********* FARM AND GARDEN. *************

When to Water Hogs. Always water hogs before feeding, and never afterwards. If this is practiced and the animals are given' ear f corn will produce two pounds of min. In other words, every bushel of corn ought to produce ten pounds of pork. If this is not being accomplished something is wrong.

Fat in the Milk,

The percentage of fat in milk from a single cow may vary, one day giving different results from the next. In an experiment with a choice Jersey cow the milk was found to range from 4.45 per cent. to 5.38 per cent. A single test with a cow may, therefore, be of no value, as in the one case more milk would be required to make a pound of butter than in the other.

How to Set Hens.

It may seem an easy matter to set a hen, but unless we understand how to proceed we will find it a rather diffcult undertaking, to say nothing of

First, be sure that the hen is inclined to sit. Then prepare the nest for her in a room where she will not be troutwo, as she may at first be restless. of the weather, while if you await a Should she not want to remain in the fine day to take out your potatoes, h strange room, it may be necessary to will take you that day to sort and preday, and let her become accustomed to in winter time the next day after a the surroundings.

An old soap box makes a good nest, the only change necessary being an step in without jumping on the eggs. When she decides to remain on the west put the eggs under her, and set a pot of water, a pan of corn and a box and Farm. 1000 200

Cost of Milk Production.

You ask for the approximate cost of producing milk at the prevailing prices of feeds, etc. This is a difficult question to answer, depending on whether the cows are fresh or strippers. Assuming that they are good, ordinary cows, and as the ordinary dairy goes some fresh and some strippers. We will take a good average dairy, say of twenty-five cows, all in milk, no boarders, and they will produce not to exceed eight quarts aplece, or 200 quarts per day. This is the average dairy, remember, not pure-breds.

Corn and wheat feeds average \$30 here; hay, \$10; silage, \$3 at least. We will feed each cow as follows per day: Forty pounds silage at \$3 would cost six cents; ten pounds hay at \$10, five cents; ten pounds grain at \$30, fifteen cents; hired labor, two cents. Thus making a total per cow per day of twenty-eight cents, or \$7 per day for twenty-five cows. On the assumption that these cows produce 200 quarts of mlik per day, the cost of production is three and one-half cents per quart. I have let the good farmer work for nothing and board himself, and have put nothing for the use of the cows. buildings, etc., considering only direct cost of feed and labor .- H. T. Coon, in American Agriculturalist.

Goese and Ducks. Although many farme

tissue some fertility from the stable -J. H. Bowerman, in New England Homestend.

Sorting Potatoes. Good order and execution are mortorious in any and every kind of work we have to perform, and invariably they have their reward, yet a phase of neglect or absolute slouchiness seems to characterize much that many do, and encroaches more or less on what we all do. To know an evil well is to suffer the inconvenience of our

own failures, so we feel confident to portray the shortcomings of others, During the time of potato digging fields where potnto digging was going on, and talk with several about their crop. I asked the question of several. if they sort their potatoes when they pick them up. In most cases the reply was, "Oh, no! I expect to have more time when I market them!" This idea. may seem plausible to some, but if there are 100 bushels of small potatoes

among the 500 bushels put away, then there are 100 bushels that must be handled over twice if they are not sorted out in the field at the time of of view. picking up, and is it not easier to separate them at that time than when in the disappointment which is sure to discriminately mixed in the bulk of a follow unless the work is well done. pit or bin of a cellar? Yes, and even when sorted in the field there will still be enough to exclude when you come to sell. Then, if you have your poinbled by other hens. When night comes toes in a bin with a floor, the end of lift her gently from the nest and take which bin is removable, you can shovel her to the one just prepared. Do not out into crates a load and get to market put the eggs under her for a day or with despatch, avoiding the inclemency close up the front of the nest for a pare your loads, and as you are aware.

fair one is apt to be stormy. If potatoes are kept until nearly spring with out sorting, if it occur that they are opening in the front so that she .can all mixed, it takes a pretty good eye to tell this from the other, and the sorting will be a little uncertain, so if a man be not so conscientious as to what he sells, he is linble to injure himself with of grit near by and let her alone. Feed what he plants. We think that there and water her dully, but do not dis- is one way to do work which is a little turb her. Several may be set in same better than any other way, and it room, side by side, and will give no pays well to learn which way that is, more trouble than a single hen .- Home and while doing it, see that you have ent object lessons to the local authoriit done .- Farm, Field and Fireside.

