

Bellefonte, Pa., September 24, 1915.

THE FINE ART OF BEING KIND.

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man, And bring about all the burden he can. Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and

And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.

Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill, And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill. Did you give him a word? Did you show him the

Or did you just let him go on with his load? Do you know what it means to be losing the

fight. When a lift just in time might set everything

Do you know what it means-just a clasp of a hand. When a man's borne about all a man ou

Did you ask what it was-why the quivering lip? Why the half-suppressed sob, and the scalding tears drip?

Where you brother of his when the time car Did you offer him help, or didn't you heed?

By William J. Hart, D. D.

Chewing Tobacco and Its Foulness.

from the chewing habit.

The tendency to expectorate or spit is not a natural one. I do not believe that the first men and boys of the world expectorated. Unless there is disease like consumption or severe catarrh the tendency to expectorate comes from the abuse of the mouth, and one of the most aggravating forms of this abuse lies in the chewing of tobacco. Gum chewing is bad enough but bears no comparison to the use of tobacco.

If the boy has the habit of holding a toothpick in his mouth and chewing it, after a time small particles of wood lodge about his teeth or descend to his stomach, where they are certain to cause considerable irritation. The wood may cut the gums and produce small festers, or food may collect about it, and decaying, form a mass which injures the breath and the health.

Chewing tobaccoo accomplishes much more harm than this. The poisonous substances which are introduced into smoking tobacco to give it "flavor," or "color," or "false strength," are doubled in quantity in chewing tobacco whether the grade be "clus". the grade be "plug" or "fine cut." Something sweet and juicy must be prepared for the tongue and palate and as tobacco is not naturally that, adulterations are

These taken into the mouth and rolled about under or above the tongue excite the saliva or moisture of the mouth. It is made to flow too freely, and the mouth fills with it and the tobacco liquid, one or two things must happen—the excess liquid must be swallowed or spit out in a disgusting stream.

Suppose for illustration I take half a cup of kerosene and mix with it molasses, and then offer it to you to drink. Your senses would revolt, and you would run away from the dose. You would regard me as a lunatic in attempting to offer you such a mess. Yet there is far cup of kerosene and mix with it molasliquid, of course, contains a great deal of nicotine as well as adulterants.

Taken into the stomach, its first effect is to inspire a tendency to vomit. There is a sudden gagging and belching to wind. The next effect is to destroy the wind. The next effect is to destroy the Suddenly he clutches at his breast as if is found to be in the statements of soldiers and travelers who have been placed in positions where they faced starvation. By swallowing a small amount of tobacco juice or even tobacco itself, they were able to stave off the pangs of hunger for hours. Subsequently, though when rescued, they passed through great agony in restoring the stomach to its normal

A boy who chews tobacco will not eat the same amount of food as one who does not. As the habit increases with his position on the ground in place of the him his relish for substantial food will decrease. Meats, potatoes, vegetables ling nature is that of a fugitive dropping decrease. Meats, potatoes, vegetables which should build up his strength and

One of the most marked changes in the boy's system will be his loss of the power of taste. Tobacco is a powerful foe of the helpless, delightful sense of taste. The sensitive tongue touching the rear of a train ahead. A single caresomething pleasant or hostile to the stomach immediately conveys a message to the brain as whether it should be accepted or not. It is through taste that we know the difference between salt and sugar, and it is taste which whom an average boy takes his first chew of tobacco

warns that the stomach does not want it. Persistency in the habit, however overcomes the power of taste and one of the most valuable senses is dulled and even destroyed. A sentinel of the stomach and brain is removed, and the whole it was discovered that a new landslide physical system weakened just that was beginning that threatened to destroy much. I cannot conceive any argument in favor of the chewing of tobacco that would offset the loss of the sense of taste.

