## KEEP SMILING.

If I knew the box where the smiles

No matter how large the key Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard-'Twould open I know for me.

Then over the land and sea broadcast I'd scatter the smiles to play, That the children's faces might hold them

For many and many a day. If I knew a box that was large enough

To hold all the frowns I meet, I would try to gather them every one From nursery, school and street.

Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them

And turn the monster key; I'd hire a giant to drop the box To the depths of the deep, deep sea!

## A SPANISH ELOPEMENT.

"But why not leave her now?" asked the Reverend Mother, a touch of disapproval frosting her even

tones. The big, black-bearded Spaniard forgot his elegant manners for the moment and shifted like an awkward boy from one foot to the other. His little daughter, for all her awe of the tall, erect figure shrouded in black and white, came deftly to his aid. "Paparito wishes, if you please, to

buy me my uniform, and the linen silver and other things the letter said I was to bring."

From the demure eyes of the demure young sister in attendance upon the Reverend Mother shot a gleam of mischief. Don Antonio felt a sudden blush burning his swarthy cheeks. "Of course I am aware," he hastened to say, covering his confusion with an access of dignity," that Carmen's

mother would do better at this sort of shopping than I, but my wife, is, unfortunately, an invalid."

The Irish eyes tried, not over-successfully, to veil their twinkle under

a look of sympathetic concern. "We have lay sisters who make all necessary purchases for the convent," explained the Reverend Mother, "and there is small room for individual variations in the wardrobes of our pupils, as quality and quantity are pre-scribed."

But she had spoken with a shade too much of authority, and the masculine spirit, cowed at first by the nunnery atmosphere, now rose in re-

"I have your list, and it is my pleasure to make these purchases for my child myself."

make them.' me while I make them."

the world."

er there is joy within our bounds or not. Sister Protection and Sister pairs of girls on marble seats telling Consolation, join Sister Silence in conducting our guests about the conwhen you come to us. Till this after-

"Or possibly tomorrow," interpolated Don Antonio. "Till your convenience, sir, adieu. It is my hour for the oratory—a blessed hour. Our own pleasures are

noon, then-

such as it is not given to the world to apprehend." She slipped her arms under the long, black folds of her habit, thus eluding Don Antonio's half-offered hand. His profound bow was all the deeper for his dumb resentment. They would have greatly enjoyed a quarrel, these two, but a quarrel was one of the worldly delights that the

Reverend Mother had forsworn. She felt, as she glided on, that even the triumph of the last word, in which she had just indulged, was of questionable sanctity. Don Antonio, Carmen, and the

three nuns stood without speaking during the Mother Superior's impressive withdrawal from the long reception-hall, but with her departure the nuns (especially Sister Silence) began to chatter eagerly, and the whole scene brightened. Dancing sunshine flooded that chill, tiled sala, so stiffly set, in view of visiting-day, with twenty or more little groups of green wicker chairs. Each group was gathered about a light green table that carried a tall glass vase of eucalyptus sprays. The slim green leaves and round white blossoms were fresh and graceful, and Don Antonio was vaguely relieved to see that Carmen's eyes dwelt on these rather than on the large wall-pictures of saints and Maries. The nuns, proud to display their convent, led the way up-stairs and down-stairs, through long white passages, past class-rooms—with French and English verbs scrawled on the black-boards-a music room, an embroidery-room. Library, laboratories, gymnasium there were not; but Don Antonio was not looking for these—what should those dainty fingers in his clasp have to do with dusty books and perilous test-tubes?and the enraptured child beside him found nothing lacking in the bright path of her first adventure. She was eager for it all and already made it hers, dancing like a sunbeam across the stage of the gay little theatre, with its floor reserved for visitors and its gallery for the nuns and pupils. She knelt devoutly before the silvered altar of the hushed, white-vaulted, delicately pillared church; she flung kiss to the rosily smiling Christ-Child in the sacristy, sitting upright in his Christmas manger as if impatient for Noche Buena; and in the patio, whose pillars were wreathed with flowers in honor of the saint-day of the Reverend Mother, she ran to retwine a drooping spray of jasmine.