Handy Dumping Sled. The Illustration, Fig. 1, shows a dumping sled for one or two horses, a convenience that will be much appreciated by many farmers for hauling manure, dirt, etc. Take two pieces of eight-inch plank for runners, which connect with two cross-pleces of two by four scantling mortised into the planks. On one side of each runner nail or bolt securely at required distances apart, two uprights, of about one and one-half by five inch material. The distance apart and length of these uprights will be dependent upon the

length of the sled box. Gouge out a V-shaped notch in top of each of the two rear uprights, and make a square or rectangular notch in tops of two front ones. Make a box of the dimenslons thought most suitable for the object in view, a little longer than broad, however, in all cases. Put a two by four inch crossplece on bottom

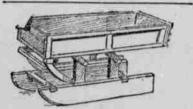


FIG. 1-FARM DUMPING SLED.



Farmers and the Read Ouestion. T AVING been appointed a delegate to this congress by the

Department of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, it is with some degree of timidhad occasion to drive past several ity that I attempt to address so large and distinguished an assemblage of public spirited representatives gathered from so many distant States and

European countries, on so important subject and of such wide national terest as that of good roads. Having followed with deep interest the progress of the good roads movedent of recent years in both the United

States and Canada, I desire briefly to touch upon a few points of the good roads question from the farmer's point If it is sound public polley and the

true function of government to do in the interest of the community as a whole all those things which the individual cannot well do by himself, does t not appear clear that the State should pay the whole cost for improving its main thoroughfares? These are be the leading arteries connecting ail business centres, and continuing from county to county across the entire State and separate from the many other local roads to be cared for by the cal authorities.

The principle of Sinte built highways ppears to be as old as civilization itself, being adopted by the first extensive builders of good ronds-the Carthaginians and Romans. Not since the building by the latter of the Applan Way and the 53,000 miles of solid coads across that ancient empire, and which remain as monuments of their wisdom to this day, has any country obtained the priceless been of good roads without some measure of State ald. Let the State first build its main highways and they will be ever pres-

ties for constructing the other roads. The length and number of streets in the city are short and small compared with the compact concentration of

wealth, thus making the burden of cost comparatively light for street improvement. In the country districts the length and number of only the leading highways to be improved are so far out of proportion to the sparsely settled and scattered wealth of the farming communities that it is entirely out of the question for the farmers alone to think of paying the much larger comparative cost for such first class stone roads as are required. The farmers have always borne their share, sometimes more than their fair share, of needful taxation, and will not object

to paying their just part for State built good roads. Partial measures of State ald are steps in the right direction, so far as they go. I would not say anything in disparagement of the good work and the very commendable degree of progress that has been made under the partial systems of State aid for good roads in those leading States of New Jersey, Connecticut and New York. But in the foremost State, Massachusetts, which has adopted more nearly the European and Roman systems, we find the nearest to the ideal plan, a continuous system of good roads built

across the entire State, under compe-

tent State authority. The work is pro-

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS. February 23-"Obedience." 1 Sam. xv, 22, 23,

I Kings, iii, 14: Rev. xxik 14.

Scripture Verses .- Lev. xxvi. 3-12; Dent vi. 17, 18, 24, 25; xxx, 9, 10; Ps. I. 1-3; xv. 1-5; zix, 7-14; xxiv, 3-5; zxix, 1, 2, 6, 45, 72, 97-104, 165; Prov. ill. 3-4; Lin. xivili, 18; Jer. xvii, 5-8. Leason Thoughts.

Mare promises, without action, do not constitute obedience. The rain-bow is beautiful, but we value it most because God has fulfilled the promise which it represents. So any promise of obedience, however, beautiful itself, needs infillment to give it value with God.

We cannot obey God unless we know what his will is. If we wish If we wish to obey we will seek to know his will. Selections.

If the little things have a right to your obedience, there is as great glory in obeying them as in obeying greater A ship that disregarded its things. rudder because a rudder is a slight thing, would soon come to ruin. Heed the smallest hint of conscience.

He who has followed God's messages on earth has at last another message to follow, and according to the faithfulness with which he has heard and obeyed here will be the confidence and gladness which he will follow the last. . . . God help us so to fol-low every voice of his providence which leads us to his service here. that when the last voice comes, be fore which the human spirit naturally shrinks and sinks, we will rise up and ellow, doubting nothing, and swiftly to up, clasping the hand of the angel until we clasp the hand of Christ him-

Ochdience implies that some one else is in charge. Then some class is responsible for the result. Then some one - 33 may look to us as if a given course would mean failure; but the outcome rests with the one that makes the plan and marks out our part in it. H God's ways are ways of wisdom, then ere is no cause for us to WOTTY about what will happen if we follow his clear leading. His leadership sures success, and our safety is in following. Suggested Hymns.

Search me, O Lord, and try this heart of mine,

Elest Jesus, grant us strength. True hearted, whole-hearted, faithful and loyal.

Take my life and let it be. belong to Jesus. When Jesus comes to reward his

servants.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS February 23-Obedience. 1 Sam. xv. 22, 23:

I Eings, iil, 14; Rev. xxil, 14.

