing a Reputation.

It takes two or three crops of colts to establish a stallion's reputation in any locality.

### Not Much Fruit.

Trees that are making a rapid growth of wood do not generally bear much fruit.

### Blinders or Veils, Which?

Boston.—"It is going to be the men or veils for the women," said the Rev. Frederick E. Heath, pastor of the Warren Baptist church here, discussing the latest dresses worn by women. He asserted that the new styles in dress cause disgust to the "right minded."

### Kills Self With Ninth Shot.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Carl H. Nyström, fifty-seven, a machinist, used up nine shots before he succeeded in killing himself at his home here. After firing his revolver once he had dumped the empty shells upon the floor and reloaded the pistol. Five bullets were imbedded in the walls and ceilings, three lodged in the man's abdomen and the ninth penetrated the brain.

### Thought Destroyer.

Mrs. Binks—Now that you have a little son and heir, I think you ought to stay at home evenings and think about his future. Mr. Binks—That's just the trouble. He raises such an eternal racket I have to go out to think.—Puck.

### Long Life of Clocks.

Of all machines made by man none can compare for long life with the clock. The life of a clock is as much longer than that of any other machinery as the life of a man is longer than that of a dog. The French city of Rouen has a great clock which was built in the year 1389 and is still keeping good time. Except for cleaning and a few necessary repairs it has never stopped during a period of more than five centuries. It strikes the hours and chimes the quarters.

### What It Means.

"Pa, what does it mean when a man is discharged for the good of the service?" "Ordinarily, my boy, that means that the administration has a friend it wants to place in his job, and there's no other real reason for letting him go."

### Long-Lived Mines and Profits.

Are long-lived mines more profitable than short-lived ones? The average investor would consider this a foolish question, assuming naturally that the longer a mine lasts the greater the accumulated profits. Just about the contrary is the case. The figures supplied by the mines department of Johannesburg, where the regularity of deposits on the Rand makes it possible to gauge the lives of mines with accuracy, should convince the skeptic that owing to compound in-

### WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD

While woman's place in the world is not merely that of a useless ornament, she surely never was intended to detract from the general art effects of nature. And this she does when she ambles along in awkward ugliness, disturbing every beautiful line which is her divine inheritance and making of herself a most unattractive picture. Feminine beauty is not a matter of patches and is perfect only in absolute completeness. There are graces innumerable of the mind, of the heart, and of the speech, as well as of the body. Usually these graces help to develop each other. The girl with buoyant thoughts speeds on her way with buoyant step. The discouraged heart is always borne along with slow, discouraged tread. Our actions indicate our

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# PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

## GOOD ROAD WORK IN KANSAS

Nearly \$750,000 Spent by Highway Department in 1912—Engineer Losh Reviews Year.

The business of the state highway department at the Kansas Agricultural college aggregated nearly three-fourths million dollars in 1912. That was the value of the bridge and road work done, says the Kansas Industrialist. It was a record for that department. Its work was more than trebled. What has been accomplished in the last year by the highway department is contained in an address by A. R. Losh, assistant highway engineer, before a recent meeting of the Kansas Good Roads association.

"During the past year," said Mr. Losh, "the work of the state engineer's office has more than trebled, though the small force and limited appropriation has greatly restricted its usefulness. While all requests have received attention, the work in many cases has been delayed owing to the great demand for services. But in no case have township or county officials decided to do without the engineer provided by state rather than wait until their work could receive his attention. During the year inspections and reports have been made on 100 miles of roads and 275 bridges."

"This is a summary of the engineering work done by this office during the year:

Plans and specifications for bridge work finished or under construction	\$100,000
Plans and specifications for bridge work not contracted	150,000
Plans and specifications for road work	25,000
Plans and specifications for drainage work under construction	30,000
Plans and specifications for farm tile drainage	90,000
Consulting and supervising engineer to highway officials on bridge work being done on plans not furnished by the state, aggregating a value of	75,000
Board of arbitration of bridge cases in Smith county, involving	35,000
Inspection of bridge work in Mitchell county, involving	65,000
Inspection of bridge work in Norton county, involving	15,000
Valuation of public property on which services have been furnished	\$83,000

"In the campaign for good roads, speakers have been furnished for 405 meetings, addressing a total of 51,000 persons; two good roads trains have been concluded; 75,000 bulletins, tracts or other publications have been distributed; and every county and township board in the state has received an offer of assistance in its local problems.

"We are spending more money than ever before on our highways, and while there is a great waste due to mismanagement and lack of proper supervision, we are getting a marked improvement in our roads.

"During the past year the township spent for road and culvert work \$2,204,585. There was also spent in 303 counties \$591,111 for county roads and in 22 counties \$401,576 for bridges. In these 22 counties it was found that this year the bridge expenditures increased 35.7 per cent. over the average for the past three years. In the remaining 83 counties, if an increase of ten per cent. in expenditures is assumed the amount spent on county bridges would be about \$778,424. The total amount of funds spent on the highway in 1912 was about \$4,975,696. There will be approximately \$5,250,000 of highway funds available for 1913.

"A review of the year gives a decided optimistic outlook for future progress. 'Good Roads' has become a household topic in Kansas. No other subject is receiving the attention or consideration as does that of better highways. More progress has been made than in any previous year. Probably more has been accomplished during the past two years than in the previous 50 years Kansas has been a state. What we most need before this association assembles next year is a completely new bridge law; a few changes in the present road law, or a revision that will give a more businesslike system of administration; a state highway department that can give more assistance; provisions for state aid; and an automobile tax for road purposes."

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