

# NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



## Combine the Qualities of Professions in Alaska



WASHINGTON.—School teachers in Alaska must have a thorough knowledge of medicine as well as pedagogy. The Alaska school service is the only system of education in the United States or any of its possessions which is under the direct control of the federal bureau of education. In the northwest territory there are large areas in which the services of regular physicians are not obtainable. It often becomes the duty of the public school teachers not only to render first aid to the injured or sick native, but to care for him throughout the entire course of a severe illness without the aid of a physician.

For the assistance of men working in Uncle Sam's Alaska school service Dr. Emil Krullah of the United States public health service and Dr. Daniel S. Neumann of the United States bureau of education have together written a medical handbook which has just

been published and sent to every school teacher working for the government in Alaska. The authors have taken particular pains to describe the symptoms and outline the methods of treatment of the common diseases of the natives in simple, plain language. In a word of instructions to the teachers who will receive the book the author says:

A little learning is a dangerous thing, and this is especially true in medicine. Teachers are warned to be careful in prescribing. It is often difficult to make a diagnosis of the disease which the patient is suffering. To lessen this difficulty symptoms of all of the common diseases are thoroughly described so that the teacher may have assistance in determining any case. Remember, this handbook is not intended to replace the services of a physician and all cases should be referred to one whenever possible.

Agents of the government have found that outside of performing their educational duties Alaska school teachers are called on most frequently to assist the natives in solving their health problems. The new medical handbook instructs the school teachers on every phase of medical practice through which it might be possible for the agents of the bureau of education to help the natives.

## Smithsonian Institution Has a Large Plaster Cast

THE Smithsonian Institution presents to visitors within its grim brown walls and quiet halls an attractive Zoological Park exhibit. Many spectators, hat in hand, gather to study the pictures of wild life in the zoo which are displayed here. In the central aisle of the main hall to the right on entering is a large topographic plaster cast, the legend on which reads: "Modeled under the direction of Mr. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution." It is a number of years old, but always a thing of freshness and interest to the streams of strangers that pass the portals of the building.

On the topographic model Rock creek is represented by a strip of mirror, and the curving, winding line is as bright and shimmering as the waters of the creek in their happiest mood. The hills and vales and lawns and the shady groves and woodland stretches are all shown. In a big glass case on the right hand of the entrance there hangs a fine map of the Zoological Park, indicating many of the familiar things in that popular, educational resort.

Surrounding the map is a collection of excellent photographs. One picture



shows the flagstaff hill closely covered by a crowd, mostly of children, and the inscription under the picture is "The Crowd at the Zoological Park Easter Monday, 1910." There is a picture of the bear yards, showing one of the furry beasts posing for the camera, one of the flying cage with its busy-winged tenants; portraits of the Alaskan brown bear, the male moose, the fragrant looking harpy eagle, the polar bears in their white robes, the yak standing comfortably in deep snow, California condors in their youthful and downy plumage, the slow-going Galapagos tortoise, the zebra and his fancy markings, the elephant taking a bath, and a bull snake coiled gracefully around a cluster of her eggs.

## City Hall Girls Rise in Honor of a Visiting Rat



In a dark corner of the dim corridor leading through the flooroom of the city hall to the room where papers and documents are kept typewritten and compared by the young ladies of that department, stands a seductively baited trap. And there hangs a tale—a rat tale.

A few days ago, when the ladies were all terribly busy, a great, big, audacious old rat scuttled across the room, disappearing behind some shelves. The ladies honored his appearance by courteously rising. It is said that they kept right on rising till they had risen as high as the tops of

the tables and chairs in the room. Be that as it may, the rat didn't tarry to receive the homage intended for him, but he got around that way a day or so later, and that was the limit. There just had to be a trap, and with-out another day's delay, at that.

The negro keeper of the files was summoned and told of the impending trouble, and a trap was installed the next day and temptingly baited. But it seems that he is a wise old rodent, for nary a nibble has he taken at the bait. And in the meantime the girls are declaring they are not the least bit afraid of an old rat.

Miss Elizabeth Wilson, in charge of the department, says rats are nothing to be scared of, and that she can't see why the others are scared. Miss Mary Greer says she knows well enough that rats are not dangerous, but she just doesn't care to have them around. Miss Lydia Gardner says she can't understand what's the matter with the city hall cat.

## Iron Watchdog Is Not Yet Extinct in Washington

THE iron watchdog is not extinct in Washington. He may not be so numerous as he used to be. Time was when it was not unusual for the owner of a city home to have a pair of iron dogs before his house, one on each side of the entrance. From time to time the writer has reported the presence of dogs and lions as aids to architecture or as guards of portals in Washington. The list of these things has not been exhausted.