Sister Protection, a ruddy, plump old nun, whose vain longing it was to look ascetic, shed an approving smile on the new pupil.

gun, my daughter, you will in a few years pass through the four degrees of virtue and become a child of Mary, like those two girls in the door-way there."

Because of Don Antonio's discredit-

tall senoritas, each wearing across shoulder and breast a broad blue rib-bon. Was it possible that she, simple little Carmen, should ever know those radiant beings? Was it possible that some wonderful day she might, perhaps, even touch her lips to the sa-cred emblems that marked them as worthy of the Madonna's special grace? The child's hand, which some minutes before, as she knelt in the church, had slipped out of her father's, made a little ecstatic gesture. If only the child would turn and Don Antonio, looking back from the end of the corridor, saw it, and that swarthy face of his grew grim. A chill wind from the future had blown upon his heart.

From this time on Sister Consolation, who was walking with downcast eyes beside this forbidding parent, bearded like a pirate as he was, found him hard to please. Surely he would admire their refectories—the series of three white, narrow halls, whose long tables, scrubbed for penance until they shone, and neatly set with bowls and spoons, grew a little higher, like the benches on either side, from room to room. Sister Consolation hoped he would notice that the walls of the refectory for the very little girls were adorned with bright-colored prints of the Nativity, while in the second room the pictures portrayed the education of the Virgin by Saint Anne, and in the third were framed large photographs from famous paintings of the betrothal and espousals of Mary. Don Antonio, however, showed small en-thusiasm for graded art. He gloomed at the reading-stands, one at the end of each hall, and picked up, with an air of exasperation, a manual of de-

"Do you instruct your pupils even while they eat?" he asked, so abruptly that timid Sister Consolation shrank back, leaving the answer to chubby old Sister Protection, who, the string applied and her dark eyes beaming.

Yet she dreamed of the convent garden, with the Reverend Mother and applied to the convent garden, with the Reverend Mother than the string applied to the convent garden, with the Reverend Mother and applied to the convent garden, with the Reverend Mother than the string applied to the convent garden.

in gasps:
"We try. But it is one thing—to read holy words-and another to plant them-in foolish young heads. One would suppose they ate with their ears—these children—they hear so

little." At this she laughed so merrily that | girls. the stern lines which had been stiffening in Don Antonio's face relaxed. And even his jealous mood could find no fault with the garden. The generous space inclosed by the towering "As you prefer; but you will not need to have her with you while you a paradise of lawn and flower-beds, ake them."

a paradise of lawn and flower-beds, palms and orange-trees, fountains and bowers and shrines. Along the recklessly lavished slabs of sugarfarther side stood a magnificent row The Reverend Mother gave him her of eucalyptus, the trunks gleaming icy smile. "I had almost forgotten white in the sunlight through their ing, until it was time for luncheon. how favorite a word 'pleasure' is in rich mantle of green. At each corner Carmen's appetite had been spoiled of the garden the blue-flowering Don Antonio's warm grasp tight convolvulus that ran along the ened on Carmen's slender hand. "Am top of the walls had been trainened on Carmen's slender hand. "Am top of the walls had been train-I to leave my little girl in charge of those to whom pleasure is unknown?" and blossom. Everywhere were "You shall see for yourself wheth- girls-little girls playing on the lawns, larger girls pacing the walks, each other romantic secrets under trellised roses that blushed in sympavent. You will be welcome, daughter, thy, and girls weaving garlands about the altar of a favorite Virgin. The air rang with their fresh young voices -voices so blithe and withal so shrill that the Reverend Mother was seen to lean out from an upper window and

shake a reproving finger. Under the shadow of a giant bougainvillea, fairly foaming with pur-ple clusters, and making, arched from cypress to oleander, a pavilion fit for an emperor, Don Antonio bowed his

farewells.
"This afternoon, or perhaps to-morrow morning," he said, angrily conscious that the downcast eyes of Sister Silence were twinkling at every word, "I will bring my daughter back with her complete equipment.'

