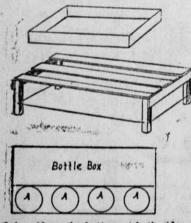


MILK.

Those who are located in sections where to is high in price know how expensive it to the to keep milk in good condition. This is especially the case if one is icing milk in bottles as well as in cans. The average to box is so arranged that a large quan**ce** box is so arranged that a large quantitue of them pretty well and a little better as the **diy of** ice is used for cooling the milk in broady feeling works off, so that they will be good and plump and in good condition to turn onto the market when the broady feeling is gone and with it the high temperature of her body. problem. Make a frame of the desired tize, but not too large or it will be unwieldly to handle, with legs at the four porners. Make it just high enough that when it sets on the bottom of the ice box top edge of the bottle is above the wa-The sides and top are made of 2x2



stats. Along the bottom at both sides and ands a wire is fastened which will pre-vent the weight of the bottles from springmats. the rack. The bottom of the box is de of solid light lumber. The idea is ing the rack. to make the box or boxes narrow enough to that a row of cans may be set in behind them. Place the rack in the box and place the bottles between the racks then t in the cans of milk. Less ice will be ased by means of this plan and it will be much easier to handle the milk whether in cans or bottles. The cost for construc-tion is small. In the drawing A repre-pents the cans of milk and with the bottle

APPLIANCES FOR FRUIT PACKING

hered help will find it profitable to furnish to the help anything which will enable them to do their work beter; that is, any-thing which will enable you to present the fruit to your customers in better condi-

tion. For example, it is not a good plan to permit the apple pickers to bring the truit to a given point and dump it on the ground. Have a sorting trough into which the fruit may be gently poured from one basket at a time. Have it arranged, if possible, so that the person intrusted with the sorting can sit at the work instead of standing. He or she will do much bet-ter work as a result. For those to assort truit select people you know to be honest; let them understand thoroughly the standard of grading and they will work to it. This applies to any fruit. Let the sorters understand that you do not want fine fruit at top and bottom and poor fruit in the middle. Let them see you are honest with your customers and they will likely be honest with you and take a pride in their work. If, when at work among the fruit,

you note where some simple contrivance will help matters or make the work easier

BOX FOR CANS AND BOTTLES OF | get over the habit. It is a good plan to

keep a fair sprinkling of grain on the floor for her to scratch over if she will, but do not put even chaft on the floor or she will try and make hereelf believe there are eggs on it. Sometimes, if these heas are a little old, it is a good plan to feed them pretty well and a little better as the

MAKING A GOOD APPEARANCE.

Part of the education of the writer had been in commercial lines in the city, so when we went back to the farm we saw the advantage of applying many of the things we learned in city life to the farm. One of the first things we learned was the value of a good appearance when of-fering anything for sale, and we learned to apply this to farm operations. Our wagon, delivering eggs and poultry, was inexpensive but always neat and clean, and the eggs and poultry, particularly the latter, were so arranged in the wagon that they were covered from the dust of the road. The man in charge was clothed in white and always had an abundance of clean white cloths in the wagon so that it was unnecessary for him to touch with his hands the carcasses he presented to his customers. Our man and wagon created considerable amused comment at first, but it was easy to see that the good housewives appreciated the cleanliness and hence we gained trade very fast. It may not be possible nor yet necessary for all to go to this extreme but there is no reason why the wagon and the man in charge of it cannot be neat and clean. It pays every time.

NOW THE MOULTING SEASON.

If the moulting fowl is well cared for and properly fed she will come through the trial in good shape and soon settle down to the business of laying eggs. The pro-cess of moulting can be hastened a little, but do not try to force it too much. The fowls who are moulting should be kent in fowls who are moulting should be kept in rather restricted quarters being careful not to put too many together, and their ration should be rather scanty. Give them little or no corn and not much meat. Light The fruit grows may be, if he is obliged to fruit he grows may be, if he is obliged to here he provide the profitable to furnish

SWINE IN CONFINEMENT.

