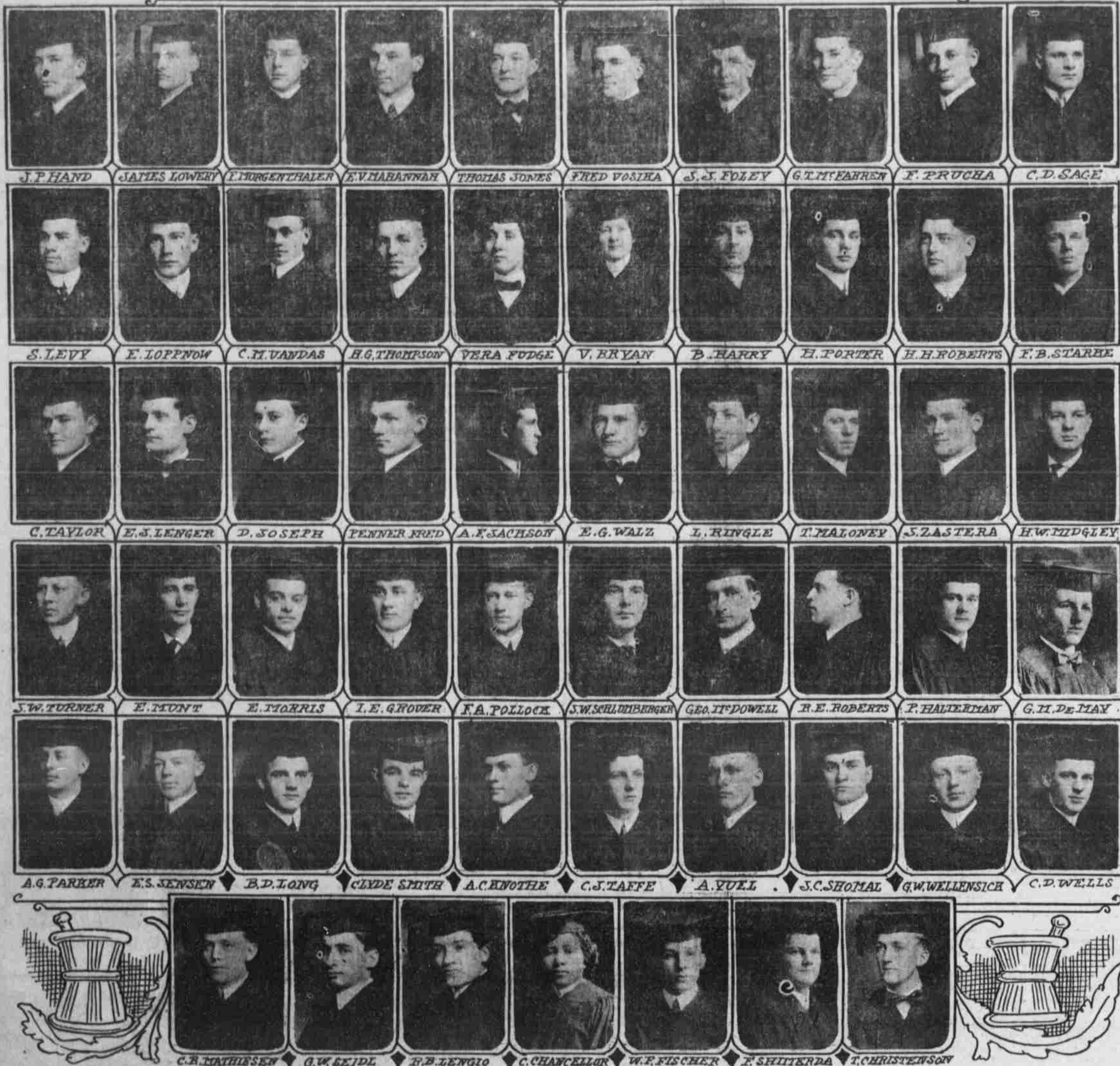


Graduating Class, 1913, of the Creighton University School of Pharmacy



SOOTHING GOTHAM'S THIRST

Tribe of New Concoctions Said to
Reach the Spot in a
Hurry.