In a final consideration of the habit may I point out to a boy the disgusting nastiness of the habit-the dirty trickles at the corners of the mouth, the necessity of constantly expectorating, of soiling walks, floors, the clothing of the older

He cannot face his mother and have any respect for himself. In the company of young girls or older people he is a the bluff. Underlying the bluff are strata thing of uncleanliness. No phase of the habit makes him "smart." There is on investigation, were found to be saturated with His teeth are decaying, the gums of his mouth are being irreparably injured, and wherever he goes he leaves a mean trail. Is such a habit worth the while? Is not the price paid for it too high?-F. J. Stewart, M. D.

Elihu's Deliberately Unfriendly. From the Washington Post.

In case Elihu Root extends his politany campaign thunder left when the season opens.

Some of the fall bridesmaids will carry Some of the fall bridesmaids will carry muffs instead of flowers. The muffs are the river.—From the August Popular dainty, airy affairs of tulle and silk. Mechanics Magazine.

The Antiquity of Man.

The frequent reference in the press at the present time to the Piltdown skull is suggestive of a great change that has suggestive of a great change that has taken place in the attitude of science toward the antiquity of man. This Piltdown skull was discovered under conditions that proved for it a very great antiquity. The dispute that has arisen over the skull is not as to its antiquity, but as to the real nature of the skull itself, whether it is to be regarded as almost modern in its essential respects or as a skull of much less brain capacity than that of the skulls of present-day man; whether, therefore, it is to be regarded as essentially human in all of its characteristics or largely apelike in its primary traits. Concerning this question we may safely leave scientists to discuss and to reach a final conclusion, but the discussion brings to light the fact that modern science has evidence of an antiquity to the human race much greater than was at one time believed to be possible. Long since it has been proved that the old conception of the human race as in existence only 6,000 years is far from expressing a truth. Indeed, we have historical records that run back nearly 6,000 years. Some of the Egyptian monuments, made by man, were constructed about 6,000 years ago. As data concerning the age of early man have been collected from various sources, in the last fifty years, the evidence of a more and more remote antiquity for early man has accumulated, and, little by little, our conception has been extended as to the long period of years during which the earth has been inhabit-ed by people we can possibly call man. I am about to say a few things to boys regarding the habit of chewing tobacco through an examination which I recently made of a number of school pupils. I make years, even in approximate years; but there would probably be remodern scientist acquainted with modern scientists. no modern scientist, acquainted with modern evidence, that would place the age of mankind as less than 100,000 years, and some believe that the accumulating evidence of the last few years has raised this to a much higher antiquity. The Piltdown skull is of interest as being a very ancient relic of the human race, running away back into a period whose estimation in years cannot be made, but one that must be reckoned by many tens of thousands, and possibly by hundreds of thousands, of years. In short, the conclusion of science at the present time is that this earth has been inhabited by human beings for many tens of thousands of years, and in all probability for some hundreds of thousands of years, and this conclusion has been attested by accumulating evidence from a variety of sources, so that it does not stand upon any one estimate alone. Mankind has certainly lived longer on the earth than at one time science was inclined to believe.

Taking Chances to Put Thrills in the Movies.

That motion pictures in the making often require the players to face real and serious danger, and even the possibility of sudden death, is a feature of the movies that few persons realize. The popular notion is that any act involving dan-ger is "faked"—that in a fall, for instance, the actual fall is made by a dummy and not by a living player. This was true of motion-picture making in the past, and to a limited extent is true even at the present time. Some of the feats shown on the screen could never be performed by a living person without the certainty of death. But competition between the leading producers has become fer you such a mess. Yet there is far thing. How the players go to the limit less poisonous and destructive matter in that mixture than in a liquid formed by

One of the most daring of these feats is a fall now being shown in one of the ted, a feature that adds greatly to the big plays. The actor is seen standing shot and pitches backward off the balcony, turning over during the descent. This entire act is performed by a living actor who makes falling his business and who is said to have fallen a total of more than five miles in the past three years. In an act like this, the actual tumble would formerly have been made by a dummy, and the effect of continuity in pictures would have been given by stopping and starting the camera at just the right instants as the dummy was substituted for the actor and as the actor took which should build up his strength and manhood are set aside for a disgusting ing locomotive. This feat was performed without injury to the actor while the locomotive was running at a speed of 17 miles an hour. A fight on the pilot of a August Popular Mechanics Magazine: locomotive running at a speed of 20 mile an hour and the pictures were made from Lake Boats Enter Ocean Steamship Serless movement of either of the actors might easily have resulted in the death of one or both.