The hogs kept in confinement during the hot weather do not have nearly as cheerful a time as those on the range, hence need much more care. Especially should care be taken that the pen is kept clean and free from moisture, and that all drinking vessels and the troughs are as clean as water and the scrub broom can make them. See also that there is a certain amount of grass given the swine and that any other green stuff one has goes to them, but it must be clean and sweet, not decayed vegetables. In addition to this green food see that they have pleces of sod at all times, not any great quantity but something they can eat as they will. It will help them bear continement more than anything else. Above all see that they have a generous supply of drinking water fresh several times daily.

LOOK OVER THE GRAIN BINS.

If there is a granary on the farm and there ought to be one on every farm, th room itself as well as the several hins for the grain should be thoroughly examined before they are filled again. If there is any grain remaining it should be, removed and the bins thoroughly cleaned, looking sharply for rat or mice holes; anything of this nature should be covered with tin using a strip large enough so that the bolic acid or some other disinfectant be-fore the new grain is put in. Remember the good care given now may save loss

NOTABLE FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP More Than Four Hundred Miles Has Been Covered in Less

tion.

Than Three Days.

BY AN ENGLISH RIDER

See.

In 1789 an Officer in British Army Rodd Fifteen Miles in Sixty-Nine Minutes With His Face to Horse's Tail.

From Tit-Bits. For combined speed and endurance it is probable that two riding feats of some centuries ago have never been celipsed. When Queen Elizabeth died Robert Cary set forth on the long journey to Edin-burgh to carry the news to her successor on the throne, James VI, of Scotland, Rid-ing out of Whitehall between 9 and 10 o'clock on a Thursday morning he reached Doncaster, 155 miles away, the same night. On the following day he traveled as far as his own house at Witherington, where he spent some time in transacting business, and starting early the next morning he could have reached Edinburgh by midday had not an accident by the way delayed him. As it was he completed the whole journey of 400 miles within three

• ays. Nearly a century earlier the great Kolsey, then a royal chaplain, made a re-markably quick journey to the low coun-tries to interview the Emperor Maxmilian. Leaving London at 4 o'clock in the after-noon, he traveled by boat to Gravesend rode through the night to Dover, and, crossing to Calais, finished his journey on horseback, reaching Maximilian the same evening. On the following morning he rode post haste back to Calais, and was at Richmond at sunset, after traveling to Holland and back in little more than two avs.

To find anything like a match for these feats, we must come down to the last century, when South Africa was the scene of two astonishing performances. In one, Sir Henry Smith, just after the outbreak of the Kaffir war, seventy years ago, car-ried the news from Cape town to Grahamstown in six days, riding a distance of 700 miles over a wild and almost trackless country; and aga'n Richard King is cred-ited with a notable feat of endurance in ciding 600 miles, from Durban to Grahamstown, in ten days, through a country fested with enemies and over a multitude of swollen and bridgeless rivers, every one of which his horse had to swim.

Some Recent Records.

In recent years the most famous of long distance rides was that inaugurated by the German emperor thirteen years ago, when 200 officers essayed to ride from Ber-lin, to Vienna, a distance of 680 kilometers. The winner was Count Starhemberg, who completed the long journey in 71 hours 20 minutes, thus securing a silver bust of the kaiser, in addition to a money prize of £1,000. H's unforunate horse did not survive the contest. A little later Captain Spillberg covered the 840 miles between Santroucken, on the frontier of Lorraine, and Rome in thirteen days, crossing the St. Gothard Pass and spending twenty hours each day on horseback. A few years since five lieutenants of the

Twelfth Husar regiment of France ac-complished a wonderful feat. Leaving Gray at 3 o'clock in the morning, they rode seventy-two miles to Belfort, arriving at 4 in the afternoon. They then dismounted, put on civilian clothes, and walked to a town twenty-four miles away; here they dined, then walked back to Belfort, saddied their horses, and completed the jour-ney to Gray, which they reached the following afternoon at 3 o'clock having covered 192 miles in thirty-six hours on horse back and on foot.

A very memorable performance was that of Cowper Thornhill, host of the Bell Inn at Stilton, in Huntingeonshire, who made

TATTOOING ROSY CHEEKS. Needle Also Used to Give Appearance of Luxurious Eyebrows. From the London Answers.