There is an iron watch dog, freshly painted black, with a very glossy coat, on the north side of H street between Tenth and Eleventh streets. There is only one of him. Usually these iron dog doorkeepers come in pairs, and there probably was a pair here, but the other dog is missing—strayed or stolen. The remaining dog is a Newfoundland, or it may be that he is a setter.

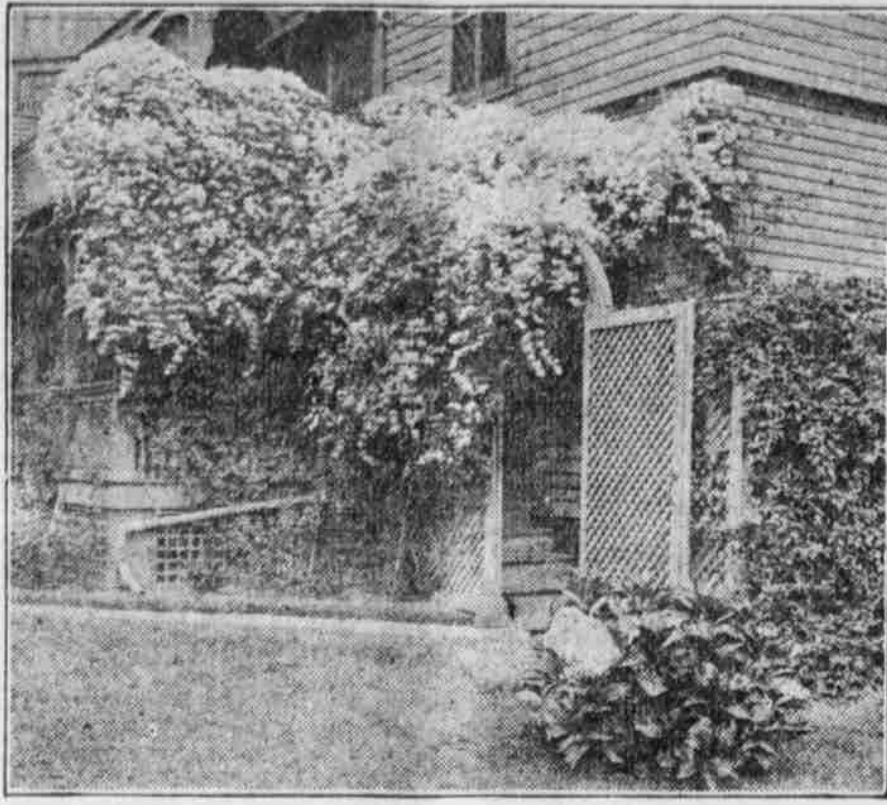
It is a big, red pressed brick double house three stories high and four windows wide, and its number 1095



H street. Brownstone steps lead to the doorway from the herringbone brick sidewalk. On one side of the step is a bit of grass that grows behind an iron fence. The dog is stretched on the brick pavement close up to the iron fence on the east side of the entrance. He looks toward the west.

In front of the iron fence and grassy strip on the west side of the entrance, presumably where the companion dog was wont to rest, is a green slate bench, where dwellers in that house rest in the cool of the evening, when it is cool, or the heat of the evening, when it is not cool.

## HOW TO GROW HARDY FLOWERING VINES



The Vines Show How an Ugly Back Yard Could Be Transformed into a Thing of Beauty by a Little Planting.

(BY EBEN E. REXFORD.)

The illustration accompanying this article shows two of the best hardy flowering vines we have for general use.

The Clematis—C. paniculata—shown in the center of this picture, is of comparatively recent introduction, but its merits are so striking that it has already become one of our most popular vines.

Unlike the large flowering varieties of the clematis family, its seems entirely free from disease. Of its hardiness there can be no question; and unlike the hybrid sorts, it has attractive foliage that would make it valuable for covering screens, even if it had no flowers at all.

Its blossoms are white, small in size, individually, but borne in such profusion that the upper portion of the vine is entirely covered with them, making it look, at a little distance, as if a shower of snow had fallen on it.

A more beautiful sight than a well developed specimen in the prime of its flowering season it would be hard to find. The brilliance of color, which prevails to a great extent among the large flowering varieties is lacking, but what it lacks in this respect is more than up for in the dainty, exquisite beauty of its long, loose panicles of bloom.

Another striking argument in its favor is its late flowering habit. It does not come into bloom until after the other vines are in the sere and yellow leaf season.

It is always a rapid grower, and will climb to the second story if given something to support itself by. I consider it one of our very best flowering vines. The best, I am almost tempted to say.

Plant it in a soil of good loam, well drained. All the growth of the season will die off in the winter, at the north. Heap some leaves over its roots. Protection is not absolutely necessary, but I am firm in the faith that even our hardest plants will come through in so much better condition if it is given that. It is well worth while to give them some kind of covering.