"I trust she will be very happy with us," murmured Sister Consola tion rather abstractedly, for her childlike gaze had been diverted to a lizard scuttling down the wall.

"Happy! To be sure she will!" in erposed Sister Protection, briskly "Our life is mirthful, my child. We have many fiestas. Once the head gardener and the two under gardeners gave us a mock bull-fight, out here in the garden. We had seats and tickets and all, as in the actual corrida. The girls wore white mantillas. The bull—that was Pedro, the head gardener-tossed both the boys, Jamie and Diego, but Diego, who had borrowed a real terero's suit from his cousin, one of the most noted bullfighters in Andalusia then, but he was killed in the ring the next year—or was it the year after?—Diego jumped up again and stabbed the bull. It was only a piece of sugar cane he had, not a knife, but that made it all the more amusing. I never laughed so hard in all my life. Whoof! How my sides did ache! Even the Reverend Mother was obliged to wipe her eyes. Alas! But she had to dismiss Diego the next week—so handsome as he looked in his bull-fighter's dress—be-

cause all the girls fell in lo-ach!" Sister Silence had trodden, a little too vigorously, on the old nun's foot, but her precaution was needless. Carmen was not listening. Her innocent eyes, wide with joy and wonder, were drinking in all the beauty and all the promise of that entrancing fairyland. In every flitting girlish form she saw the mystery and marvel of a potential friend; in every cosy nook a holy place for confidences, tendernesses, dreams. Her heart had taken its first peep from the nest and was already poised for flight. The blood sang in

her veins. All that afternoon they shopped in the splendid city that lay an hour's drive below, at the foot of the hills. This, too, was a bewitching experience for the village child. The movement and variety of the people on the streets, the stately civic buildings and beautiful old churches, the shop windows glittering with confections, toys. colored images, fans, laces, jewels, and the astonishing ease with which

"If you continue as you have be- her mighty business was accomplished! Sister Silence, rather to Don Antonio's annoyance at the time, had marked the list of required articles with the names of those shops from which the convent regularly bought such supplies, and it was a simple able sex, the nuns were hurrying him matter for the clerks to take Cardown the corrider that led past the men's measures and select from their men's measures and select from their dormitories, but Carmen turned back stock the sedate little garments, to feast her adoring gaze on the two which she caressed with shy, swift touches.

When at five o'clock, Don Antonio realized that there remained nothing to buy but a napkin-ring, his countenance fell.

"There are napkin-rings in the window across the way," he said to Car-men, with a wistful undertone in the big voice. "We might pick out the prettiest now, and be driven back to the nunnery at once, so that I could If only the child would turn and cling to him-would implore him to leave them that one evening more to-gether! But Carmen lifted one of her brightest smiles and said, with a happy trill rippling across the docile

"As you please, paparito."
Gloomily Don Antonio entered the shop over the way and asked in tragic accent to look at napkin-rings. One after another the whole assortment glistened out on the counter before im-enough napkin-rings to supply all the pupils of the convent and all the nuns besides.

They had spent a full hour over the

counter and it was dusk as they came out upon the street. Don Antonio tenderly wrapped up his little daughter's throat and drew his crimsonlined cloak over his face to his eyes. "It is far too cold and dark for that drive up into the hills now," he declared. "I will send a telegram to mama from the hotel and we will go out to the theatre this evening. Eh?" "As you please, paparito," answer- material of human origin. ed the gentle voice, somewhat muffled in wrappings. He could not tell whether she was glad or sorry, but the excitement of the great, clattervotion that lay on the desk in the refectory where they happened to be standing.