God has a right to demand obedience, because he is the perfection of truth and wisdom, knowing the end from the beginning. The real difficulty with the consecrated and intelligent Christian will not be in rendering obedience, but in discovering just what the wise thing is.

God requires literal obedience. His language never exceeds his meaning. He commanded Saul to utterly smite-Amalek, and to destroy all that he

had. Saul partially carried out the command, but spared the best of the sheep, oxen and fatlings. He gave a very religious reason for his action. He spared them "to sacrifice them unto the Lord;" but God would have none of his halfway measures. He interpreted it as pride, vanity, and self-will on Saul's part. How often these and other sins lurk behind disobedience! There is no substitute for absolute openness and candor before God, and these usually result in literal obedience,

God requires constant obedience unto the end of life. What a noble start, Solomon made! He describes himself as God's servant, as a little child, as a lover of God. He prays for wisdom above everything else. Only let him know what God wants, and he may be counted on. But how does he wind "It came to pass, when Solomon was old, that his wives turned away his heart after other gods; and his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God, as was the heart of David his father. And Solomon did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, and went not fully after the Lord." As a consequence he died miserably and in augurated the beginning of the end of his nation.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE. of Trade" says: Interruption to railway

COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

General Trude Conditions.

tion when this metal was so scarce

of special influences were not product

ive of weakness, however, former quo

tations being stubbornly maintained. It the case of corn there are many expres-

sions of faith in lower prices without aggressive speculation on the short side.

There was no support in Atlantic ex-ports of 122,063 bushels, compared with

Final returns of commercial failures during January exhibit an exceptionally

large number of insolvencies and also an unusual amount of defaulted liabili-

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.90; High Grade

Extra, \$4.40; Minnesota Bakers, \$3.25a

Wheat-New York No. z. 8854c; Philadelphia No. z. 86a8654c; Baltimore

No. 2, 84. Corn-New York No. 2, 690; Phila-delphia No. 2, 66a661/20; Baltimore No.

Oats-New York No. 2, 490: Phila-lelphia No. 2, 510; Baltimore No. 2,

Hay-No, I timothy, large bales.\$15,-

0015.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14.00414.50; No. 3 timothy, \$12.00413.00.

30a35c. Tomatocs—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, \$2,75a3.25; Tur-nips—Native, per bushel box, 20a25c. Potatoes.—White — Maryland and

Pennsylvania, per bu., No. I., 75a80c; do, seconds, 65a7o; do, New York, per bu., best stock, 75a8o; do, seconds, 65a 70; do, Western, per bu., prime, 75a8o. Sweets—Eastern Shore, Virginia, kiln-dried ner bel 25 55a90; do, ner dour

dried, per brl., \$2,7533.00; do, per flour barrel, \$2,7533.25; do, Maryland, per brl., faucy, \$2,5033.00.

fined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb, cans, gross, 101/c; refined lard, second-

in amount.

in

traffic and outdoor work by severe storms was the only unfavorable factor Poem: Fling Off Your Fetters-Thanks the Long and Earnest Crusade the in the business situation during the past Consumption of Spirits in This Coun-try Grows Less and Less. week, while manufacturing activity creased, and distribution through re-Brothers, awaken! Intemperance is armtail channels was undiminished. Fam-

ing; Rouse all your chergies, quickly prepare; Though our great enemy's hosts are alarmine conditions exist in the market for pig iron. It is doubtful whether there was ever a time in the history of the na-

ing, Fear not, determine to do and dare. Rouse ye! No longer be dreaming and doz-

despite the fact that the produc-tion for 1901 beat all previous rec-ords. Compared with the erratic course Roll up your sleeves, there is work to be of the cereals during the preceding month or two, produce markets have been quiet this week. Dullness and lack

Gird on your armor, no weak points ex-Onward, the victory yet may be won!

Truly, intemperance needeth opposing

Counters its crimes and its cruelies are: Tear off the mask, all its evils exposing, Publish its deeds and its doing afar. Hundreds on hundreds are listlessly lying Helpless in ruin's lap, oh, what a sight! Hundreds and hundreds in darkness are dving. dying. Rouse them and bring them to life and to light.