That trilogy of new drinks, the infurinator, the stinger and their bland antidote the queller, has come as a benison to those who are athirst in New York.

The infurinator is all the rage. It sets the appetite on a rampage, lashes hunger to become as a ravenous lion and inspires the moderns to vie in prowess with valiant trenchermen of old.

A good drink of brandy, a dash of absinthe, shake well with ice, drain off and serve as a cocktail. One will be enough for most men. After that bring on planked steak, heaping plates of potatoes, loaves of bread and any such unconsidered trifles, and leave the infurinator to wreak his will. The dinner proceeds and there is need as the coffee arrives and the cigars are in transit for a soothing cordial.

Then take the stinger, which is composed of white creme de menthe, with a good dash of brandy, shaken together with ice and drained off. Or it may be served in the usual frappe form. Here is something soothing and at the same time not devoid of tang. It makes visions to soothe the senses and warms the cockles of the heart.

It may be that in time the need of strong drink seems to be no more indicated. One may awake in the gray dawn wishing that he had never heard of these American drinks with such dynamic names. He may not exactly know his own name or care whether or not he has one. His shoes have not been properly tied, the newspaper that comes with the morning coffee has letters blurred and tangled.

"I am nervous," one may say to Bar-dolph, who seems afar off in vague vistas of glasses and purple and green bottles and pink armadillos and red anacardas. "Let me make you a queller," says the barkeeper, all attention and sympathy. Aromatic spirits of ammonia, strange pinkish decoctions, a dash of bitters, or anything, in fact, which the man of bottles may have in his medicine chest, all shaken up with ice, and served cool as a breath from mountain caves in which the snow still remains in the heat of summer, and the queller has stilled the riot of nerves and performed the last function in making man forget the fierce potatoes of the night before in the dawn of the day after.—New York Herald.

Neal Drink Habit Treatment a Success

The Neal Institute of Omaha Has Successfully Treated More Than a Thousand Drinking Men and Women and Restored Them to Sober Lives.

The Neal Drink Habit Treatment is a harmless, vegetable remedy that never fails to remove the craving and necessity for drink in three days, without the use of painful, dangerous hypodermic injections.

This should interest all of you men and women who have been drinking too much during the year 1912. If you do not drink yourself, but are wives and mothers of drinking men, it is your duty to help them take treatment and begin the New Year right—sober. If you realize your own condition do not postpone taking treatment until you commit some act, while under the influence of liquor, that will ruin your life.

If you cannot stop drinking call at the Omaha Neal Institute, 1502 South Tenth St., and investigate the Neal Drink and Drug Habit Treatment, or write or phone Douglas 7556.

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Double room, with bath, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100

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LOOKING INTO PUBLIC EVILS

Many Investigations Under Way by the Federal Government.

WELFARE WORK TO THE FRONT

Searching Inquiries in Many Directions—Results May Shape Legislation of Remedial Character.

The federal government, through its executive and legislative branches, is now engaged in many inquiries in the interest of the public welfare. Some of these inquiries are being made under authority of congressional enactment, while others are intended to furnish material that will enable congress to legislate on particular subjects having to do with improving the condition of the people.

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of investigations under the government auspices now in progress, as there are several instances where dozens of lines of inquiry have been undertaken by a single bureau of a government department. One bureau of the Department of Agriculture has under investigation no less than fifteen major subjects, all intended for the betterment of producers and consumers of agricultural products. They have many ramifications work in the interest of the public welfare now being conducted under authority of law or with a view of the enactment of law are:

Investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission into the causes of railroad wrecks, with a view to providing means for reducing their number in future and otherwise safeguarding the lives of the traveling public. The commission is also, through constant investigation, enforcing federal laws to insure comfort and safety of train employees and passengers on railroads.

