

HER BLOOD TOO THIN

GENERAL DEBILITY RESULTS FROM
IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

The Remedy That Makes New Blood
Banishes Weakness, Headaches, In-
digestion and Nervous Troubles.

Hundreds of women suffer from headaches, dizziness, restlessness, languor and timidity. Few realize that their misery all comes from the bad state of their blood. They take one thing for their head, another for their stomach, a third for their nerves, and yet all the while it is simply their poor blood that is the cause of their discomfort.

If one sure remedy for making good, rich blood were used every one of their distressing ailments would disappear, as they did in the case of Mrs. Ella F. Stone, who had been ailing for years and was completely run down before she realized the nature of her trouble.

"For several years," said Mrs. Stone, "I suffered from general debility. It began about 1896 with indigestion, nervousness and steady headaches. Up to 1900 I hadn't been able to find any relief from this condition. I was then very thin and bloodless. An enthusiastic friend, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged me to give them a trial and I finally bought a box.

"I did not notice any marked change from the use of the first box, but I determined to give them a fair trial and I kept on. When I had finished the second box I could see very decided signs of improvement in my condition. I began to feel better all over and to have hopes of a complete cure.

"I used in all eight or ten boxes, and when I stopped I had got back my regular weight and a good healthy color and the gain has lasted. I can eat what I please without discomfort. My nervousness is entirely gone, and, while I had constant headaches before, I very rarely have one now. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to women who suffer as I did."

Mrs. Stone was seen at her pretty home in Lakewood, R. I., where, as the result of her experience, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are very popular. These famous pills are sold by all druggists. A book that every woman needs is published by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. It is entitled "Plain Talks to Women," and will be sent free on request.

Chinese farmers are beginning to demand modern tools, especially such as are useful for intensive farming.

Earliest Green Onions.
The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner, Mr. Farmer and Gardener!



JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c. and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

- 1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
- 2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
- 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
- 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
- 1,000 splendid Onions,
- 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
- 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 26c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of Salzer's Fourth of July Sweet Corn—the earliest on earth—10 days earlier than Cory, Peep O' Day, First of All, etc. [W.N.U.]

That which is stolen by the tongue cannot be restored by taffy.

NO SLEEP FOR MOTHER

Baby Covered With Sores and Scales—Could Not Tell What She Looked Like—Marvelous Cure by Cuticura.

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. It itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body.—Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

God often says, "Wait;" but he never says, "Worry."

Many School Children Are Sickly.
Mother Gray's Sweet powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all Druggists, 85c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen B. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The hypocrite's religion is the most repulsive of all his traits.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will use Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 8-ounce packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 oz." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron stick ing. Defiance never sticks.

LEGISLATURE

of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

SENATE—These bills were passed in the senate on the 6th: H. R. 1, providing for the filing of guaranty bonds by state officers, H. R. 21, relating to patent rights, S. F. 34, providing for the publication of the report of the secretary of the board of irrigation, H. R. 5, providing for the printing of the Cobby statutes, S. F. 47, defining the duties of county judges in signing names to official documents, Bills were introduced: Providing for the assessment of live stock where it is found on April 1, unless such stock has already been assessed. To regulate the proceedings in obtaining a divorce in certain cases, to provide additional duties of the county attorney, to provide for the appointment of a special county attorney in certain cases, and provide for his fees. An act concerning corporations, despondent and delinquent children and providing a penalty for the violation of the same. An act to repeal Section 1418 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes of Nebraska, said section being Section 2 of "An act authorizing transcripts of judgments and decrees by the circuit and district courts of the United States to be filed in the counties of said state."

HOUSE—The house passed these bills on the 6th: H. R. 42, by Rohrer of Saline, to provide proper restrictions for the passage of steam engines upon public roads and over bridges; H. R. 58 by McAllister of Deuel, providing for the final disposition of peace warrant cases in justice of the peace courts without going to the district courts; H. R. 60, by Bartoo of Valley, to provide better education of practicing dentists, to raise the standard of the profession and to make it more difficult for incompetents to pass the examinations. These bills were introduced: An act to pay county assessors in counties of less than 50,000 population \$5 a day for time actually and necessarily employed, not altering the present scale of original salaries. An act requiring surety bonds from liquor dealers. An act regulating all assignments, sales and transfers of wages or salary. An act to amend the revenue laws to abolish county assessors in counties of less than 20,000 population and provide for the election of precinct assessors in such cases. An act to provide a system of biennial state and county elections without a constitutional amendment. All state and county officers whose terms expire in numbered years are to hold over for one year. This would abolish a general election of a supreme judge, university regents and county officers.