Forward! Oh, forward! on God's help re-

Waver not, falter not, carnestly on! Onward' still onward! defeat still defying. Rest not till you have the victory won. Oh, ye enslaved ones! friendless, forsaken. Save by the few who would gain your re-

From the indifference that wraps you awaker Sign yo the pledge and our numbers in-

Longer remain not inert and inactive: Liberty lingers yet, let her not flee. Wear not the tyrant's yoke, trembling and

Fling off your fetters and dare to be free

Some Comparative Statements,

A writer in the Fortsightly Review, Mr John Holt Schooling, has presented some comparative statements concerning drink in the United States, England, France and

domestic, \$13.00a14.00; do, Danish, per ton; \$15.00a16.00. Carrots.—Native, per bushel box, 40a45c; do, per bunch, 15 a2. Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks, 25a40c; do, mative, per bunch, 3 auc. Crasberries—Cape Cod, per brl., \$0.50a7.00; do, Jerseys, per brl., \$5.50a 0.50. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, \$3.50a4.00. Kale—Native, per bushel box, 15a20c. Lettuce—North Carolina, per hali-barrel basket, \$1.00a1.25. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, vellow, per bu, \$1.20a1.0; do. Western,

John Holt Schooling, has presented some comparative statements concerning drink in the United States, England, France and Germany. These statements, which are based upon a careful study of available sta-tistics, will do much to dissipate current errors on this question. They yield the following results: In Finnee the total con-sumption of heer, spirils and wine for drink in the veri 1000 was 3% gallons for every ten of the population; in the United Kingdom, 302 gallons; in Germany, 309 gallons, and in the United States, 147 gal-lons for every ten inhabitants. The great difference in the drinking hab-its of these nations is seen in their respec-tive consumption of spirits and formeated liquots. A further analysis of the stati-tics shows that the consumption of spirits 29 gallons. In Germany the account stands. Fifteen gallons of wine, 275 of beer and 19 of spirits. In the United Kingdom: Four gallons of wine 317 of beer and 11 of spirits for every ten inhabitants. The figures show that while the French of wine, 137 of beer and 11 of spirits for every ten inhabitants. The figures show that while the Steney of wine, 137 of beer and 11 of spirits for every ten inhabitants. The figures show that while the Steney of the three other nations, much the lowest divinking consumption is in the United States. The American total is less than half the consumption is in the United States. The American total is less than half the consumption per head of the other to make at their English neighbors as drunken savages, but now the tables are turned. Gin drinking has declined in Eng-land, ad consumption of the vicious ab-sinthe has terribly increased in France. It is suggested that the superior sobriety of American workmen gives them a great ad-mudled with beer or annerved by absinthe. But the superiority of the American peo-ple in this respect is what accounts for a creat deal work. But the superiority of the American peo-ple in this respect is what accounts for a great deal more.

great deal more. The American people applying their in-telligence to this matter are finding out that the drinking habit is not good for them. In France, since 1900, some impor-tant temperance reforms have been ef-fected, not by coercive legislation, but by abolishing the octroi or municipal tax of Paris on wine, and by other measures for discouraging the consumption of absinthe and brandy.

A New Way to Reform.

hand tubs, 1034c. Butter-Separator, 25a26c: gathered B. F. Stevick, of Conneil Bluffs, Iowa, has caused to be published in all news-papers of that city this notice addressed to the saloonkeepers. "My downfall and domestic troubles are

barrel.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

Poem: Darkness is Thinning—It is Better to Put Religion and Ocenpation in the Same Universe of Desire—Find God in Your Daily Work.

Darkness is thinning; shadows are re-treating; Morning and light are coming in their beauty,

beauty, Suppliant seek we, will an carnest outcry, God the Almighty!

So that our Master, having mercy on us, May repel languor, may bestow salvation, Granting us, Father, of Thy loving kind-Glory hereafter!

This of His mercy, ever-blessed Godhead, Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit, give us-Whom through the wide world celebrate forever

Blessing and glory!

Communion or Service?

Communion or Service? The question, "How much of my time shall I give to God?" is not an unusual one in religious meetings of young people. "What part of my means shall I give to the Lord?" is also common. The same idea underlies practices like the "Morning wotch," the "Week of Self-Denial," and other special seasons set apart for the "giving" of time or of money to God. Of ourse, untold good may come out of the observance of such seasons, but there is also a subtle danger in the idea which is hable to be overlooked. God has a right to all our time. It is his, How, then, can we talk about "giving" it to him? More-which is most fruitful for us as indi-that which is most fruitful for us as indi-3.973,462 a year ago. Heavy storms cur-tailed the interior movement to 1,392,599 bushels, against 5,016,886 last year. an unusual amount of defauted investigation of defauted in the state of the state o