At first sight this statement appears ab-surd, unless we intend to judge beauty from the point of view of a Maori chieftain, and it will probably come as some-what of a shock when I affirm that at the present moment many acknowledged so-clety beauties owe their charms to the art of a skilled tattooist. Such, however, is the case, and there is no longer any need for the jaded society beauty to resort to rouge to hide the havoc a long and gay London season is rendering to her complexion.

I have had the benefit of carefully examining several recent cases, and the result is so natural that it is impossible of de-tection—especially as the coloring used is so delicate that the complexion retains all its powers of heightened color under the stress of excitement and pleasure. I mention this point especially, as the appear-ance of a permanent and vivid blush would be in no way a desirable acquisi-

Two things are mainly responsible for rendering this result possible-first, the in-troduction of antiseptics by Lord Lister, the great surgeon; and, secondly, the in-vention of the electric tattooing apparatus. vention of the electric tattooing apparatus. This latter instrument permits of practi-cally painless tattooing, the operator sim-ply guilding the needle-holder, and the needle being automatically driven into the skin to whatever depth desired, and with

marvelous rapidity. In working on a lady's face it can be imagined that the utmost care is taken, and before commencing proceedings all instruments and the operator's hands are rendered aseptic, in the same manner as before surgical operations, as is also, of course, the part to be operated upon.

There is no pain attached to the proceedpercentage of cocaine is used in the col-oring solution, and I feel sure that the knowledge of this fact has largely helped to render the operation feasible, as four sittings of about one hour's duration each have to be submitted to if a perfect result is to be obtained.

Fashion has decreed that luxurious eyebrows are necessary for the proper setting of the eyes we admire, and here once more art steps in to the aid of nature. It does not matter what color the eyebrows are, the skin beneath them can be tattooed so that they appear to be twice as thick as

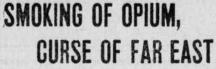
they really are. Do not run away with the idea that this is a simple and straight-forward proceeding; it is not. It would be

if it did not matter if the real hairs feil out; but this, of course, would be disas-trous, and hence the roots of the hair must be most carefully avoided in intro-ducing the tattooing needle, or they would be at once and forever permanently killed, Indeed, so much care is bestowed that powerful glasses are worn, and, as far as possible, the needle is introduced at an equal distance between adjoining hairs.

A WISE GIRL.



Dilatory Lover-My income is small, and perhaps it is cruel of me to take



Has Invaded, With Demoraliz. ing Effect, the Navy of France. MOST OFFICERS VICTIMS

After Once Eccoming Addicted to Use of the Drug, Victim Is Not to Be Trusted With Any Important Mission.

From the London Express. "You are going to Toulon?" said an attache of one of the ministries to me some months ago. "Then you will see the curse of the French navy, the eastern madness, which our colleagues at the colonial office and at the ministry of marines are trying hard to suppress.'

"The eastern madness?" I asked "What is that?"

"Opium smoking," said my friend. laconically. "Ask some of the Toulon newspaper men to take you round." It was one of the first things I asked about when I got down to Toulon, and the following is an account of what } saw

We were in a cafe near the harbor A tall and very handsome woman sat at the table opposite us and nodded lazily to my companion. This did not surprise me at all, because all Toulon, from the prefect maritime to the scavengers in the streets knew him and called him by name. There was a lazy weariness, or, if you like, a weary laziness, in the woman's eyes which was curiously noticeable. "Are you coming to smoke a pipe?"

"Are you coming to shoke a pipe: she asked. He looked at me inquiringly. "Oh, bring your friend with you. He doesn't belong to the government, does he?"

And so we all three got up and went out. I do not know exactly and went And so we all three got up and weni out. I do not know exactly where we went, for the back streets of Toulon are a very Alsatia for intricacy. We unlocked a door with a key which madame carried in her pocket; we climbed three flights of dark stairs and knocked at another door. It was opened at last, after about a duarter of an hour, by a young woman

It was opened at last, after about a quarter of an hour, by a young woman in a kimono and curl-papers. She looked even sleepier than our com-panion, and did not trouble to invite us in. She merely left the door open, lounged on in front, and we followed. Appearance of "Joint."