Investigation by the new Federal Children's bureau into infant mortality, with the object of reducing the death rate among children.

Investigation by the rules committee of the house to determine whether there shall be a congressional investigation of conditions in canning factories.

Forthcoming investigation by recently created National Industrial commission into all phases of the industrial situation, including the amelioration of conditions among working people.

of Mines into the mining industry. According to the last annual report of its directors, "the two phases of the industry of greatest national concern are safety and efficiency, safeguarding the lives of our miners and assuring the most efficient and least wasteful development and use of our mineral resources."

Efforts of the Treasury department in the interests of public health to replace dirty paper money with clean bills. The department is now experimenting with machines for washing dirty money.

Campaigns against tuberculosis, typhoid, insect-borne diseases and lead poisoning, instituted among the enlisted personnel of the navy. Typhoid prophylaxis has been administered to practically the entire navy personnel, and no authentic case of typhoid fever has been reported in an individual who had received the three injections required. The navy has also taken charge of the work of improving health conditions among the natives of Guam and American Samoa.

Work of the hydrographic office of the Navy department in keeping vessels at sea informed by radio-telegraphy of danger from icebergs and derelicts and the approach of storms.

Investigation by the Department of Agriculture to prevent pollution of oyster beds by sewage from large cities. To this pollution is attributed sporadic epidemics. The bureau of labor's widespread investigation of the cost of living. The information gathered is to be furnished to congress to serve as the possible basis of legislation.

Efforts of President Taft to induce the governors of states to advocate legislation enabling farmers to borrow money at low rates on agricultural credits. A resolution on this subject has passed the senate.

Efforts of the Treasury department, through the public health service, to insure sanitary conditions on railway trains and passenger-carrying steamships and at stations of interstate railways. One item of this effort has been a regulation issued by the secretary of the Treasury forbidding drinking cups for common use on interstate trains.

Field investigations by the public health service into typhoid fever, pellagra, spotted fever, trachoma, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, parasitic diseases, malaria, leprosy, bubonic plague, yellow fever and cholera. These investigations have resulted in much practical good, particularly in keeping contagious and infectious diseases out of the United States. The eradication of rats to prevent the spread of bubonic plague is being conducted actively by this efficient bureau.

Enforcement of the Department of Agriculture of the 24-hour law to insure humane treatment of cattle in course of transportation. The law regulating the interstate movement of live stock from quarantine districts and prohibiting the interstate movement of diseased live stock, prosecutions for violations under the meat inspection act, enforcement of the federal pure food law.

through teaching him scientific farm management.

Encouragement of farm work among boys and girls by the Department of Agriculture, especially farm work among negroes.

Efforts of the federal government to adjust differences of capital and labor through arbitration by the chief justice of the United States commerce court and the United States commissioner of labor.

Various investigations are now under way or proposed to bring about better conditions among the Indians. A law providing an eight-hour day for all persons engaged in manual labor for the United States government went into effect on January 1.

Congressional Searchings.
In addition to these investigations, that may strictly be called investigations for the public welfare, are many others of a more political nature, the importance of which, in some instances, exceeds those of the first named class. In the first rank of this group stands the money trust investigation of the Fujo committee of the house banking and currency committee. The object of this investigation of capitalistic John Does, is to ascertain the precise methods of big finance in this country with a view to remedial action by control of clearing houses and other additions and modifications of the national banking act.

Another wing of the banking and currency committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, is engaged in a less spectacular but no less important study of the banking and currency system of the United States. The particular object of this investigation is to pave the way for recommendations of changes in the money of the United States.

Closely connected with these investigations in their effect upon the fiscal system of the United States is the investigation by public hearings into the tariff system now conducted by the ways and means committee of the house. While the committee has been steadily at work during the life of the present congress, its efforts this winter are to be particularly interesting, as with a democratic senate the reigns of dominant common sense, the houses will probably be in a great measure enacted into law.