we talk about "giving" it to him? More-over, the time spent in God's service is that which is most fruitful for us as indi-viduals. In what sense shall we distinguish our time and God's time? The writer remambers being told, in childhood, of a woman, still young, who had read the Bible through twenty times on her knees. And yet there were many boys and girls within one mile of her home who did not know how to read the Bible. That she died early of consump-tion was then considered the sign and seal of her sainthood, whatever interpretation the present haeteriologist might be inclined to give. The antipode of her type is the bracking Christian, who is so busy with sporadic attempts to make money for the church that she has no time to realise the box to unite the worthier elements of the seemingly irresoncilable characters. An occupation whose essential nature makes withdrawal from communion with God necessary is wrongly chosen, and should be given up as soon as possible. It is often quite possible, however, that in-stead of having made a mistake in our choice of occupation, we are living, or try-to live, two lives, putling God in one and the occupation in the other. An occupa-tion, in itself not incompatible with the divine Ho, may be made as by placing it in a universe of desire in which the divine has no place. Instead of perplexing our-selves as to how our time shall be divided between our religions duties and our occu-pations, we would far better put the reli-gion and the occupation in the same uni-verse of desire, let them be organic parts of the same hife, and then live that life strongly, carnestly and singly. When we find God in our daily work, in our recrea-tion, in the nature about us, even in the debased humanity we are born to elevate, we shall not need to ask any questions about how much time we should take away from those things to give to Him. There is perhaps no figure of speech No. 3 timothy, \$12.0011300. Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Ap-ple3—Wesern Maryland and Pennsyl-vania, packed, per brl., \$3.0003.501 do, New York, assorted, per brl., \$3.7504.50 Cabbage.—New York State, per ton, domestic, \$13.00014.001 do, Danish, per Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu., \$1.20a1.30; do. Western, yellow, per bu., \$1.20a1.30. Oranges-Florida, per box, as to size, \$2.00a2.50. Oysterplants-Native, per bunch 3a3½c, Spinach-Native, per bushel box, \$1.00 a1.25. Strawberries-Florida, per guart 30a35c. Tomatoes-Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy. \$2.72a7.25. Tur-

about how much time we should take away from these things to give to Him. There is perhaps no figure of speech which has so clouded our conception of God and our relations to Him as that in-volved in calling Him king. The kings of the earth are in no real scnse anialogues of God. Yet we talk about our contributions to religious purposes as if we were paying God tribute. We think of Him as punish-ing us and indicate us as an carthy ruler to reingious purposes as it we were paying God tribute. We think of Him as punish-ing us and judging us as an earthly ruler would do. We find no better illustration of the respect due Him than the state and ceremony with which earthly kings sur-round themselves. We are learning now that the monarch of earth often simply use tricks, trappings and vulgar devices to command the respect of the vulgar in their etiquet and pageantry. Does the God of heaven and earth need this? We talk about appearing before God as if we were not al-ways before Him. We do not pay God trib-ute at all. All that we have is His. There should be no question of our individual uses, if our life is, indeed, "hid with Christ in God." Is it not presumptions to talk of "giving" to the Lord? It is He who is sharing His own with us. Our oneness with Him should be of such a nature as to preclude anything like a jealous division. It is not only tree that communion withbrl., fancy, \$2,503,00. Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk clear rib sides, 9/5c: bulk clear sides, 9/5c; bulk shoulders, 9c; bulk ham butts, 9/5c: bacon, shoulders, 9/5c; sugar-cured breasts, 10%c; sugar-cured California hams, 8/5c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs, and over, 12c; re-fined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb, cans, gross, 10%c; refined lard, secondpreclude anything like a jealous division. It is not only true that communion with-out service loses its vitality, and that aer-vice without communion loses its joy, but it is also true that neither can exist with-out the other. They are parts of an or-ganic whole in which the unna is so vital that separation would be as fatal as would the severance of the heart and lungs in the human body. The most intimate commu-nion with our heavenly Father is to be at-tained only by means of the most devont a leatons divisi nion with our heavenly Father is to be at-tained only by means of the most devout service. God's holiest akrine is the soul of man, and He is in the haunts of men in larger measure than in the closet. The devotee on his knees in the heavy air of his chamber is often further away from the God he seeks than the sister of mercy as she returns through the golden dawn from the chamber of suffering. The mid-day withdrawal or the morning watch may be an isolation from the highway where Jesus of Nazareth is passing by.—Sunday-School Times.

allow ducks or geese to be kept on the farms because, as they say, they are too troublesome, nevertheless both are easily kept and exceedingly profitable when rightly managed. During the spring and summer months both will gather their food in any old pasture where hogs or cattle would starve. They do best when allowed a pond or stream of water to swim in, but they can be kept with only sufficient water for drinking. The young grow rapidly, and after the first few weeks they require no care except to feed. They are never troubled with mites and need no warm house such as chickens must have. They are healthy and seldom die from any disease.

They do not lay during the winter months, but from February to August will average from 100 to 125 eggs each. Dressed ducks and geese always bring good prices during the fall and winter months, and the feathers, which may be plueked during the spring and summer, will more than pay for the cost of raising. They are great foragers, but any kind of a low fence will keep them in bounds. We are inclined to think that the prejudice against them is mostly due to the fact that farmers have not tried the pure breeds of the present day. Every farmer should possess a flock of both ducks and goese .-Home and Farm.