Dipsomaniacs and their trials formed the theme for debate in the senate on the 6th. Epperson's bill, senate file No. 19, was called up in the committee of the whole, the measure providing that dipsomaniacs, cocaine fiends and the habitual users of narcotics may be sent to the asylum after the manner of procedure for insanity patients. A parole system is provided and when the patient indulges in excesses he may be returned to the asylum. The bill was amended to make the counties bear the expenses of the patients and recommended for passage.

SENATE—The senate on the 7th recommended for passage S. F. 48, by Giffin, known as the bulk sales law. The bill had been amended by the judiciary committee so that it required a merchant contemplating selling his business to file such notice with the county clerk five days before turning over his stock to the purchaser. These bills were placed on general file: S. F. 129, by Epperson of Clay—Providing for a suspension of sentence in case of wife abandonment, S. F. 98, by Giffin of Dawson, providing that irrigation districts have the right to condemn private ditches and take them over by paying appraisers' prices, S. F. 13, by Laverty, to prevent the illegal expenditure of public funds, S. F. 117, by Williams of Otoe, created some discussion, and finally was recommitted to the committee on insane hospitals. This bill provides that the word "incurable" shall be stricken from the title of the insane hospital at Hastings, S. F. 139, on motion of Jones of Otoe, was recommitted to the committee on commerce and manufactures. This bill compels millers to print on sacks and bags the number of pounds of flour or cereal contained therein. These bills were introduced and read a first time: S. F. 166, by Harsh, to compel railroads to furnish equal facilities between elevators for the shipment of grains, S. F. 167, by Tucker of Richardson, provides for the sale of school lands to school districts or cemetery associations and provides that any person who prior to 1897 held educational lands by contract or lease may purchase the same within two years from the date this bill becomes a law.

HOUSE—The house in committee of the whole on the 7th, recommended for passage the McMullen bill, compelling the practitioners of Christian Science to pass the same examination before the State Board of Health which medical physicians are required to pass. Opponents of the bill pronounced the measure a stroke at religious liberty, while friends of the measure declared it was legislation to

compel medical physicians and others to possess certain qualifications before practicing medicine or the cure human disease. H. R. 65, by Jackson of Antelope, providing for the parole of first and second degree murderers serving life sentences in the penitentiary after ten years, was recommended for indefinite postponement. Bills introduced included: H. R. 236, by Foster, Davis and Junkin—An act to fix maximum charges for the transportation of freight on railroads, penalties for the violation thereof and to repeal the present law. The bill decreases the present rates on an average of 10 per cent on about thirty leading articles of commerce. H. R. 238, by Smith of Burt—An act to encourage the improvement, breeding, cultivation and to extend the use of corn, H. R. 242, by Curris of Dawes—An act to increase the power of county treasurers for the collection of personal taxes of decedents.

SENATE—After a hard fight in the senate on the 8th, Sheldon of Cass succeeded in saving his bill, S. F. 7, providing that a 2-mill levy be made to pay off the state debt, from an early grave, though it was amended to provide for a 1-mill levy. The vote to indefinitely postpone the bill was 15 to 15, and under a ruling by President Jennings the bill will retain its place at the head of the general file, S. F. 1, by Thomas of Douglas, providing the firemen of Omaha shall be divided into two shifts to work twelve hours each, was passed. These bills were introduced and read a first time: S. F. 172, by Thomas of Douglas—To provide for the use of ropes as fire escapes in hotels, S. F. 173, by Dimery (upon request of H. M. Eaton, land commissioner)—Allowing the commissioner of public lands and buildings to use his discretion about selling Nebraska property used at the St. Louis exposition.

HOUSE—Immediately upon convening on the 8th, the house went into committee of the whole and recommended for passage H. R. 49, by Ernst, of Johnson, providing for the establishment of a binder twine plant at the state penitentiary. The committee recommended for passage H. R. 101, by Kaley of Webster, after a brisk fight. This bill appropriates \$15,000 for Nebraska's participation in the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore. The bill also provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission to look after the state's interest in this regard. This money is to include the balance from the state's and the railroads' appropriation to the World's fair for Nebraska, the railroads giving \$25,000. The finance, ways and means committee having reported back without recommendation H. R. 164, by McMullen of Gage, appropriating \$30,000 for the Cobby statutes, McMullen moved that it be placed on general file. The motion prevailed. These bills were introduced in the house: H. R. 245, by Jahnel, of Washington, to permit the use of seines, nets and other devices for fishing in the Missouri river, H. R. 246, by Jahnel, to provide that the game laws shall not apply to any boundary stream except so much as shall be within 100 feet of the mouth of any stream in Nebraska tributary thereto, H. R. 247, by Rouse of Hall, to require livery stable keepers to have posted schedules of prices of their rates and to provide penalties for defrauding livery stable keepers, H. R. 248, by Rouse, providing for the payment of premiums on surety company bonds when given by persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, H. R. 249, by Knox of Buffalo, providing that boards of directors of city and town libraries shall be composed of five members instead of nine.