Contemporaneous with the investigation of the alleged money trust is being conducted an investigation of the ocean shipping trust by the house committee on merchant marine. The investigation is particularly directed at an alleged agreement or pool that makes competition in the South American trade almost impossible, according to the allegations of the supporters of the investigation.

Of strictly political importance is the wide-reaching investigation by campaign funds by a select committee of the senate under the chairmanship of Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota. This investigation also has jurisdiction over all correspondence between the officials of the Standard Oil and federal officials and congressmen. While the investigation of the Standard Oil correspondence has to do chiefly with a personal statement on the floor of the senate by Boies Penrose

of Pennsylvania, the body of the investigation, directed at campaign funds in general, is intended to bring to light means of limiting campaign contributions and more closely supervising the expenditure of campaign funds.

Private Philanthropies.
Among private philanthropies which are co-operating to some extent with the federal government in the interest of the public welfare are these:

The National Child Labor committee, established with the object of obtaining legislation regulating child labor.

The Rockefeller General Education board, to conduct work in the interest of higher education and farm demonstration in the south.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, with headquarters in New York, which is concentrating its resources on the problems of cancer, pneumonia, infantile paralysis, scarlet fever and other diseases, the cause and treatment of which are not yet understood.

The Rockefeller Sanitary commission, with offices in Washington, for the eradication of the hookworm disease.

The proposed \$100,000,000 Rockefeller Foundation, which congress has been asked to incorporate. Part of the income of this foundation is to be used to make a world-wide war on the hookworm disease.

The American National Red Cross in its effort to eradicate tuberculosis.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HIGH GRADE OPTICAL GLASS

Care is Necessary to Insure Perfection in Grinding of Lenses.
By far the greatest quantity of high-grade optical glass suitable for lenses made in this country is imported from Germany and France. This glass comes to us in pieces a trifle larger than the size of the lenses to be made. The two surfaces are polished sufficiently to enable the expert, as he gazes through the glass, to see that it has no defects. It is very important that before the actual work of grinding is begun the rough blocks shall be examined with the greatest care, since, if they contain the slightest veining or trace of unequal density, all work upon them will be wasted. Care must also be taken that the disks shall be perfectly annealed. The test in this relation is made by polarized light. Two kinds of glass are used in the construction of lenses—crown and flint.

gained, approximately, the required curve. The last grinding of all is the most important and, of course, calls for the greatest care and skill. The selection of the emery plays a very important role in all stages of grinding, since a single mistake in this selection might vitiate the labors of months and, in many cases, absolutely ruin the glass.

After the "fining," as the last stage is called, has been accomplished, the lens is taken to the polishing department, where work still more delicate is awaiting it.

In the case of large lenses polishing and correction are done on massive machinery installed in a room the temperature of which must be maintained absolutely constant. Such caution is necessary at this stage that even windows must not be opened, since a particle of dirt from the outside might play havoc with the bit of glass in the workman's hand. It must be remembered that he is now engaged in an operation concerned with possible errors not greater than the two hundred-thousandth part of an inch.

Coal tar, pitch and oxide of iron are now placed upon a revolving wheel. On this the lens is put. The workman holds it in his hand, as, indeed, he does for most of the time in all stages of grinding, and from time to time he adds a quantity of the mixture mentioned.

When the lens has been polished to the right degree a rigid test is employed to determine that every curve is absolutely true to the radius calculated before the work was begun. The next step is to center the lens upon a machine that thickens the edges of precisely equal thickness all around.

The glass is still uncompleted. There follows an operation demanding the utmost delicacy of manipulation of the surfaces of the lens in order that each ray of light shall be brought to one exact focal point.—Harper's Weekly.

Pointed Paragraphs.
Doing is much harder than wishing, but it pays better.

A girl may head off a proposal by taking to her heels.

The barrier in some buckwheat cakes never scores a hit.

One half the world awaits an opportunity to do up the other half.



\$200