Imagine a room in which all you can see at first is the dirty yellow of some cocoanut matting on the floor, a few cushions covered in bright colors, and several pairs of feet. It is a little puzseveral pairs of feet. It is a little puz-zling at first, but you realize after a moment that the only lamp is on the floor and that it has a heavy shade, so that the light does not light up the room.

I became used to the semi-darkness I became used to the semi-darkness soon, and saw that I was in a small square room, in which there were six or eight people, three women, includ-ing our companion, and several men. I poticed that the trousers which the men wore were those of navy officers I looked at my friend the journalist in-autringly.

I looked at my friend the journalist in-quiringly.
"Oh, yes," he said, "and they don't care. Once an opium smoker always an opium smoker."
We had spoken in a whisper, but one of the men, a good looking fellow, who must have been a smart officer not long before, raised himself on one el-bow and glowered at us. "Curse you!" he said. "Be quiet. Curse you!" And he dropped back on the mat again.
"The second sleep after the first pipe," said my friend.
"How do you know?"
"Because they are always !rritable then," he said. "After the second pipe, if takes a good deal to disturb them, and

It Would Have Been Fatal.

Homer Fort in Leslie's Weekly. The late Postmaster General Frank Hatton was noted for his ready wit and oftentimes it was so keen and pointed it made him doubtful friends. Once he was sick and his doctor, a very pompous and dignified man, gave him medicine galore without any appreciable effect. The doctor changed the medicine, making the doses larger, declaring !! would improve Mr. Hatton's condition. When Aesculapius called the next day, the ex-postmaster gen-eral was seated by the window, in the

eral was seated by the window, in the second story. "Did you follow my prescription?" asked the doctor. "No; and if I had it would have killed me." answered the patient. "Why, how is that?" "I threw it out of the window."

5

Tip for Expectant Cops.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Here is a tip for the Pittsburg young husky: A young man who wanted to get on the police force, but was six pounds under weight, applied for ad-vice to a cop who had been on the force everage years. "It is the easiest thing vice to a cop who had been on the force several years. "It is the easiest thing in the world," said the experienced one. "Just before you go in to take the physical examination eat a lot of boiled cabbage and drink all the milk you can. Water used to be the regular thing, but it is not so heavy as milk, and the stomach holds less of it. Milk and cab-bage are the heaviest foods in the world. You can increase your weight five to ten pounds within an hour." The candidate followed the advice, and passed with two pounds to spare.

Sheep With Wooden Leg.

Bucyrus Correspondence Pittsburg Dis-

Bucyrus Correspondence Pittsburg Dis-patch. A sheep with a wooden leg is a cur-iosity at the farm of Ira Quaintance in Dallas township. Early this year the sheep was struck by lightning, its foot and part of the leg being torn off. As the animal was a valuable one. Quaintance concluded to try an artificial limb. He covered it with wool, and so well does the sheep use it that people would not de-tect the difference except for a slight limp. limp.



WHAT PASTEURIZED MILK IS.

Simple Home Method of Securing Safe Food for Babies. From Good Housekeeping.

Pasteurized milk is that which has been heated to a temperature of between 155 and 170 degrees and kept at that tempera-ture from 10 to 30 minutes before be-ing rapidly cooled and put on ice.

It may seem strange that a lower tem-perature than the boiling point should be the one selected, but bacteria which cause the one selected, but bacteria which cause milk to sour are killed at 155 degrees, and the disease germs which are likely to be present are destroyed at 170 degrees. For the mother who wishes to pasteurize the timelest and (mill service)

at home, the simplest and (with care) a pafe home method is to place the milk in glass jars, fill a pail with boiling water and place the jars in this. The water should come nearly to the top of the jars and above the milk. Set the pail in a warm place and stir the milk occasionally. The milk is heated to the desired degree before the water is low-

for some one get it and put it in operation if possible. Some little trouble may be necessary to bring this about, but it always pays in the round up.

