

# Highway Improvement

## TO MEET GOOD ROADS BONDS

Motor-Vehicle Revenues Devoted to Maintenance and Repair of State Improved Highways.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In most states the motor-vehicle revenues are devoted to the maintenance and repair of the state roads or other improved highways. These states thus seem to have solved fairly well the knotty problem of how to secure sufficient funds to maintain the more important roads under the ever-increasing traffic requirements. As both the traffic and the revenues increase with the number of cars, there exists a possibility of so adjusting the registration rates as to keep pace with the ever-growing maintenance charges.

Recently, however, a movement to capitalize the motor-vehicle revenues and devote these funds to road con-



Good Roads Mean Greater Rural Comfort and Prosperity.

struction has been quite noticeable. This is especially true in those states which have a comparatively large number of cars and only a small mileage of improved roads. Thus, Illinois, last November approved a bond issue of \$50,000,000 for the construction of a system of state roads. The interest and principal of these bonds are to be paid entirely from the motor-vehicle revenues. There is no doubt that these revenues will prove sufficient for this purpose. The main question which remains is whether or not a satisfactory source of maintenance revenues can be secured so as to prevent these roads, when constructed, from deteriorating.

## EARTH ROADS IN CONDITION

Drainage is Chief Essential in Putting Earth Roads in Proper Shape—Drag Must Be Used.

It can be truthfully said that drainage is the chief essential in putting earth roads into proper condition. An old Scotchman, an expert road builder, aptly said that the three requirements of good earth roads are, drainage, more drainage, and still more drainage. E. W. Lehmann of the University of Missouri college of agriculture indorses this sentiment and adds: Roads must not only have good surface drainage but must also have good underdrainage. Surface drainage is secured by proper grading, adequate side ditches, and by keeping the crown of the road properly dragged. Stretches of road that do not dry out quickly must be underdrained by tile.

The drag must be used after each rain, if the best results are to be secured. Don't go on the road while too muddy, let it dry out slightly; it should be wet enough, however, so it will not crumble, but smear. When properly used, the drag brings a thin layer of earth toward the center of the road which is rolled and packed between wet periods. If too much crown is secured by dragging, the angle of the drag should be reversed.

Getting the earth roads graded, ditches open, well drained, and properly crowned by dragging is about all that can be done until the people are ready to surface the road with gravel, broken stone or some other surfacing material.

## GREAT ROAD WORK PLANNED

Approximately \$300,000,000 for Highway Expenditures to Be Used This Season.

Estimates of contemplated highway expenditures in the United States for the season of 1919 place the total at approximately \$300,000,000. Because of governmental restrictions the amount was considerably lower than this in 1918, while in 1917 it was placed at \$280,000,000.

**Concrete Road Building.**  
A great era of concrete road building has begun. Comprehensive systems are being constructed in many counties and many through highways are being improved with concrete in various states under state supervision.

**Discomforts of Poor Roads.**  
If people don't invest in good roads, they invest in getting stuck in the mud, more horsepower for hauling, more time spent on the road, and much discomfort when they ride.

# LIVE STOCK



## ECONOMICAL FEED FOR SHEEP

Alternating Pasturage Advised to Keep Plants Growing and Prevent Stomach Worms.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the importance of economical feeding in profitable sheep raising, the United States department of agriculture directs special attention to opportunities for growing forage crops as a feed for lambs and ewes.

Early spring pasturages of wheat or rye may be used at the start. These provide succulent green feed appetizing to the ewes and lambs. Overpasturing, however, must be avoided when these crops are later to be used for grain. Where it is possible to keep the rye or wheat pasture about 1 1/2 to two inches high, the lambs and ewes seem to relish it more and will consume larger amounts. Oats and Canadian field peas may be sown together early in the spring at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels of field peas and 1 1/2 bushels of oats to the acre. This crop should then be ready when it is time to take the flock off the rye or wheat.

Rape, another good forage crop, may be sown at the rate of six to eight pounds an acre, and will provide later pasturage, following the oats and Canadian field peas. In sections where soy beans and cowpeas grow satisfactorily they furnish an excellent mid-summer pasture. If sowed later they make a good forage crop in late summer and early fall. When sown in corn they serve as an excellent supplement to the corn for fattening lambs.

If pastured by alternating the grazing in different parts and not allowing any particular section to be too closely eaten, a field of soy beans may be used for a considerable time. When most of the leaves have been eaten it is time to move to a fresh portion of the field so that the plants on the grazed part will have a chance to leaf again. In some sections it may be desirable to cut this growth and use it for hay, especially when other leguminous hays are not available.