The other vine shown on the screen in the corner of the picture is a honeysuckle, whose habit of growth admirably fits in for screening purposes.

It does not grow rampantly enough to make constant pruning and clipping necessary to keep it within bounds, but it covers a screen of ordinary height with a thick mass of foliage that will be found entirely effective in hiding unsightliness, or protecting the inmates of a home from the observation of passers by.

When in bloom it challenges the admiration of those who pass ordinary plants without attention, and when out of bloom it is even much more attractive than the average vine, because of the density of its foliage and its graceful habit of growth.

Right here is a good place to make some suggestions about the cultivation of vines around the house. It is complained that some kinds of vines make a most unsatisfactory growth, and an explanation is often asked for the failure. Of course, a question asked in such general terms with no statement as to existing conditions cannot be answered with any degree of definiteness; but I presume that in the majority of cases the vines were set in soil thrown out from a cellar or excavation made from the walls of the dwelling.

Such soils are generally not adapted to the vigorous growth of anything that may be planted in them, being hard, heavy and lacking in elements of plant growth.

Before any plant can be grown in them with success, it is necessary to break up existing conditions and to put them in shape to nourish whatever may be planted in them.

Heavy soils can be enlightened by incorporating with them sand, loam, anything that will make them more porous. Wood and coal ashes will answer this purpose to some extent.

Old mortar is excellent. Add whatever you find available, and work it into the original soil until its heavy condition is relieved. At the same time add plenty of fertilizer of some kind and work this in too.

If this is done, in a short time you will be able to grow vines along the

walls of the house, as well as elsewhere. You see, it all depends on the soil.

It is often asked if there is not some kind of support for the vines that will do away with the danger of their being blown or torn down during a heavy storm. I know of none.

I have safeguarded myself against accidents of this kind for many years past by using leather instead of cloth in tacking vines to the wall. Cloth will seldom last more than a season. Then if the vine has not found some permanent kind of support for itself, there is danger of its tumbling down, and once down it will generally be found impossible to put it back where it belongs in a satisfactory manner.

Leather of good quality is used as it will last for several seasons. Use nails, not tacks, to fasten it in place. A well developed vine will have a good deal of weight, and whatever supports it must be substantial.

Wherever it is possible to do so, I prefer a stout wire netting as a basis of vine-support. But I would not advise its use unless you can stretch it smoothly, and do this so firmly that it will hold the vine in place rigidly.

If possible, fasten the netting to the cornice above, and then to stakes set in the ground below, drawing it tight with the tool used in stretching wire for fencing. Where this is done there will be a space between the vines and wall through which the air can circulate freely, thus greatly benefiting the vine, as well as the walls of the house, and doing away with the necessity of fastening the branches to the dwelling.

In selecting vines, be sure you get sorts that are adapted to the use you propose to make of them. Some kinds, like the honeysuckle, are only adapted to low-story use.

If you want something to climb to the upper portions of the house, get taller growers. If tall-growing kinds are set by verandahs or porches, above which you do not care to have them extend, they will not be satisfactory, as they will have to be kept in dwarfed condition to fit the place.

It pays to give this matter careful attention and make sure you are right before going ahead.

## RIDDING SUN-DRIED FRUIT OF INSECTS

Trays Made of Light Lumber, Covered With Screen, Will Answer Purpose.

(BY L. M. BENNINGTON.)

Several expedients for ridding sun-dried fruit of worms have been practiced, such as heating in an oven and dipping in hot water, but each has its disadvantages.

A better way is to keep the flies or millers that lay the eggs away from the fruit while it is drying, thus preventing instead of curing.

Trays made of light lumber and covered with a lid made of screen wire will answer the purpose.

These trays are much more convenient than the roof of a building or a scaffold as they can be carried in when rainy and again put out without disturbing the half dried fruit.

The galvanized instead of the painted should be used and the frame of the lid made so as to exclude the flies.

A great deal of the sun dried fruit is absolutely worthless on account of the flies, which would otherwise be in good condition.

The trays should be made with both bottom and top screens so they may be reversed and the fruit allowed to dry faster.

If made in this way, however, the trays must be placed on a solid foundation in such a way that the flies cannot reach the fruit that is next to the wire.

These convenient trays will be found well worth the time and the outlay.

Poultry in the Orchard.

Give the poultry the run of the orchard. They will destroy the insects and bugs, besides make meat themselves.

# PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

## WHO SHALL DRAG THE ROADS?

Somewhere Between Two Extremities of Opinion Lies Ultimate Solution of Vexed Problem.