"Do you instruct your pupils even your pupi

still panting from the stairs, replied and paparito playing at bull-fight, in gasps: herself into a fit. When the bitter Spanish chocolate, with a few long, narrow sponge-cakes, was brought to her bedside at nine, Carmen waked with a delicious expectation of finding herself in a dormitory full of

It was nearly noon before paparito sent for her, and even then he was in no hurry about the shopping. They sat on a sunny terrace in the hotel garden while he smoked cigarette after cigarette, not in a talkative ed citron and small, round chestnut cakes in a thick jacket of pink frostby the sweets, and Don Antonio noting with concern how little she ate out on their quest, and at six they re-

"A package for you, sir," and a page, resplendent in many gilt buttons, handed Don Antonio a diminutive box on a colossal tray. All unsuspiciously he opened it in Carmen's presence, and there, in a bed of white cotton wool, lay a familiar silver cir-

"Oh! oh!" exclaimed the child, forgetting her hotel decorum and jumping up and down with delight. "Here is my very own napkin-ring. Mama must have done it up and sent it off as soon as your telegram came. Isn't she a dear mamita to be so thoughtful and so quick?"
"Ugh!" grunt

"Ugh!" grunted Don Antonio.
"Your mother is a very intelligent Yes. Certainly. Umph! I woman. hope she didn't exert herself overmuch. She always does. She would better, fragile as she is, have been content to leave this little matter to me. However, it's altogether too late to take you to the convent tonight. I will send mama another message, but a shorter one, this time. It's a mistake to go into details in a telegram."

"But what will the Reverend Mother think?" Carmen ventured to ask. "The Reverend Mother may think what she chooses," returned Don Antonio, an unholy fire smoldering in his eyes. "I could telephone her, but I won't. It might disturb her at her orisons.

Carmen's sense of filial duty would ot allow her to feel shocked. Her eyelids were so heavy when she returned from the theatre in the small hours that the spinster chambermaid indignantly expressed to the night porter her views of Don Anto-

"He's not fit to be a pearent, that Senor Don Herod Black-Whiskers." "Few parents are," assented the night porter, who had seen much of

life. Late the next morning a palecheeked Carmen, tired of waiting for a summons, ventured down alone to the hotel garden. There sat paparito. rolling cigarettes, and tossing, now and then, a copper to an old guitarplayer crouched just within the gar-den gate. Don Antonio was, or af-fected to be in the blithest of spirits. He had made out a festal program for the day—a stroll by the river, a luncheon at a rose-clad venta famous for its Manzanilla wine, a peep, perhaps, into the art-gallery, a saunter along the fashionable promenade, and, after dinner, the "cine," known in our own popular parlance as the

'movies." To be pleased when anybody tried to please her was Carmen's crowning grace. She went through that Wednesday bravely, and the Thursday and the Friday, but on Saturday such a jaded little smile answered Don Antonio's lively propositions for a new round of gaieties that he bit off the end of his cigarette and nearly chok-

ed himself. "If you wish me to put you in the convent today, out with it," he growl-(Continued on page 3, Col. 4).

# Health and Happiness

SERIES of articles on the rela-A sekiles of acteria to milk now being published in the Watchman: Aug. 17-The Bacterial Content of Milks Supplied to Bellefonte. Aug. 24-How the Number of Bacte-

ria in Milk is Determined. What Are Bacteria? Aug. 31 and Sept. 7-Environmental Influences upon Bacteria. Sept. 28-Sources of Bacteria in

Oct. 5—Influence of Temperature upon the Growth of Bacteria in Milk.

Number 27.

Milk.

THE RELATION OF DISEASE BACTERIA TO MILK.

Oct. 26.-Effect of Bacteria upon

It has been demonstrated beyond dispute that milk may be a vehicle for the dissemination of certain infectious diseases. The danger of infection from this source lies in the fact that it is consumed in a raw state and also that, even though the normal bacteria are present, disease-producing bacteria may thrive in milk without producing changes sufficient for

their presence to be detected. Pathogenic bacteria in milk may be divided into two groups, depending upon the manner in which infection occurs: (1) germs derived directly from the cow, (2) bacteria pathogenic for man but not for cattle and introduced into milk with infectious

DISEASES OF THE COW TRANSMISSI-BLE TO MAN THROUGH THE ME-DIUM OF MILK.