> Saving Mount Vernon Site From Destruction

The high bluff on which stands Mount Vernon, the home of our first President has for years been in danger of gradually sliding into the Potomac. This danger became acute a few years ago when the broad lawn in front of the mansion, if not the foundations of the mansion itself, and engineering work, recently completed, was begun at that time to save the historic site from further damage. The ground slopes from the man-sion to the edge of the bluff and from this point drops steeply for a hundred feet or more, to the edge of the Potomac, The river at this point is a wide tidal estuary and the action of the waves has caused a steady erosion at the foot of ated with water, and this, combined with the erosion of the waves, has resulted in landslides that have doubtless been going on intermittently for ages. To cure the trouble a small drainage tunnel was first driven in the bottom of the sandstone stratum and carried back from the river front a distance of about 200 feet. From this tunnel a heavy flow of water immediately started and this flow continued for several months. At the end of that time the flow diminished to a moderate ical discoveries, Vic Murdock won't have amount and has remained practically constant ever since. To prevent further erosion at the foot of the bluff through the action of the waves a heavy masonry

To Keep Evaporated and Dried Fruit from Becoming Wormy.

A frugal housewife from the western part of Pennsylvania wrote to State Zoologist H. A. Surface, saying, "Will you kindly inform me how we can prevent our evaporated and dried fruits from becoming wormy. We have tried putting them in air-tight jars, but some have a few worms in them. We have a few pounds of the different kinds of fruit, and wish to know how to keep them free from worms. Any information

you can give will be thankfully received." As this is a year of unusual abundance of peaches and plums, and as these fruits are selling cheaper than for several years past, all persons are recommended to use in all ways possible an unusual amount of fruit. It is the best natural food for mankind. It should be canned, dried, preserved and otherwise utilized. The many industrious persons who are drying their fruits will be interested in the

of the insects that may be deposited upon it, but at the same time not really to cook it. This means a temperature of about 180 degrees Fahr. For the sake of surety it can be heated again in a few days. Then put it into fruit jars, and fasten on the tops, or keep it in tightly tied paper bags. Insects will not cut through the paper bags in order to get at can not find it, as they will destroy it if possible. This shows the advantage of putting it into jars. Worms or pests of any kind will not develop spontaneously on fruit within jars or bags. In other words, they do not come of their own accord, but whenever they appear you can know for certain that they have developed from eggs that were laid by a moth or a beetle.

"There is a little moth that lays eggs from which worms or larvae develop, which feed on dried fruits; and there is also a beetle that is a great pest in this regard. The latter feeds on all kinds of dry products, including tobaceo in various forms, and it even eats cigars in

"If before any eggs can be laid on the dried or preserved fruits they are put into good strong paper sacks and tied tightly, it will also keep the pests away from them. Even after the worms or larvae have started to develop they can be killed by heating the dried fruits to such temperature as will destroy them without cooking or injurying the fruit."

-For high class Job Work come to

the WATCHMAN Office.

Handling Transatlantic Mails in War. Before the outbreak of the war the Atlantic Ocean was interlaced with the paths of steamers carrying mail to and from Europe. This well-organized and efficient service was disarranged and all but destroyed, practically in a day, when the bulk of the international shipping was driven from the sea at the begin-ning of hostilities, and with the progress of the war the problem of maintaining pictures appearing in the August Popular maintain regular schedules. At the same time there has been only a slight detime there has been only a slight decrease in the volume of mail transmitproblem confronting the postal authorities nature, and as a result the total amount handled is almost as great as it was be-fore the beginning of hostilities. Increased correspondence between residents of the United States and friends and relatives in countries engaged in the war is given as the main reason for the enormous increase in personal mail.