GET GOOD STOCK IN POULTRY. There are many people who would ven-ture into the poultry business if they could do so and use as a basis the mongrel stock do so and use as a basis the mongret store. These strips of tin should be nrmit taken they already have. It has been repeatedly proven that mongrel stock is not nearly as proven that mongrel stock is not nearly as was smutty the pen ought to be thorough-was smutty the pen ought to be thorough-they already have. profitable as well bred poultry. We do not mean to buy the stock which has its chief value because of feather markings, but rather the nearly full-bred with a recd for vigor and good egg production. ch stock can usually be bought for from 52 a head up and cggs for from \$1.50 to \$2 per thirteen. If the cash is short or one is in no hurry it is a good plan to use the good mother hens from among the mongrels and let them cover all the eggs from good stock one can afford to buy. Keep the mongrels for the carcass market unt'l you have the proper flock of better bred birds and then let the mongrels go. Whatever you do, do not let the well bred birds run with the mongrels for the stock will run and wn under this plan rather than be improv

CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS.

This may not seem an agricultural ques-tion, but it is decidedly so for the crying need for good roads in certainly in country districts. It is the consensus of opinior that convict labor should compete as lit-tle as possible with free labor and yet, on the other hand, it is needless cruelty to place a man behind prison bars for years and not give him any occupation. No matter how bad he may be we have no right to make a lunatic of him, which is the usual fate of men in durance vile without occupation. The lack of good roads in country districts is largely due to the lack

of money to make them better so that if we employed convict labor here the expense of the taxpayers would be within their ability to pay and no free man would be deprived of labor. The convicts would the beter for it morally, the state would to its charges and country districts would be greatly improved and farm values increased. There is much to gain in the plan and nothing to lose. The question is one which will come up in several states the coming session of the law-makers and the farmer should cast his influence to have the bill passed. It is not politics but one of the few laws which would be on the proper basis of the great-

est good to the greatest number

MIDSUMMER BROODY HENS. Fowls as they get along in years have the instinct of motherhood more prounced, and we have seen 3-year-old hene who wanted to sit most of the time, when ar-old birds it was difficult to get m to stay on one lot of eggs the requis-He time. Although we depend almost wholly on the incubator and the brooder, we cannot get wholly away from the old hen, and we have several at work every year. One of the best ways of breaking up the broody hen is to have a small en with enough room for exercise and where she is protected from the weather. Feed her fairly well and see that enough water is given her then remove the vessels and everything else. Cive her pothing but the bare ground to she on and she will soon

SETTING POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

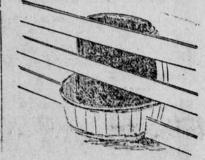
later.

That experiment plot, which is being constantly urged in this department, can be started this month by setting a few potted strawberry plants. These plants are prepared by plantsmen by sinking a pot in the ground directly under the joint of a strong runner, holding it in place with a small stone, so that all of the roots go into the pot of soil. The runner be yond the joint is cut off and after the plant in the pot is well rooted, it is sev-

ered from the parent plant, turned out of the pot and the new strong plant is ready to set. As the root growth has been concentrated in a small space the plant proceeds to grow at once when it is set into the new soil, of course with the ball of earth around the roots, and has a long season of growth before winter sets in. These potted plants may be safely set in August or September and will fruit next summer. Three or four plants each of the new sorts will enable any one to test their desirability at comparatively small cost.

AN IDEAL HOG TROUGH

Here is an idea for a hog trough which is not new but is so valuable that every one with a few hogs should know of it Like many of the valuable appliances for use on the farm, this idea is an extremely simple one. One cider barrel will make tubs by cutting it in two. Then take each half and cut out the staves to within eight inches of the hea., just half way around. A hole is then cut in the per



just large enough so that the lower part of the tub will go in, leaving the taller upper part on the cutside of the pen to which it may be fastened and down which the feed may be poured into the lower part below. The filustration shows the idea so plainty that no further explanation is necded. 10

neys ton and Shoreditch church-a total distance of 213 miles-in 12 hours and 17 minutes, thus winning a wager of 500 guineas as was also that ride of Bernard Calvert of Andover, who, leaving Shoreditch at 3 o'clock in the morning, rode to Dover, crossed to Calais and back and, remount ing his horse, arrived at Shoreditch at I o'clock the same evening, after covering 142 miles on horseback.