In the first group-diseases of the cow transmissible to man through the medium of milk—the most important is tuberculosis, but in addition to this, foot-and-mouth disease (aphthous fever in children), and acute gastrointestinal troubles have been traced to a similar origin. Anthrax, though not ordinarily a milk-borne disease, can cause infection of milk in the later stages of the disease.

The danger of milk from tuberculous cows is so generally admitted that discussion here is unnecessary. It is advisable to exclude from milk supplies intended for human use, all milk of animals that respond to the tuberculin test; or at least to treat it in a manner so as to render it safe. Exclusion or treatment is imperative because the danger is greater with children with whom milk is often a prominent constituent of their diet. and also for the reason that the child is more susceptible to intestinal infection than the adult.

Although tuberculosis attributed to milk is commonly assumed to be due milk with water inadvertently taken to bacilli of bovine origin, it is also possible for milk to become infected with tubercle bacilli from tuberculous Sedgwick found in an epidemic of typersons. It is a not unknown practice for milkmen to begin the milking cans were placed in a well to cool the turned to the hotel, still unsuccessful. process by moistening the hands with | milk, and the well was subsequently saliva. Milk may also become con- shown to be contaminated with tytaminated with human tubercle bacilli by means of the "infectious dropsneezing.

pleuro-pneumonia of cattle has ever to milk. been conveyed to man by milk, although if injuries of the mouth or digestive tract exist, infection by this children whose food consists wholly channel is theoretically possible. In view of the manifold, if not yet clear- subject of much investigation for as ly understood, possibilities of infection from diseased cows, the use of diarrheal diseases exceed in imporuncooked milk from an animal with tance all other specific diseases preany symptoms of illness should be avoided.

DISEASES TRANSMISSIBLE TO MAN THROUGH INFECTION OF MILK AFTER WITHDRAWAL.

In the second group—diseases transmissible to man through infection of milk after withdrawal-are the bacteria of typhoid fever, of cholera, and of diphtheria and probably the yet undiscovered germ of scarletina. than nine-tenths of the infant mortal-These find their way into milk directly through the agency of con- ally. Infantile mortality is a class valescents or by persons suffering from mild attacks of these diseases who are engaged in the handling of the milk. Not infrequently an individual may serve as nurse to a sick person and also assist in the handing of the milk and epidemics have been traced to this source.

"Germ Carriers." The role played by the "carrier"—an apparently healthy individual who carries about with him germs which, when transmitted to another, will cause disease -is now known to be of serious importance in the spread of contagious diseases.

An interesting illustration of the relation of the "carrier" to the spread fants was very marked when milk of disease through milk is found in the report by the State Board of Health, April 1917, of an intermittent outbreak of typhoid fever in Bakersfield, California, (Amer. Med.

Jour. June 23, 1917). For a twelvemonth, beginning June 1916, there had been twenty-two cases of typhoid scattered over the The water supply had been examined and the typhoid incidence could not be connected with it. The matter of shell-fish and ice cream was also investigated with negative findings. Suspicion was therefore naturally directed toward the milk supply of the

There were twenty-five dairies supplying the people of Bakersfield and the families in which typhoid had developed had repeatedly changed from one dairy to another when purchasing milk. To ascertain definitely the name of the dairyman who had been supplying a family during the incu-bative period of the typhoid illness in that family was, therefore, an exceedingly difficult task.