In spite of the reduction in facilities for transmitting the mail, a fairly regular and thoroughly reliable service is being maintained, and this service extends not only to the allies but to Germany and Austria, countries that are practically hemmed in by their enemies. The re-liability of the service is indicated by the fact that the 82 bags of mail that went down with the "Lusitania" was the first mail to be lost at sea by the United States as a result of the war.-From the

vice.

Vessels for transatlantic and coastwise shipping have been in considerable demand since the opening of hostilities abroad. This has been responsible for the sale of a number of Great Lakes freighters to ocean steamship companies and the subsequent delivery of the ships at eastern ports. This has been done by taking the vessels through the Welland Canal, connecting lakes Erie and Onta-rio, and thence down the St. Lawrence River. The locks in the waterway, how-ever, do not permit the passage of boats greater than 270 feet in length, which has made it necessary in several in-stances to cut the freighters in two amidships and float the segments through separately. This was done with the "Matoa" recently, which has a length of recently, which has a length of 291 feet.

-They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

New Military Aeroplanes Delivered to Army.

Eight tractors of the new Curtiss military type were recently delivered at the army aeronautic station at San Diego, Cal. This not only represents the largest order of machines that has ever been filled for the government by one designer, but also the largest shipment that has been received at a government aerial station at one time. Each is equipped with a 100-hp. domestic motor rated to give the craft a speed of approximately 70 miles an hour. The wings have a spread of 37 ft. and are braced for eavy work and hard usage. Each machine is designed to carry a pilot and observer and a sufficient store of fuel for a six hour flight.

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT. To talk in public, to thin k in solitude, to read, and to hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, is

the business of a scholar.-Johnson. Gloves in the city in the summer are indispensable, even in these gloveless days; and despite all fads for freak gloving, nothing is more attractive than the wash white glove. Prejudice against the washable cotton glove is a thing of the past and now the white, cream or oyster glove of fabric is as desirable as the more expensive doe-skin or chamois glove. Fashionable dress kid gloves are also satisfactory, although for the warmest weather these are not so comfortable as the fabric gloves.

Separate wash blouses are ever the standby of the woman who dresses for summer comfort. This year the voile reply as to how to keep this product from launder well, too, which is another point to their credit. They should be bought blouses are perhaps the coolest. They in a size larger than that which answers "The best means of preventing evapor- in a silk blouse, however, for the voile ated and dried fruit from becoming almost invariably shrinks. White wash animals are able to thrive on short grass, wormy is to heat the fruit after drying, silk blouses, which have the one disadand before putting it away. Heat it to such a temperature as will kill the eggs washed in hot weather, are also comfort- have a few sheep. able and attractive.

For serge coats the new linings are printed taffetas and printed faille. In taffetas these linings show old world designs, in strong colors, on a black or white ground. The faille linings are softer in tone, but they, too, recall in deit. A warm and dry place, as in an attic, is a good place to keep dried fruits. Of days. White satin linings are not much used this year, but a very soft make of black satin is popular as a lining for the used this year, but a very soft make of black satin is popular as a lining for the full, half-length coats which are wide at leather belt.

> One very important point is well worthy of noting in the blouses of the coming months. It is that they willand tea blouses-often match exactly in shade, but not in material, the silken velvet, or woolen suits with which they are

These dark chiffon, Georgette and silk blouses will not oust the extremely be-coming white and pastel-hued ones

Most of the pale-tinted models will, as a matter of fact, adapt themselves as much as possible to the new "matching" fad, by having some touch of the color of the suit about them, such as a slight introduction of the suit material, or some fancy stitchery. For instance, in the case of the new light smocked blouses, the smocking will be stitched in the dark tint belonging to the suit.