200 Miles in Eight Hours

Squire Osbaldeston once covered 200 miles at Newmarket in 8 hours 40 minutes, using no fewer than twenty-eight horses Wilde rode 127 miles at the Curragh in 6 hours 21 minutes; and Leon, the Mexi can rider, whom many of our readers will remember, rode 505 miles in less than fifty hours in February, 1877. In 1754 Jennison Shafto won a substantial wager by riding fifty miles on Newmarket Heath in

1 hour and 49 minutes, using ten horses. In November, 1789, an officer in the Ayrshire Light Dragoons put 100 guineas in his pocket by riding fifteen miles on the Chelmsford and Dunhow road in sixtynine minutes, with his face to his horses's tail: and as a finish to these riding feats a jockey cleverly piloted a donkey over a journey of 100 miles at Newmarket in twenty-one hours, though odds of 100 to 10 were laid that the ass would not do the distance under twenty-four hours.

The Largest Camera. A camera, said by Popular Mechanics, Chicago, to be three times as large as any other in the world, is owned by Professor G. R. Lawrence, of Chicago. With it several noted pictures have been taken, in cluding bird's eye views of factories and towns. It is also used for enlagging other pictures. Says the magazine above mentioned:

"The body of the camera is nine feet four inches wide, six feet high, and twenty feet long when fully extended, and in its construction over thirty gallons of glue construction over thirty gallons of give were used. The lens is twelve inches in di-ameter and cost \$1,500. All moving parts, including the curtain slide, run on roller bearings. The focusing is done by two panels of glass, which can be moved to all parts of the field. The plate holder weighs nearly 500 pounds when loaded, and is put into the camera by means of a derrick Great care is used in loading, as a broken plate would result in the loss of \$150. The plates are made of plate glass, eight feet long by four feet eight inches wide, and weigh over 200 pounds.

"In order to dust the plates, a man en ters the camera through an opening in the front. A piece of ruby glass is then placed over the lens, and the slide in the plate holder is withdrawn. After the plate has been dusted, the slide is replaced and the man steps out.

making enlargements, the focusing is "In done from the inside and the operator remains in the camera during the exposure In this process the entire apparatus is supported by springs, which absorb any possible vibration."

SHORT RATIONS.

Optimist-There's one thing I like about this boarding house. They never serve hash. Pessimist-How can they? There's

never anything left over to make it out

you from your father's roof The Girl-But I don't live on the roof.

> Poets and the Birds From Scribner's Magazine

Next to our native birds, there are probably none of more general interest to the average American nature lover than the birds of England. Personally, I confess to a more intense desire to see and hear the nightingale, skylark, blackand hear the nightingale, skylark, black-bird, redbreast and other characteristic English species in their haunts tham that which has led me to the distant homes of tropical birds. I say "im their haunts" with emphasis, for I have at times with difficulty avoided hearing these birds in cages; an unfortunate enough experience in itself, and which, having long in mind a pilgrimage to their home, would have deprived a first impression of half its force. This long-ing to meet English birds at home is in part due to the fact that they live in England, in part to the place they oc-cupy in English literature, and in part to a desire to compare them with our own birds.

A meeting with the same birds in France or Germany would not possess half the charm of an initial acquaint-ance in England. Nearly, if not all, that we know and have read of English birds, leads us to associate them with pastoral England, with copse and hedgerow, down and moor, with hedgerow, down and moor, with thatched roof and gray spire. For these attractive mental pictures we have to thank Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, Cowper and other makers of English literature, to whose influences we must largely attribute the widespread inter-est in English birds which, until recently, at least, have been better known by name to most Americans than were our commonest native species.

So far as birds are concerned, how-ever, the poets can only stimulate our desires without gratifying them, and comparison of English birds with ours is obviously out of the question until one has seen and heard both.

Got the Quarter. From the New York Weekly. Dude (to chance acquaintance)—That shabby looking fellow is making right Bet he wants to borrow money. I'll get ahead of him. Please, for us. He, he! sir, can't you lend me a quarter, or a dime, to get something to eat? Shabby Fellow—Certainly—hands out

a quarter. Now, young man, if you are through begging of this gentleman, I would like to speak to him. He is one of the depositors in my bank.