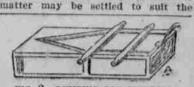
Using Woeds and Litter For Bedding. Such forms of vegetable production

as weeds, vincs, stalks, etc., if gathered and burned return but little value to the farm. It allowed to remain on the ground they hinder plowing. Weeds will grow, and they are productions of our lands and have removed from the soll a portion of its fertility. How to return this to the soll in the most convenient form and get other benents from this refuse should be considered by every farmer.

Near large cities straw has become almost too expensive an article for bedding. Shavings and sawdust are not entirely satisfactory. Upon the A shows the box inverted in order to farm we have that which can take the explain fully the manner of applying place of these for stable litter. By a the supporting crosspieces. little extra labor and care weeds and While this kind of a dumping box rubbish can be gathered and secured for bedding. Although not as soft as scattered on the ground I would chance The leaves from trees can be easily gathered and stored for stock bedding. These may be considered by-products of the farm than have been going to when full, hitch on the team and haul it to the Beld and haul it to the Beld and haul waste. Utilize them by returning them it to the field and dump it.-J. G. Alls-to the soil and let them carry in their house, in Ohio Farmer,

of box near the centre. Round off the projecting ends of this crosspiece to fit in the tops of rear uprights of runners. Put another lighter crossplece on bottom of box in front of the other, at fourth of it to the county through right point to have its projecting ends rest in the top notches of the front uprights. Over the ends of the centre crossplece, that rest in the rounded notches, put iron straps, or clips, to prevent the ends of crosspiece from moving out of place and yet allow them to turn in the notches. The front of box can now be raised, the centre crosspiece on bottom acting as a pivot by reason of its rounded ends. A framework is put up inside the

four uprights, extending under front of box, and being braced as is shown in the illustration. To keep box from dumping while the sled is being loaded or in transit, the front end is fastened down to this framework by a hingehasp and staple, such as are used to hold shut the lid of a chest, a door, etc. If the crosspiece which acts as pivot is placed a little in front of box centre, the sled when evenly loaded will dump itself as soon as hasp is disengaged; if a little to the rear of centre, the front of box will have to be raised by hand when desiring to dump it. The exact location of the



pivot crosspiece will, therefore, deter-

mine the case of dumping, and the

FIG. 2-DUMPING BOX INVESTED.

wishes of the builder of sled. When the box is in its horizontal position and the hasp is fastened, insert wooden or other pin in the hasp

staple in the place that would be oc cupled by a padlock were the hasp used as a door or lid latch. Make an end gate at the rear of box. In Fig. 2,

could be used on any size of sled so far as the main idea is concerned, it would straw, they are clean, absorb much of not be satisfactory if box were made the liquid manure, and soon decay in too large, as the increased height of the manure pile. When the seeds of uprights in this case would make the weeds have matured they had best be sled inconvenient to load and handle irned, but rather than have the weeds On a sled of a size adapted to one horse ordinarily or two horses in case of be them in the compost heap, where a ing loaded with very heavy material. Inrge portion of them will be destroyed. the sled is very satisfactory. It is especially convenient to have this sled stand where the manure from the sta-ble car be thrown into the box, and

jected and the roads properly located where they will be of the greatest good to the greatest number. The State builds the ronds and pays the whole cost, and afterwards charges onewhich the road is built. This far less complicated system overcomes an immense amount of difficulties, drawbacks and delays with the less enterprising local authorities of county or ownship.

Let the general governments of the United States and Canada build ideal continental highways from ocean to ocean. Let the States and provinces mild similar highways from border to border. Let the European nations expend some of their war millions in building ideal highways from Europe across Asia, thereby placing Western civilization in closer touch with the Chinese and other Orientals. Let the United States and England build good roads in the Philippines and South Africa, and they will more effectually pacify the Filipinos and Boers at far less cost than by use of the cannon. F. Bean, Vice-President Ontario Good Roads Association, at the Buf-

falo Good Roads Congress. Roads That Bring Comfort. Before all things the United States is an agricultural country. It is the possibility of large returns for labor

In this direction which keeps up the price of labor in our manufactories and in all our industries, and thus brings comfort and ease within the reach of all. Good roads, by lessening the cost of agricultural products, form the most effectual means of maintaining the condition of comfort and even luxury of which America is so proud.-H. W. Conn, Department of Biology, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

A Prediction. When in the years to come our publie roads cease to be a reproach to our beloved land, farmers will wonder how they were ever content to struggle through beds of mud or over roads frozen into a succession of milliature hills and valleys. The bicycle will then be such a frequent visitor in

rural districts that "Hail, Columbia!" will have a double meaning to the American people.-S. Jennie Syosset, Queens County, Long Island. A Sure Indication Good roads and broad highways for

good citizens; alleys, slumways and cowpaths for the vicious, the depraved nd the lawless.--Charles N. Day, New Haven, Conn. The Russians, who are supposed '

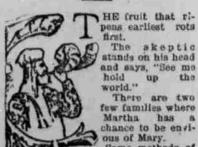
be great tea-drinkers, do not use as much tea per head of the population as do the people ** the United States. Don't make meal of your seed corn.