Very dainty are primrose yellow crepe Georgette or chiffon blouses, smocked with tete-de-negre embroidery silk and worn with a tete-de-negre suit. Navy blue smocking is effective on a flesh-pink blouse that is worn with a navy suit, and white smocked with black is, of course, always successful. The new dark blouses will usually be chosen in navy, brown, green, black, mulberry, purple or gray, carefully toned to the accompanying

When made of a transparent material they will be lined with white or flesh-pink net or chiffon, or with deep-toned ecru lace. Quite on simple tailored lines uite on simple, tailored lines are all of studied simplicity. A scheme sage of black velvet, the sleeves of black which they are to be grown. Georgette, and a high-collared chemisette of deep cream net applique with lace.

the evening frock and you will have a dinner or theater dress in good taste.

White collars and cuffs are so perishable for the children's dresses! Why not make them of a contrasting color in linen?

A charming hat of leghorn is lined with cherry-colored chiffon. In the back the brim is lifted by a rose placed beneath it.

cool and non-crushable dresses, but the most delightful underwear.

Nut Ice Cream.-Pound one pound of shelled hickory nut meats in a mortar until they are a fine paste; add them to a quart of cream and set one side while you prepare a custard made from a pint

Since half the artistic and pleasing ef fects of a room depends upon the pic-tures on its walls, the subject and styles of frames should harmonize. For instance, an elaborate gold frame near a simple black walnut one is unsuited, because each detracts from the other. White frames, as a rule, will accord with gold ones, but even they must be relegated to another room or a separate place on the walls if the gilt is bright. Black frames, while excellent in some respects, must be sparingly used. Many together have a heavy aspect, totally at variance with any other that may be employed. White can be scattered through all is to keep to one kind of wood or

Rooms in which the furniture has weight almost always lend themselves to mahogany frames, and this wood, when t can be used on pictures, is effective. To treat it elaborately is out of the ques tion, for its beauty lies in color and dignity. But mahogany could not be put in a room where white iron beds and lightweight white furnishings are pres-ent, for then the walls would be too heavy. White frames, with a few gilt ones, made of simple, undecorated moldings, would be correct for a room in white, as described above.

Water colors, lithographs and oils are always adapted to gilt frames, the styles of the latter varying, according to the size and subject of the scene. White, too, is good for water colors and litho- to these matters by farmers and horse graphs, but not for oils.

FARM NOTES.

-Frequent stirring of ripening cream will make better flavored butter, as it causes the cream to ripen more evenly.

-Breeding and feeding are not all. Watch the market and plan to finish the hogs at a time when you will not find a

-Sheep that are being fattened ought to have a ration of oil meal every other day. It prevents indigestion and is beneficial in other ways. -Do not set strawberries too deep.

The roots should be well spread out and the plants set no deeper than they originally grew in the field. -A good many farm folks look upon

dairying as drudgery, but where this is the case it is so because people have made it so, not because of necessity. -In formulating a ration due regard should be had to its palatability. A cow

will give better returns if she relishes her food. It stimulates the appetite and aids digestion. -Sheep are very close grazers, few like sheep. Those who have hillside land

or pasture land with short grass should -Either beans or potatoes make an excellent crop to grow in the young orchard, and the thorough cultivation they receive furnishes the best possible

condition for growing trees. -For the rose and raspberry slugs, also currant worms, spray or sprinkle with powdered white hellebore, two or three heaping tablespoonfuls in a pail of water.—Philadelphia Record.

-If more of our farmers would plan a the hem and confined at the waist by a fall short during the season, we would notice a corresponding improvement in the thrift and general condition of these animals

-Excessive fat in a young pig invites demoralization of its physical condition, especially in the case of luncheon, bridge, destroys the natural tendency toward constitutional vigor, checks growth and induces a condition that no after treatment can correct.

beans are grown in Maine, Wisconsin, in the vicinity of battlefields in north-Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa—in fact, the successful production extends as far phies of the war which they hope in south as Florida. There are also heavy bean-producing sections in Vermont, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota.