There is a serious difference of opinion among authorities as to whether or not the responsibility for dragging roads rests solely upon the farmer's shoulders. Here, for instance, is one of the three members of the recently appointed state highway commission of Iowa declaring: "Take the road work out of the farmer's hands. It is not fair to the farmer to make him work on the roads. Now, I am a farmer myself, I pay my road taxes in money. There is no reason why a farmer should get out and work on the roads any more than should a banker. Then, too, road making is becoming too much of a business to let anybody and everybody practice it. One man should have supervision of the road work." And here, on the other hand, is one of the leading newspapers of the same state, a long and ardent champion of good roads, declaring:

"Guthrie county men dragged a highway across the country in an hour and a half the other day. The dragging bee had been arranged for and was pulled off on schedule. It reminds of a story told by Jim Pisk, one of the early magnates and millionaires. He was the son of a shrewd old New England farmer. One day the old man told Jim that if he would clean the stables well he would pay him a gold dollar for the service. Jim, with the golden reward in sight, tugged and strained and finished the stable on time. His father gave him the dollar. Then he said: 'James, if you can clean the stables one day for a dollar, you can clean them every day as a duty.' And thereafter James cleaned out the stables."

"If Guthrie county, and other counties, can drag the principal highways of the county in an hour and a half with a hurrah and to show what can be done, they can drag the principal roads after a rain as a duty. An arrangement so successful as this should suggest a permanent system. The gratification with which those road draggers turned to survey their completed work ought to teach them that



Beautiful Country Road in Southern Illinois.

a good road is a joy forever. If it is worth making as an object lesson, it is worth maintaining for everyday use."

Somewhere between the two extremes of opinion (turning the work over to experts and making the farmer do it all by himself) lies the ultimate and the satisfactory solution of the vexatious problem, says the Iowa Homestead. There is no denying that road making has become as much of a science and a profession as farming itself, or teaching school, or running a bank or piloting a locomotive. Why, then, should the farmer be expected to be the sole and only road maker and repairer, any more than the school teacher or the rural mail carrier? Yet, on the other hand, the farmer has the first-hand, direct information of what roads need most to be made or repaired. He travels them most frequently; he should assist in bringing them to that state of permanency which will minimize his own troubles en route between farm and town.

In the last analysis, successful road making depends upon harmonious cooperation between individuals and county, state and national authorities. We may not have reached the stage when state aid to the extent of many millions of dollars is advisable, but we certainly have reached the stage when the burden should be taken from the unsupported shoulders of the farmer, where it has rested all too long. The farmer is perfectly willing to do his share; he simply objects to a hoggish policy which makes him share all the work and none of the credit or reward.

Good Lawn Mixture.

Forty pounds of blue grass, three pounds of white clover and three pounds of solid red top make a good lawn mixture. The white clover and red top grow quickly and are gradually crowded out by the blue grass, which makes a much better lawn. Be sure that the lawn is finely raked and the soil is in the very finest condition of tilth before sowing any seed.

# WOMAN FEELS 10 YEARS YOUNGER

Since Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Louisville, Ky.—"I take great pleasure in writing to inform you of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was weak, nervous, and cared for nothing but sleep. Now I can go ahead with my work daily and feel ten years younger than before I started taking your medicine. I will advise any woman to consult with you before going to a doctor."—Mrs. INTZE WILLIS, 2229 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.



Another Sufferer Relieved.

Romayor, Texas.—"I suffered terribly with a displacement and bladder trouble. I was in misery all the time and could not walk any distance. I thought I never could be cured, but my mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I did. I am cured of the displacement and the bladder trouble is relieved. I think the Compound is the finest medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. VIOLA JASPER, Romayor, Texas.

"I am cured of the displacement and the bladder trouble is relieved. I think the Compound is the finest medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. VIOLA JASPER, Romayor, Texas.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary.

### CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

## DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

Better Than Trees. Her Father—Have you a family tree?

Her Lover—No; but I have 10,000 acres of pine timber. Her Father—Great! Have a drink, a good cigar and the girl!—New York Post.

## THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

An apartment isn't the only place in which marriage is a flat failure.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, in a bottle.

Most men are too polite to adhere strictly to the truth.

## Foley Kidney Pills Succeed

because they are a good honest medicine that cannot help but heal kidney and bladder ailments and urinary irregularities, if they are once taken into the system. Try them now for positive and permanent help.

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

IF YOU ARE OUT OF SORTS, RUN DOWN, OR GET THE BLUES, SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASE, GONORRHOEA, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, PILES, WINDS, OR BY FREE BOOK, THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL ABOUT THESE DISEASES AND THE REMEDIAL CURES EFFECTED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1, N-2, N-3. IF YOU CAN DEVELOP IT IS THE REMEDY FOR YOUR OWN AILMENT. DON'T TEST A CURE, ABSOLUTELY FREE. No follow-up charges. DR. J. C. KELSO, MED. CO., HAYSTACK RD., HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.