Compare him with Job, faithful unto the end of all the trials, until "his last end was greater than the first.'

Continual disobedience leads to the withdrawal of the best influences of life. How sad a thing to persist in disobedience until God gives us up! This was what Israel did, and captivity was the penalty. How often we peralst in our own willful ways until parents, ministers, friends conclude that it is no use longer to trouble themselves about us and give us up as incorrigible.

May we not rather be thankful if we have kind friends who make us uncomfortable about our folles? that we have conscience and the Spirit of God to prod us for our wanderings.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.



few families where Martha has chance to be envious of Mary. Some methods of

r An raising money for thurches are successful only in raising

Religion is a reality, not a rhapsody. Spirituality is not a matter of

It is always easier to fight the shadow of a past sin than to face a new

The devil says, "You may control the wheels; only let me manage the king-belt."

No man has the right to say, "I have got to live;" he must live to say, have got to do right."

Bigotry places opinion before truth. Innocence may be but ignorance, but virtue wins viciory after strife.

He who seeks to warm his hansds at the fire of lust will burn his whole

When a man blushes for hard drink

"My downfall and domestic troubles are all caused by drinking. I have said sev-eral times that I would quit, but I never did quit. Now my wite has filed suit for divorce, and I realize what a fool I have been. I have notified all saloonkeepers not to sell me liquor, and have told them I would prosecute them afterward if they did so. When my friends ask me to drink the bartender will refuse to serve me. My wife has consented to withdraw her suit and I intend to brace up. The saloons that sell me liquor will have a damage suit on their hands."

The Cost of Crime.

Mr. Eugene Smith, an authority on crim inal statistics, in a paper rently read before the National Prison' Association at Cleve-land, presented an army of figures that should certainly arrest the attention of

every sincere patriot. He declared the first cost of crime in taxes upon city, town and county for mer policing criminals is about \$200,000,000 at nually in this country. Besides there is th cost of 250,000 profes ionals in crime who cost of 230,000 professionals in crime who reap an average gain by their profession of \$1806 each year, or \$400,000,090, a loss to the community. This makes a total of \$000,000,000, exceeding the entire value of the cotton or wheat crop of the United States

We Can Abolish If.

It is nonsense to say that we cannot abolish the liquor traffic. The American people can do what they will, and if every man who has been disgusted with and is to-day personally in rehelition against the saleon's infamy, spoke his mind and did his will, the traffic would be abolished in a

Wholly Worthless.

Men who had standing in chemistry and medicine before Atwater had been thought of hy the public, declars Professor At-water's conclusions with regard to the food value of alcohol to be wholly worthless, and assert that his experiments have dem-onstrated no new or pertinent fact in the matter. matter.

The Crusado in Brief.

Generally speaking the drunkard is a responsible person given over to self-indul-

Never has public opinion been so respon-sive and so strong in its demand for dras-tic steps being taken to suppress the drink

The right-minded people of the country, will have to fight the battle all over again in behalf of temperance instruction in the schools.

The sanction of college beer drinking by the authorities of Harvard and the Bos-ton Polytechnic Institute is not passing unchallenged.

It seems beyond question that there is in operation a concerted plan for the pur-pose of discrediting and repealing the tem-perance educational laws now in force in almost all the States of the Union.

There is an ever deepening interest being manifested by the younger generation in the temperance quation, as is evidenced by the desire of young people to unke themselves conversant with the subject, and by their graving engeness to listen to temperance advocates.

cream, 23a24c; imitation, 16a20; prints, t lb, 27a28; rolls, 2 lb, 26a27c; dairy prints, Md., Pa. and Va., 25a26.

Eggs.-Western Maryland and Eggs.-ylvania, per dozen, 27c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per dozen, 27c; Maryland ard dozen, 27c; West Vir-Virginia, per dozen, 27c: West Vir-ginia, per dozen, 26a27c; Western, 27c; West Southern, 25a26c. Live Poultry.—Turkeys—Hens, choice

-ar5c; young toms, choice, 13ar4c; old toms, 11ar2; Chickens-Hens, 11ar2c; old roosters, each, 25a30; young 12a13. Ducks-Fancy, large, 12a13c; fancy. imall, toatt; muscovy and mongrels, 11a13. Geese, Western, each, 55a75c. igeons, young, per pair, 20a25. Cheese.-New Cheese, large, 60 lbs, 11

o 11/4c; do, flats, 37 lbs, 11a11/4c; pic-

6 1134c; do, hats, 3/105, traininger, pre-ties, 23 lbs, 1134c to 1134c. Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs, and up, close se-lection, 10a113/c; cows and light steers,

Live Stock.