-A disregard of the details which assist in furnishing pure, clean milk every night and morning affects the quality of the entire milking from a herd of cows, and if the milk is supplied to a factory the cream or butter taken from such milk is sure to be more or less affected.

-The feeding of farm animals not only enables the farmer to return from 85 to 90 per cent. of the fertilizing value of the crops to the soil, but in growing such crops as peas, alfalfa, clovers and other legumes there is more nitrogen stored in the soil than is sold in the form of animal products.

-More cows are needed on our farms-No animals are better for soil improvement and the conservation of human food than cows. More cows should be kept and more homes abundantly supplied with milk and butter. A few pounds of butter a week or a few hundred pounds refused, and these buttons, for which cash in the home.

-While it is important to plant good ing at 75 cents and \$1 each. are these dark models cut, in order to varieties of strawberries, it is equally imaccord well with the suit designs, which portant to plant good plants of those varieties. Poor plants of a famous kind which can do no wrong this autumn is an afternoon suit of black velvet, with wide-basqued, skunk-collared coat, short fluted skirt, and a blouse with the cor-

-The soy bean is far more important and has far greater possibilities as a sum-Add a sheer net or chiffon guimpe to the evening frock and you will have a mer legume than most people realize. The soy bean makes splendid hay. The hay is richer than alfalfa and just as palatable when properly cured. Soy beans may be planted between the rows of corn, but its greatest usefulness is to plant in rows on good land, where it may be cultivated occasionally. For hogs, cows, sheep, horses and mules, soy beans makes fine hav.

-Mangels ought to be a part of every farm crop where stock is kept. Many farmers imagine that it is a hard crop to raise, but it is a mistake. A good way to raise them is to sow in rows thickley and transplant about the 1st of July 8 or Crepe de chine is invaluable for the 10 inches apart, in a freshly-plowed traveling outfit; not only does it make piece of land. Two or three boys can transplant several thousand a day. boy goes ahead making holes with a dibble, while two others follow, one car-One rying the plants and the other dropping them into the holes. On good land as high as 400 bushels an acre can easily be raised. Cows and sheep thrive on them.

of milk, three eggs, and a cup of sugar; keep stirring until it thickens, so that it will not curdle; take from the fire, add another cup of sugar, and set where it will cool; when quite cold add the cream straw contains 24 pounds of phose--In a ton, oat straw contains 7.2 will cool; when quite cold add the cream with the hickory nut meats, then freeze.

— gen, 1.0 pounds of potassium, and clover straw contains 24 pounds of phosphorus and 16.6 pounds of potassium. So far as the effect on the fertilizer value of the manure is concerned we would regard clover as nearly twice as valuable as either oat or barley straw. Ton for ton, all of the straws contain more plant food than manure. But since they do not decay so quickly, they do not produce such good results the first year or two after application. -Not enough care is given to teaching

coalts to work. We often hear of breaking colts; but there is little breaking to do with the modern draft colt. They do need to be taught a few things, such as backing with a load and standing quietly when stopped. Many accidents occur from the team starting before they are with a slightly freer hand, but safest of to start, and it can be avoided usually by proper training. The walking gait is most essential in heavy work horses, and yet it is often neglected in the training, says a writer in an exchange. So many young horses know nothing about back ing, for little attention ss paid to this accomplishment in horses, and yet it is often very necessary that the team understands how to place the wagon in position in this manner. It should be done, not by pulling the animals back by main strength, but by talking to them, accompanied by a gentle pull on the reins. A colt properly trained is worth considerably more than one with little or no training on account of greater ease in

FED THE ELEPHANT: IN TAIL

New York Visitor Couldn't Resist Appealing Trunk of Hungny Pachyderm.