Examination of members of the families in which typhoid had occurred brought forth evidence that left nine dairies under suspicion. Further each of the three dairies, at different numbers of bacteria. times. Pursuing this clue, it was found that the source of the series of typhiod cases which had occurred in the city between June, 1916, and terial Count." April, 1917, was the milk supply of a small producer who had intermittently sold bottled milk to the various dairies and later had bought out one of the dairies and operated it for his own. His family gave a positive history of past typhoid infection. He had had typhoid forty-eight years before. His wife had had it twentyyears before and once since that time. Her son and daughter, brother and nephew had all had typhoid several years before. The milk supplied by this, Dairy D, was bottled at his dairy by himself, his wife and three daughters. Laboratory examination of the feces specimen from his wife, Mrs. D., proved positive for typhoid bacilli.

the cause of the outbreak. Another epidemic of typhoid due to a are specially licensed. carrier" (Amer. Med. Jour. April 21, 1917), in May 1916 at Helm, California, during which time there were twenty-three cases and three deaths was traced to chocolate ice cream eat- \$1 nor more than \$2, to be determinen at a country school picnic. Both ed by the county commissioners in vanilla and chocolate cream were counties and by councils in first and served but persons who ate only vanilla did not become ill at all. The woman who made the chocolate cream was found to be a typhoid "carrier." Specimens of her stool were examined from which the typhoid bacillus was isolated. On questioning it was learned that she had had typhoid fever seventeen years before when living in Kansas. Of her immediate family, the son had typhoid fever. family, the son had typhoid rever. Supply a their districts to the commissioners. The trict school teachers had boarded at trict school teachers had boarded at last five years, six district school teachers had boarded at last five years, six districts to the commissioners. Justices of the peace or aldermen may issue licenses on blanks furnished by the last five years, six districts to the commissioners. these teachers developed typhoid.

The summary of this epidemic by

This proved her a typhoid carrier and

the health officer is: the health officer is:

"The typhoid history of Mrs. V. demonstrates the inefficiency, from standpoint of community health, of Dogs properly licensed which are properly licensed which are constraints of the property licensed before January 15 of each year must be killed without further ado. treating a case of typhoid without found running at large and unaccomseeking the source of infection. It is seventeen years since she herself had pounded, and if not redeemed either typhoid; there are many isolated cases of the disease reported among those animals is prohibited absolutely—the with whom she came in contact; final-act applying even to fox terriers or ly, this epidemic, traced indubitably to other house dogs. Violation of the her occurred. Had the first case, terms of the act may be punished by years ago, for which she may have a fine of not exceeding \$100 or imbeen responsible, been traced to its source, the subsequent cases, the econew law is far more drastic than the nomic loss to the community, and the three deaths could have been avoid-

Pollution of Milk Utensils.—Sometimes infections may come about in a large. more circuitous way as by cleaning cans and other utensils with water that may be polluted with typhoid bacilli. Intentional adulteration of from polluted sources has caused phoid in Massachusetts that the milk phoid fecal matter.

A serious source of danger lies in and in the fact that flies may convey It is not known that rabies or the typhoid bacilli from infected vaults

> Infantile Diarrhea.—The occurrence of "summer" diarrhea in young or in part of cow's milk has been the a cause of sickness and death these viously referred to. The higher mortality of bottle-fed infants in comparison with those that are nursed directly can be explained only on the theory that cows' milk is the carrier of the infection. In Berlin, during five years, there were 41,383 deaths of infants whose method of feeding was ascertained; only 3995 of these were breast-fed; in other words, more ity occurred among those fed artificimortality, highest, as a rule, in those cities and towns where women work in industrial establishments and put

their children early to the bottle.

The cause of infantile diarrhea is not as yet ascribed by bacteriologists to any specific kind of bacteria but is generally attributed to the result of a number of varieties of bacteria. Authorities are mostly agreed, however, that there can be no doubt as to the influence of the numbers of bacteria in milk. The most conclusive investigations on this point are those of Park and Holt who found that during hot weather the effect of bacterial contamination on the health of inwas fed without previous heating and concluded "When milk is taken raw, the fewer the bacteria present the better the results. Of the usual varieties, over 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter are certainly deleterious to the average infant." What is believed to represent the actual conditions is set forth in the following abstract from the "Third Report of the Commission on Milk Standards" (Public Health Reports, Feb. 16, 1917):

Relation of Large Numbers of Bacteria to Infant Mortality.-The Commission believes that the numbers of infant mortality, for the following reasons

(a) Evidence furnished by clinical observations of groups of children fed on milk containing small numbers of bacteria, and large numbers of bacteria show a higher death rate in the latter than in the former.

fant mortality in cities results from a need a blood purifier, get Hood's Sarsa-substitution of milk containing small parilla.

numbers of bacteria for milk contain ng large numbers of bacteria.