Chicago .- Cattle-Good to prime steers, \$6.50a7.20; poor to medium, \$4.-x0a0.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.10a4.o; cows, \$1.25a5.00; heifers, \$2.50a5.25; anners, \$1.25a2.25; bulls, 2.50a4.50; alves, \$300a7.50. Texas fed steers, \$4.00 1500. Hogs-mixed and butchers, \$6,00a 5.50; good to choice heavy, \$6,40a6,60; sough heavy, \$6,10a6,30; light, 5,00a6,10 sulk of sales, \$6,10a6,30; light, 5,00a6,10 sulk of sales, \$6,10a6,25; Sheep-good to shoice wethers, \$4,60a3,30; Western sheep and yearlings, \$4,25a3,65; native ambs, \$3,50a6,35; Western lambs, \$5,25

East Liberty .- Cattle steady; choice, East Liberty.—Cattle steady; choice, 86.50a6.70; prime, \$5.50a5.70; tidy butchers, \$4.50a5.25. Hogs active; prime neavies, \$0.60a6.65; mediums, \$5.50a6.-bo; heavy Yorkers, \$6.40a6.50; light, do, \$6.25a6.35; pigs, \$5.90a6.20; roughs, \$5.00a6.00. Sheep steady; best wethers, \$4.80a5.00; culls and common, \$2.00a 1.00; yearlings, \$4.50a5.50; veal calves, \$7.50a8.e5.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Los Angeles berry growers have oranized

Carroll D. Wright urges the incorpo-

springfield, Mass., now has a full-fledged woman's labor union. The city of Duluth has appropriated \$1,000 to start a free labor bureau.

Nearly 3,000 men are at work on the ite of the World's Fair Ground at St.

On Brooksyn's new labor lyceum building a corner-stone will be laid in March. It will cost \$160,000.

The Hercules Gas Engine Compa

\$7.5008.25.

The Hercules Gas Engine Company, of San Francisco, agreed to give its employes the nine-hour day and an in-crease of wages ranging from 75% to 13 per cent. The corporation also agreed to pay the union price for overtime---time and one-half for night work and double time for Sundays and holidays. The Indiana Supreme Court, in af-firming a lower court indgment, held that an employer suntot, by any con-tract he may make with his workmen, relieve himself from duties and thatili-ties which the law expressly imposes on him. The decision was rendered in a miner's asit for damages on account of intary

Character and Business.

Character and Business. We can depend upon a truly Christian character at all times as a foundation upon which to build, all other things being equal. Character may not be represented by large stores of wealth, and a truly Christian man will not be trusted for more than he is worth. Nor will be use money that he knows will not bring a direct profit, or expend that which stands for se-curity, but is no part of his business. He will not rob one fund to sustain one of doubtful success, or allow others to do it, if he can prevent it.—Philadelphia Moth-odist.

Do What You Can.

What we value for ourselves we must seek to spread to others, and what we shrink from ourselves lowering surround-ings, a tainted atmosphere — what we shrink to think of those nearest and dear-est to us being exposed to-let us do all we can to remove from others. "Lead us not into comptation. Deliver us from evil." Do what you can to sweeten the mental and moral atmosphere that sur-rounds you.—Arthur C. A. Hall.

God Versus Mam

In the history of mankind there have been lords many and gods many. Their worship has changed, but the god of gold has held his own, and the almighty dollar has more worshipers than Almighty God to-day.—Rev. Henry Irving Basmus, Meth-odist, Chicago.

Masters of Our Fate

A man is not entirely subject to his vironment. We often hear men compli-that they are victims of circumstances. I God has given us a will power which, we but properly exert it, will prevail of the evil influences of our surroundings Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.

Dined Under the Sec

Diases Under the Sea. A diving-bell was used some years ago in the neighborhood of Naples as a dialog room. The table was hung by cords from the root of the bell, which, suspended a few feet above the water, was submerged while the various courses, of which there were twelve, ware being partaken of by the ball dogen guests. The dinner, which was cooked on board a barge meared near in hand, was transferred to the bart dining room when the latter was drawn above the surface during the intervals hetween the courses. tervals hetween the Sourses.

The salcon is anti-American because it anti-human.

s anti-nuran. Professor Atwater's latest venture into the arena on behalf of his food value of alcohol hubby meets the spontaneous ap-probation of the liquor press.