It is good practice to sow rape at the last cultivation of corn. The lambs can then be turned in the corn field in the fall and will feed upon the lower leaves of the corn and rape and make excellent gains.

Lambs not only make a rapid and cheap gain on forages of this kind, but a forage-crop system prevents, to a large extent, injury from stomach worms. It has been demonstrated that by changing lambs every two weeks to ground not previously grazed that season, stomach worms can be effectively



Sheep on Pasture.

controlled. Since this condition exists, it is better to have the pastures of a convenient size, so that the lambs and ewes will consume all the forage in a period of about two weeks and again be turned on a new pasture. This does not allow the use of a second growth. The ground can then be plowed and a second crop seeded to afford later forage crops.

Where lambs are to go to market an effort should be made to get them off early. Lambs make the best and cheapest gains during the first four months of their lives. A grain feed fed in a lamb creep arranged in the field will prove helpful in pushing the lambs along and keeping them in good condition. This feed should consist of corn, oats and bran. Lambs should be fed all but no more than they will clean up each day. Never put clean feed into the trough where old feed remains.

Lambs weighing 60 to 75 pounds make the most desirable market offering. The reason is that lambs of this size dress out a desirable market carcass, which can be more readily handled by the butcher, in meeting the demands of his trade. Heavier lambs do not sell so readily, and when supplies are large there may be a small price discrimination in favor of lambs under 80 pounds.

Growers will find that by following a system of forage crops for rotation of pasturage to prevent stomach worms, and supplying grain feed in a lamb creep to keep the lambs gaining steadily, larger profits can be realized.

**Good Shelter for Pigs.**  
Pigs need a place of shelter to appropriate when the weather is bad, and shade when the sun is too hot for their endurance.

## NEATNESS IN GIRLS' CLOTHES



Designers of children's clothes for this summer featured neatness in them and found the results so good, and so satisfying to the buying public that they are emphasizing this effect in the new fall showings. In dresses for schoolgirls, simple designs with beautifully exact pleats, or tucks, or rows of braid, placed in the most workmanlike manner, account for about all that authoritative manufacturers have turned out in the way of decoration. There is a liking for even severely plain styles in dresses for schoolgirls in which the youthful, corsetless figure is vaguely fitted and followed, with plain bodices, pleated, skirts reaching below the knees and finished with narrow hems, and often the introduction of collar or vestee of organdie or batiste, making up an ensemble that pleases everyone.

Any of the woolen suitings are suitable for making a dress like that

shown in the picture. The model appears to be of covert cloth but it has no advantage over a good quality of serge or whipcord or other firm woolsens. The skirt has a three-inch hem and is laid in a triple box pleat at the front and back. It is set on to a plain waist cut surplice style and V-shaped neck opening and revers. The neck opening, small sailor collar, and the cuffs are outlined with narrow silk braid. There is a wide, plain belt of the dress material bound with braid and a narrow ribbon tie.

Young girls are likely to have very decided opinions of their own in the matter of dress. But as neatness and restraint are a part of their education, as important as any other part of it, mothers must insist upon appropriate clothes for school wear, taking time to explain why these plain and neat dresses, which expert designers have turned out, are better than fancier ones.

## FROCKS FOR INDIAN SUMMER



Summer styles do not carry over into fall now-a-days, any more than those of winter into spring. Fashion takes more and more note of the demi-seasons. In January the provision made for tourists, who go South to meet the spring, leaves winter styles behind, and in August the new frock and top coats for autumn, make their appearance. There has been an organized effort this year on the part of costumers and milliners to make fall styles characteristic of the season, and the new apparel seems to interpret our glorious Indian summer. New silks, lightweight and supple, in lovely colors, are interwoven with gold and silver threads and there are many metal brocades that are lightweight also, having voiles and crepes as a background for the brocaded figures.

One of the new fall models is shown here in company with a frock designed for summer wear. The fall model will delight the slender woman because it is one of those that advocates the broadened hip line. It is made of black satin with white dots embroidered on it in rows. The "V" neck, cut high at the back, is another bit of good management on the part of the

designer that is especially becoming to a thin woman. It is low in front, filled in with a becoming chemise of lace and embroidered batiste. The three-quarter length kimono sleeves are very prettily finished with the same shiny addition of batiste and lace. They are short enough to reflect vaguely the French abbreviation of sleeves.