A Substitute. From Harper's Weekly. Little Helen, aged four, was in a fright-ful predicament. The nurse, carrying the cherished two-weeks'-old baby up and down before the house, had paused to show the new Infant to the bishop, who had asked to look at it. And then the tall, grave bishop, of whom Helen stood greatly

in awe, had unexpectedly asked the little girl to give him the baby. How in the world to refuse a request made by such an awe-inspiring person as the bishop the child did not know. But resently she wrinkled her small countenance shrewdly, moved closer to the peti-tioner, and said, ingratiatingly, "I'll let you have the next "

takes a good deal to disturb them, and after the third, unless they are very seasoned smokers, you could let off crackers next to them before they awoke of themselves, and they would think that it was wind flapping the sails."

Another of the men sat up, I must explain that there was no furniture whatever in the room. There was cocoanut matting on the floor, there were a few pillows, and that was all. But the lighted lamp was in the corner, and in the middle, among the feet; was a thing which looked a little like a Turkish hubble-bubble pipe, a lamp of glass, in which I think spirit was burned, making a small flame. Next to it, a little white pot with a dark

brown paste in it that looked like varnish, and on a small rack, like a pen rack, sev-eral knitting needles. When a man sat up, woman in the kimono and curl-papers. crawled over to him, took one of knitting needles, put her fingers the and thumb into the paste, and cooked a ball of it on the point of a knitting needle over the flame of the lamp.

Odors Are Stifling.

And I noticed then, as the smell became more acute, that the whole room had a treacly sickliness about it. That, of course, was the opium. Next to the man, where suppose he had dropped it, was a long cherry-wood stem with a bulb of amber at one end of it, and a tiny cup at the other. I think the cup had a pin in it, but I am not sure. The woman put the little ball opium, which had frizzled and sizzled in the flame, into the cup, and held the ember bulb to the man's mouth.

He drew at the pipe, inhaling the smoke, but he was too far gone to hold the pipe for himself. The woman had to do that for him. He stopped inhaling after a mo ment or two, and she tore the neck of his

shirt open. "Narrow squeak that," said my friend. "I know that chap. He smokes eighteen or twenty pipes zometimes, and then any-thing might happen to him. He would rather die of suffocation than take the

"But what is the insidious charm of opium?" I asked. opium

That I can't tell you," said my friend, "because a first pipe or two w it to you, and, unless you are a fool, you will never smoke a third."

The woman who had brought us in, and In whose room we were, had just prepared a pipe for herself. "Smoke?" she said, and put her pipe to my lips. I took two or three whifts, and then got out of the room and the house as quickly as possible.

I learned from my friend, who came after me, that all the men in the room were navy officers. I learned, too, the next day, when I felt better, that opium, which is sufficient of the efforts made by which in spite of the efforts made b the government to check commerce in th drug, is currently sold in all the ports, and particularly in those of the south, is mak-ing terrible rayages among the officers of

Your opium smoker is a dangerous man on board a ship, for he is like a sleepwalker. He acts unconsciously, but with apparent consciousness, and when under the influence of the drug, anything might happen either to him or to the ship uncer his charge without his caring. The min ister of marine is doing his utmost to re-press the curse, and all thinking Flance hopes that he may succeed.

to the pasteurizing temperature Lastly and most important, cool the milk by running cold water into the pail, then stopper quickly and set on ice.

Remember that pasteurized milk may easily become contaminated again, and only proper care can insure its remaining sterile

Many argue that it is the duty of the state to insure a clean, healthful milk supply as well as to oversee the water supply. The French are solving their mortality problem on these lines.

France loses annually 150,000 of her small increase in population from lack of suitable food. The nation, thoroughly aroused. establishing free milk depots their working to our free hospital dispen-

The mothers bring their babies daily, weekly, or monthin; the babies are care-fully examined and a milk formula with a ticket is given to the mother. At the delivery stations she obtains a limited number of feedings, thus preventing all pos-sibility of the milk spiling after it reaches her home. This is do e at tremendous ex pense to the nation, but in its year of trial seems to have vindicated its value.

SALLOW FACES

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking. How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Washington young lady tells her experience :

"All of us-father, mother, sister and brother-had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less.

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more, and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear. tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the look, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason.'