(c) Bacteria causing no specific intestinal infections in adults may examination sifted it down to three cause infant diarrhea, and milk condairies, and after baffling efforts, the taining large numbers of bacteria data collected indicated the cause to be a migratory carrier who had had to do with the handling of the milk of in infants than milk containing small

> November 16.—"Preservation of Milk and the Significance of the Bac-

### The New Dog Tax Law.

Under the new dog law, which goes into effect January 15th next, borough and township school districts will no longer get the dog tax heretofore collected, as provided by a

special act of the Legislature. Throughout the Commonwealth county commissioners and officials of first and second class cities are preparing to enforce the new law. They are now preparing a blank form to be furnished assessors, on which, before December 31, the assessors must set forth the name of every owner of dogs detailing the number owned, sex and other information. Assessors at the time they secure this information should inform the owner that he must have a license for each dog. Kennels

After January 15 next all dogs over six months of age must wear a license tag. The fee for male dogs and spayed female dogs is to be not less than second class cities. The fee for unspayed female dogs is \$2 to \$4, determined by same officials. This is the only fee required for the keeping of a

dog.

Metal tags must be furnished county treasurers by the county commissioners, and owners of dogs must receive a license from the county treasurer, as the hunters. The assessors

of 15 cents. The new act provides specifically that all dogs six months old not li-censed before January 15 of each year old, and will greatly encourage the sheep industry in Pennsylvania, say its farmers, it being especially directed against the running of dogs at

In accordance with the powers vested in them by the law, the commissioners have fixed the dog license at \$1 for males and \$2 for females. the same to run from January to January of each year.

To the young man or woman who seeks to obtain a college degree and a livelihood at the same time, no city in the country offers an opportunity more attractive than that to be found in the national capitol. The several lets" discharged in coughing or the improper disposition of excreta universities at Washington provide evening classes with hours arranged conveniently for government employees, who ordinarily complete their day's work at half-past four and all libraries, including the library of

Congress, are open at night.
For years thousands of young people have entered the civil service at Washington with the main idea of devoting three or four years to equipping themselves for a professional or scientific career while supporting themselves. Many of the young men live at fraternity houses, co-operatively conducted, thereby lessening the living expense and also securing a place where they can entertain their friends.

In addition to the university courses, the Young Men's Christian Association and private schools conduct evening classes in technics, languages, accountancy, stenography and typewriting, and the usual High school studies.

Notwithstanding the drafts for military service, practically all schools in Washington show an increased enrollment this year. This is due to the great influx incident to the war. Ten or twelve thousand new clerks and other employees have been appointed in the departments and this great civilian army is being added to daily. Stenographers and typewriters and mechanical draftsmen for the service generally, and what are known as schedule clerks, index and catalogue clerks, clerks qualified in statistics or accounting, and clerks qualified in business administration for the office of the Ordnance Department of the army are in demand.

The representatives of the Federal civil service commission at the postoffices in all cities are receiving numerous inquiries from persons who wish to be at the seat of government at this time of big events and to have a part in the actual administration of the government's great business. Women are finding in this office work an opportunity to "do their bit" in a very practical way.

Brain Blood-Supply Must be Good.

The importance of having pure blood is perhaps never more deeply impressed on us than when we are told by physiologists that if the brain is supplied with impure blood, nervous and bilious headache, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, impaired intellect, dimness of vision, and dullness of hearing, are experienced, and, bacteria in milk have a relation to the in time the brain becomes disorganized and the brittle thread of life is broken. The more we learn of the usefulness of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, the more grateful we are for this old and successful family medicine, which has accomplished so much in removing scrofula, rheumatism and catarrh and other blood diseases and correcting run-(b) In general, a reduction in in- down conditions of the system. If you