Freight Rate Bill.
Following is a text of the freight rate bill introduced in the house on the 7th by Foster, Davis and Junkin:

Section 1—It shall be the duty of every railroad company operating and doing business in the state of Nebraska, within ten days after this act goes into effect, to file with the secretary of state of the state of Nebraska a true statement, under oath, of the rates in force or charged by said company between stations in Nebraska for the transportation of every article of freight on January 1, 1905.

Section 2—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to charge or receive for the transportation of the following articles between stations in the state of Nebraska a higher rate than 10 per cent less than the rate in force or charged by said company for the same or like service on the 1st day of January, 1905: Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, poultry, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, meal, bran, split ground peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, onions, hay of all kinds, fresh fruit of all kinds, lumber, coal, flour, brick, stone and cement.

The information thus authenticated shall be admitted in evidence in any court of competent jurisdiction in the state of Nebraska; but the facts may also be proven by any other competent evidence.

Sec. 3—Any railroad company or officer or agent thereof who violates or evades any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained by reason of such violation.

Sec. 4—Any railroad company or officer or agent thereof who violates any provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for each offense in any sum not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$50.

Bill to Protect Wage Earners.
H. R. 238, introduced on the 6th, by Hoare of Platte, is occasioning more or less comment among members who keep a careful watch on the character and source of all bills. The bill seeks to fortify wage earners against creditors seeking to obtain collection of money due them through the process of assignments. It reads as follows:

Section 1—No assignment, sale or transfer, however made or attempted to be made, of any wages or salary earned or to be earned shall give any right of action either at law or in equity to the assignee or transferee for such wages or salary, nor shall any action lie for the recovery of such wages or salary or any part thereof by any person (other than the person to whom such wages or salary are due or to become due, unless a written notice, together with a true copy of the instrument assigned or transferred of such wages or salary, shall have been given within three days after making such assignment to the firm or corporation from whom such wages or salary have accrued or are accruing or may accrue.

Section 2—No assignment, sale or transfer, however made or attempted, of any unearned wages or salary shall be in any manner valid or effective for the transfer of the same, to be earned or accruing after the making of such assignment, sale or transfer, unless the person, firm or corporation from whom such wages or salary are to accrue from small consent thereto in writing.

Section 3—In all cases where the person seeking to sell or transfer such wages or salary shall be married, the consent of both man and wife shall be obtained in writing and made a part of the contract of assignment or transfer.

Section 4—Provides for an emergency.

Judge Wade as a Story Teller.

Representative Martin J. Wade of Iowa, the only democratic member from that state in this congress, was among the casualties reported after the November landslide. Wade is popular and the other night he was given a complimentary dinner by his admiring republican friends. He listened to the nice things which were said about him and then replied: "That reminds me of an experience which a neighbor of mine had with a bull. After he had been lifted out of the lot to the other side of the fence he recovered himself sufficiently to observe the bull on the opposite side of the fence, bowing and scraping, and making guttural sounds.

"That's all right," said he, "but you can't make me believe that you didn't mean it."

During the campaign Mr. Wade had a premonition that he was destined to defeat, but he kept on with his fight and took the Iowa voters into his confidence.

"You observe," said he, "that the republicans have brought into our district their candidate for vice president, their secretary of the treasury, half a dozen United States senators, and all the paid spellbinders they could hire. Well, that reminds me of a bibulous friend of mine whom I was once taking home. It was after midnight and on the way I was arguing with him after this fashion:

"You can't drink all the whiskey in the world," I started to say, when suddenly we came to the town distillery. It loomed up before us, every window brightly illuminated.

"No," said my friend, thickly, "but look here! I ken make 'em work overtime."

The Literary Bull in England.

British oratory seems to have no distaste for mixed figures of speech. Various "bulls" of this sort have often been laid at the door of members of Parliament. Here are some modern instances of parliamentary lapses of this sort:

"Sir, we are told that by this legislation the heart of the country has been shaken to its very foundations."

"Among the many jarring notes heard in this house on military affairs this subject at least must be regarded as an oasis."

"The interests of the employers and employed are the same nine times out of ten—I will even say ninety-nine times out of ten."

"Our tongues are tied, our hands are fettered, and we are really beating the air to no purpose."