Giuseppe Rizzo's native generosity and kindness of heart got him into dire trouble the other day. Rizzo is a barber, twenty-three years old, and lives on Claremont avenue, the Bronx. It was a warm and balmy afternoon, and Rizzo went forth. His course led him to the animals in the zoo. As he looked upon them, caged and unable to enjoy their freedom, the barber's kind heart was touched. To express his sympathy he bought candy and peanuts and fed them.

Special Officer Fitzpatrick caught him in the act. He halted Rizzo's peanut-laden hand as it reached for the elephant's outstretched trunk.

"Cut it out," he admonished. "Don't you see the sign-don't feed the animals?"

"But da poor elephanta, he like da peanut," pleaded Rizzo, as he stuffed the bag back in his pocket and walked away. He was disconsolate. He imagined he could see a tear in the pachyderm's eye. The pachyderm's trunk stretched forth beseechingly, and Rizzo's kind heart could stand it no longer. Stealthily he crept to the cage again, a succulent goober clutched in his grasp. The moist tip of Jumbo's trunk closed about it. He grunted in satisfaction. Fitzpatrick arrested Rizzo and took him to the summer pasture for hogs that would not lockup. He was charged with vandalism.-New York Sun.

## SEEKING TROPHIES OF WAR

Amateur Collectors in France Are Holding Out for High Prices.

Curio dealers from England and -Hundreds of thousands of bushels of from the continent are reported to be phies of the war which they hope in time may be valuable, the Indianapolis

News states. They find, it is said, some difficulty in driving bargains. Amateurs who have come into possession of trophies hold them for high prices or will not

sell on any consideration. It is recalled that after the American Civil war came to an end a bookseller in the Bermudas, when the cargoes of the blockade runners in the harbor of Hamilton were sold at auction, bought a number of package cases without the least knowledge of their contents. Among these were several boxes of brass buttons consigned to the Confederate army for

use on soldiers' uniforms. Some twenty years later tourists disof butterfat per month would mean more in the succeeding years a small fraction of a cent was paid, have h

Cold Storage a Blessing.

Those poached eggs which you will have for your breakfast next Christmas morning went into the cold storage house the other day. And you are lucky that somebody is saving a couple for you.

Our industrious hens are now producing twice as many eggs every day as we care to eat. Months before December comes they will have gone up. on their prolonged vacation.

Without cold storage those two eggs for your Christmas breakfast would cost as much as you will pay for a dozen. A solution of ammonia pumped through pipes in storage rooms does for you what the hen herself cannot do-distributes a supply of good eggs evenly around the entire calendar.

We talk foolishly about cold storage as if it were a menace instead of one of the genuine blessings of a scientific age.

Mr. Hodges and His Grand Old Hat. "Spring's official parade was observed Monday morning," reports the Olathe Register, "when Frank Hodges donned his ancient Milan straw hat, and made his way to the office. The parade formed at the corner of Elm and Water streets and proceeded with due pomp and ceremony to the Hodges lumber yard, where it disbanded and Mr. Hodges went to work. Dwellers along the way, who have been waiting anxiously to take down their heating stoves and take off their heavies, noted its passing with satisfaction and a great wave of activity followed in its wake. Mr. Hodges has been pestered with agents of new fangled hats who want to sell him a 1916 model, direct drive lid, with a self starter and a row of colored electric lights about the brim. But Mr. Hodges, with true conservative mien, clings to the old order. In these days of feverish rush to keep up with the changing times, it is a relief to see this calm, imperturbable spirit alive in our clammy midst."-Kansas City Star.

The Most Important Question.

He was five and of a somewhat critical turn of mind-also analytic He was left at home with the maid. Just after he became hungry in the evening his mother called by telephone. He answered the phone, but didn't understand the conversation. Before he had an opportunity to ask that the instructions be repeated, his mother insisted that he tell her whom he loved. He was thinking only of dinner, however, and nothing else. Thus it was that he interrupted the string of endearing inquiries to remark in a loud

"I don't know who I love I want to know where I'm goin' to eat"