The second dress of black and white foulard and black georgette, is a conservative late-summer model in which the two fabrics are cleverly combined. The two scant flounces of georgette set on below the hip at each side forecast the widened hip line, but they do not broaden the figure any, so that this is a better choice for full figures than the newer mode. The plented panels at the back and front of georgette, and the brilliance of black and white in the underdress of foulard, give this frock an unpretentious distinction that will appeal to matrons. They have more need for dresses of this character than for more pronounced things.

Julie Pittomby

## RATIO MAKES FOR HARMONY

Peculiar Arrangement of Chinese Musical Instruments Said to Be Work of Chinese Emperor.

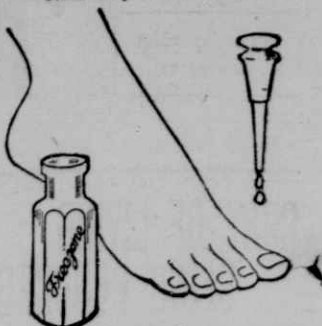
The characteristic musical instrument of the Chinese is a series of bamboo tubes, the longest of which measures about nine inches, and of which the remainder diminish in length at a regular ratio, each being just two-thirds the length of the one before. This arrangement was devised by the Chinese—they say, by the Emperor Huang-Ti—on the following principle: Between heaven and earth there is perfect harmony. Now, the number three is the emblem of heaven and two of earth. If then two pipes or tubes be made in the proportion of three to two, they will harmonize in tone as perfectly as earth and heaven. So the base tube of the instrument was made nine inches long and the second two-thirds that length, or six inches. Of course, the third has to be two-thirds the length of the second, or four inches; and so on. The result was that the note of the second tube was what we call an interval of a fifth above that of the first, that of the third a fifth above the second, and so on through the whole range.

Crowd at Leipzig Fair.

Attendance at the Leipzig (Germany) spring fair totaled 100,000, making a new record.

## Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin peels off from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!—Adv.

When the last hypocrite dies his sordid majesty will not have a faithful servant on earth.

## What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### Hard on White Waists.

The coal mine labor troubles now fomenting all over the world led Samuel Gompers to say at a Pittsburgh dinner:

"Nobody would deny justice to the coal miner, for what life is so laborious, irksome and dirty as his?"

"I heard a story the other day about a Pennsylvania woman who complained because her cook put seven white shirt waists in the wash every week."

"Why, Emma," the woman said, "my own daughter doesn't dream of putting seven shirt waists a week in the wash!"

"Maybe she don't, ma'am," said Emma, "and maybe she ain't engaged, neither, to a coal miner what insists on hard spoonin' every blessed night."

### Japan's Isinglass Production.

While "kanten" or isinglass, made from seaweed, is produced in practically every part of Japan where climatic conditions are favorable, the prefectures of Osaka, Kyoto and Hyogo, are said to produce more than two-thirds of the entire production of isinglass in Japan, which was about 2,809,207 pounds, valued at \$977,492, in 1917.

### The Way of It.

"In the passage of the fleet through the Panama canal they had to key expectation up, didn't they?"

"I suppose they did to negotiate the locks."

A young widow hasn't much use for a man who attempts to kiss her and falls.

Sometimes a blond woman is really a blond.

### Money Made Selling Sumac.

Sumac, which grows abundantly in certain sections of the United States, may be gathered and sold profitably to tanners and dye manufacturers, say the specialists of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture. The price of sumac has increased in recent years because of the decrease in importations of this plant from Sicily. The American sumac, if properly gathered and cured, is equal to the imported article.

In certain sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia good wages can be made, the department says, by gathering and selling sumac during July, August and September. Arrangements for the sale of the sumac should be made before it is gathered.

### Glad to Use Old Houses.

As a result of the house shortage in Philadelphia, fashionable five-story homes, each with from thirteen to seventeen rooms, numerous baths and all the modern improvements of 50 years ago, which have been idle for 15 years because foreigners inundated the district, have been let to combinations of ordinary tenants.

### For Sale, One Obelisk.

The obelisk at Oldbridge, near Groggeda, which was erected in 1736 to mark the spot where King William's troops crossed the river at the battle of the Boyne, is for sale.

The more a man doesn't know the less he doubts.

It takes a woman to conceal what she does not know.

# 25 Cents

Will buy  
a Big Package of

# POSTUM CEREAL

weighing over a  
pound, net.

What are you paying  
for coffee?