"I will now repeat what I was about to say when the honorable member interrupted me."

"The West Indies will now have a future which they never had in the past."

"A thorny subject which has long been a bone of contention among us."

"A slumbering volcano which at any moment a spark might set aflame."

"The honorable member would denude us of every rag of the principles which we have been proclaiming from the housetops."

"Ah! The honorable member opposite shakes his head at that. But he can't shake mine."

Railroads will not oppose the bill of Senator Wilsey of Frontier to provide return passes for stockmen. The railroad committee has amended the bill to conform to the present regulation of the railroads, which allow each stockman a return pass for two cars of stock.

As Floyd and Bertha Miner, children of James Miner, who lives two miles south of Ravenna, were returning home from church their horse became frightened and ran away. The buggy was upset and both occupants were thrown to the ground and seriously hurt.

Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Battle Creek! What memories that name conjures up—memories of other days—even the pioneer days, when the reindeer of the northern lake region bent the bow and smeared their faces with keel—braided their flowing locks with feathers of the porcupine and wild eagle, that they might appear more wild, if possible, than before. And as they painted the cheeks and braided the hair, the squaw-women sharpened the flint arrow heads and shaped new bows, that their lords might do battle to the death with other reindeer.

And here at Battle Creek, way up in Michigan, a great battle one day did occur, and when it was over, and the sun kissed the range to the far west, the tom-toms were muffled and the squaw-women wrapped their heads in vari-colored blankets and wept, for with the going down of the sun, many brave passed to the proverbial happy hunting grounds.

But that was many, many moons ago, as the Indians measure time, and a new era has long since dawned. True, it is "Battle Creek" to-day, just as it was decades ago, but, instead of the cry of the savage, is heard the hum of industry; the throb of life; the greeting of men and women of the Anglo Saxon race—the shouts of happy boys and girls, who know of Battle Creek's former history only by tradition. And here on the site of the famous battle between the reindeer stands now one of the fairest cities of the great Northwest; a city sought out among thousands, for in it dwell, month after month, as the years come and go, men and women who find within the charmed circle that which they have long sought elsewhere—health.

When one speaks of health, the mind naturally wings itself to Battle Creek, for up there health is to be found as at few other places on earth. Forty years ago there began in Battle Creek a return to nature movement, with purposes and principles in many respects similar to those which led to the famous "Brook Farm Experiment" twenty years before and to the Grahamite movement of that period. This movement, while religious, was avowedly non-sectarian, and was in a broad sense philanthropic, altruistic and reformatory. The immediate results were the establishment of a monthly journal now known as Good Health and shortly afterwards the erection of a health institution called "The Health Reform Institute." The chief features of the institute at this early period were diet reform, dress reform and the use of water as a curative agent.

In 1876 the present management took charge of the institution and with the consent and co-operation of the Board of Directors (the institution having been incorporated ten years before), a thorough reorganization was effected. Broader plans were introduced, the methods of treatment were placed upon a substantial and thoroughly scientific foundation, and the name was changed to the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Since this time the growth of the institution has been constant and rapid.

From year to year accommodations for patients and facilities for treatments were enlarged to meet the increasing patronage until February, 1902, when a great fire swept away the two principal buildings of the establishment. The erection of a new building was speedily begun, and the following year, May 31, 1903, the present fireproof main building, erected at a cost of more than \$600,000, was dedicated. The cost of the entire establishment, including equipment, twenty dormitories, cottages and other buildings has amounted to more than \$1,200,000.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium as it stands to-day is recognized the world over as the most complete and thoroughly equipped establishment of its sort and the headquarters for physiologic therapeutics or natural methods. Connected with the Sanitarium is a Training School for Nurses, in which from two to three hundred nurses are constantly under training.

These principles and methods have penetrated to the remotest parts of the civilized world, and scores of men and women who have been trained in these methods are devoting their lives to medical missionary work in heathen lands.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium may be regarded as an epitome of the "return-to-nature" idea in practical operation. Its success in the restoration of sick people to health brings to it annually many thousands of men and women, many of whom have been pronounced incurable, but who, nevertheless, with rare exceptions, return a few months later to their homes prepared to enter again upon the battle of life.

There are many sanitariums in the world, but few, if any, that are conducted on the same plane as that at Battle Creek. This haven of rest and health is in no sense a money-making scheme, and every cent that is made from patients who are able to pay for their accommodations is used to help those who have nothing but broken health. All over this country, and even beyond the seas, branch institutions are springing up—creepers from the mother plant at Battle Creek. One point in view is down on State street, in the center of the metropolis of the Middle West, Chicago, where hundreds of the city's poor are cared for as tenderly as if in the parent institution at Battle Creek.

In a few brief paragraphs one can tell but little of the good work of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, but a postal card will bring pamphlets that will tell all—all except the knowledge obtained by actual experience and that experience must be had at Battle

Creek to be appreciated to its full worth.

This institution at Battle Creek was not built up in a day—it took years of toil to reach the perfected state, and the work has but begun—the great work is to come from rising generations who are imbibing ideas from the Battle Creek home, and what it stands for.

For Three Decades.

For more than three decades the present institution has been the center of a wonderful educational, philanthropic and reform movement which has finally culminated in success undreamed of a few years ago, and in this connection a brief history is most opportune. In February, 1902, the two main buildings of the Sanitarium were destroyed by fire. For a short time the days were dark for those who had worked so hard to build it up. But strong hearts are not to be awed by misfortune, and a new building sprung from the ashes upon the old site.

The dedication took place May 31, and June 1, 1903. An elaborate program was carried out and many men of national reputation made speeches and highly complimented the managers and their co-workers on their good work. Invitations were sent to all patients, rich and poor, who had ever been at the Sanitarium. Many responded in person, and hundreds sent letters of regret.

One of the prettiest sights in connection with the whole event was the procession of nurses and matrons which formed on the college grounds, opposite the new Sanitarium building, and marched through the audience to reserved seats at the right and left of the speakers' stand. The matrons in their usual cream white uniform, the nurses in blue and white, and the gentlemen nurses clad in new white duck suits presented a sight which moved the audience to one simultaneous burst of applause.

Sanitary Ideas.

As before stated there are many sanitariums in the world, but none just like that at Battle Creek, it being the first of the kind, so far as known, where an attempt has been made, and crowned with success, to bring together in one place and under one management all rational healing agencies, giving special prominence to those physiological or natural healing agents the scientific knowledge of which has been chiefly developed within the last century, especially hyprotherapy, electrotherapy, massage, exercise, diet, sunlight, mental and moral influences, rest, and general health culture.

Of course the first thing to be taken into consideration was the construction of the building to be occupied, for much depended upon that. But after it had been discussed pro and con a plan entirely satisfactory was adopted and the structure to-day plays no small part in the healing process that goes on from day to day at Battle Creek.

A Return to Nature Movement.

The philosophy of the Battle Creek Sanitarium may be defined as the return-to-nature idea. The doctors teach the use of natural foods, natural life, the use of natural agents in the treatment of disease. A great amount of attention is given to dietetics. Fruits, nuts and nut preparations, cereal foods and easily digestible vegetables are the basis for the delicious menus which are daily served in the great Sanitarium dining room, at which sit down hundreds of intelligent men and women from all parts of the United States and even from foreign countries. Milk, eggs and other dairy products are also freely used. Great care is taken to provide the very best and choicest of everything edible, of which the physicians approve.

During the year which has just closed a vast amount of these things were required to provide for the army of patients who visited the sanitarium, for several thousand sufferers housed there during the twelve months of 1904. As to the expense for the past year it was considerable, amounting to a total of \$327,189.99, divided as follows: Nut foods, 50 tons, \$28,768.80; cereal foods, 101,994 pounds, \$9,521.19; bread, 65,026 pounds, \$2,657.43; canned goods, 3,699 cases, \$10,506.65; fruit juices, etc., made on the place, 11,430 gallons, \$2,030.90; fresh fruit, 5,783 bushels, \$10,203.46; vegetables, 5,137 bushels, \$3,695.20; sundry grocery items, 41,558 pounds, \$3,396.38; eggs, 25,301 dozen, \$6,789.65; butter, made on the place, 29,961 pounds, \$5,951.59; cream, 68,678 quarts, \$10,323.70; milk, 57,366 quarts, \$1,692.45; coal, 5,714 tons, \$20,000.00; labor, \$213,553.59; total, \$327,189.99.

The amount of charity dispensed during the past ten years at this sanitarium amounted to \$585,610. To care for the patients an average of 725 men and women were employed during each year, and an average of 550 patients are under treatment at this sanitarium every day in the year. We have given our readers only a brief glance at the workings of this unique establishment. Another article would be required to give something of the details of the daily routine of a guest at the Sanitarium, and of the methods which have given to this institution its world-wide reputation as a Mecca for sick folks.

Must Marry to Get Prize.

An artillery volunteer won recently at a shooting match at Blackpool, England, a prize consisting of a wedding ring, gratuitous marriage ceremony, a wedding equipage, a polished cradle, and a bassinet. But he must marry within twelve months to get the prize.