Brooklen, N. Y .- In the Strong Pince Emptist Church Sunday morning, the paster, the Rev. A. H. C. Morse. prencied a foreign mission sermon, the subject being "Evangeigation." The text was from Joshua xiii,1: "There text was from Joshua xili:1: "There remaineth yet very much land to be postersont." Mr. Morgo said:

There is an ancient Israel, and there is a modern Israel. The task before the former was the establishment of the kingdom of God in the hand of-promise. And the trisk before the int-ter is the establishment of the kingdom of God in all the world. The work befare these abeient people was preparatory and temporal. The work before the church is find. What remains beyour rise work appointed to us is yet leaden located the bills of eternity.

The entreme thing then, is the evan-gelization of the world. And I make applicant this murning when I call for attention to this empendious subjeet. It will do us good to left our eyes from one own immediate Reld, and look at the world which is the field of God; and to leave our town latte besten truck, and to swing out into the circle where sweep His mighty plans. Centuries have clapsed since our work was announced, and herculean tasks have learn performed. Mountains of prejulice have been leveled; rivers of blood have been forded; fires of persecution have lisen endured, and whole king-doms have been taken. "But there remainsth yet much hand to be pos-sessed." I want is small to you then up "The Authority for Foreign Missions, and Their Aims and Inspira-

In a single word, the authority for Christian missions most be found, not in the trails we hold, but in the Person whom we love. This may be seen in the very etymology of the word, for authority is something added-added to the abstract truth or duty. There is no authority apart from a person. When an attorney is saked his authority, he cites the decisions of a judge; and when a scholar is asked his authority, he does not exploit his opin ions, but he names his author. The same principle holds in religion. And the ultimate authority must be a per-son, and that person must be the highest, and moreover he mus be known if is easy to see, therefore, that no flority is ruled from the su-called re-ligion of pantheista, for it posits no personal being. It rules mithority also from rationalism, for reason, fullble and dependent, cannot be the highest And it takes anthonicy from agnostielsar, for that declares that Gad cannot be known. But I shall not pursue this subject into the manner of philosophy thought that the authority for Chris-tion missions is found in Christ because He is a person, and because He is the highest person, and because He can be known. It is in view of this that He can say, "All nuthority is given unto Me in heaven and on earth," On the theorem. Go ye. therefore, and teach all na-

Authority belongs to Christ because He is the eternal word, and is also the only God with whom we have to do. I know there are secondary sources of authority to which we must give obe dience, such as to parents and teachers and to the laws of the State. But back of all these and over them all is the personal Cirist, and He alone has a right to tell me what are truth and dury. And authority belongs to Him because He has malertaken to dispet the darkness of the world by a special revelation of the love of God. He has Joined IT meet to bumanty to save it And it is this reveniend of God that is added to all the truth we hold that anatitutes the authority for missions and His method of reconciling an apos-inte linkamity. And even if He had not uttered His great commission, still world-wide missions would have their claims, for they are but the answer to the call from the ends of the earth for knownity sandered from God feel its destitution and misery. The whole world groans in its imager. You can here it in the plaintive song of the bird and the sighing of every breeze, And after all a world-wide mission is only

The nuthority for interiors is "God manifest in the flesh." But what flesh? The flesh of the Anglo-Saxon. We are a wanterful people. freely admit that we are the most stitutions are the best; that we possess the bulk of the world's culture and refinament; that we are the subjects of But how enme we to have this premie position? We are only the great-grand children of heattien and barbarous fathers. We owe our superiority to the remaining liesther nations to the fact that the Gospel was first preached to us. Wonderful we are. But we are not the sum total of the race of men. "Who do men say that I the Son of Man am?" The son of what man? Of Abraham? Of the Anglo-Of the man of India? Or of Africa? Or the man of the islands of the sea? The manhood of humanity was in the desh of Jesus, and I fall letel; man the humanity of Christ as my authority for a world-wide mission. that the Cospet is the power of God nate salvation to India and China and Africa, to the islands of the sen. Not that we hope to make these peoples but a pale copy of the Augio-Saxon; but that we shall develop that gift of thought and heart which God has crought into their texture, and that they shall be patterned, not after us, but after the Son of Man. The authority for missions is found in a uni-

versal hunger of the heart So much then for the authority for foreign missions. Now I speak of their aim and inspiration. And this is a phase of the subject which is not alvays clear in the public mind. I have read in a missionary paper, even, that if foreign missions are to accomplish permanent results, we must aim at the total reorganization of the whole social fabric of the countries into which we go. Now that is an evil doctrine. You can find nothing to justify it in the history, nor in the experience of the church, nor in the example of our Lard and His aposites. They did not aim at reconstructing the social fabric, but at implanting the life of Christ in the human heart. They sought to renew the lives of men, and they knew that these new lives would demand new social combinations. They knew that he homan tyranny could exist where Jesus Christ was King.

We must not confuse the immediate alm with the secondary aim, nor with the ultimate result of missions. There is no work in all the world so powerful to accomplish secondary results as the work of foreign missions. Of course, the labits are changed and the civic life reorganized. But that is not the immediate aim. The immediate aim

ons. And I had rather, as Mr. Speet says, "Plant one seed of the life of Christ under the crust of heathen life than cover that whole crust over with the veneer of our social habits, or the vesture of Western civilization." We are trustees, but not primarily of better social customs, but of a life which will

Shane its own civilization.

The sim of missions is evangelization, and that is the publishing in all the world of God's glad tidings. The nim is to make Christ known in all the world. I state it thus, for though it does not shift our responsibility, does lighten our burden. It does i remove the obligation to hasten with the proclamation of Christ, but it does relieve us of the impossible burden of converting the world. We cannot convert a single soul how shall we con vert the world? But we can present the Gosnel in such a way to every out in all the world that the respons billity for what is done with it shall rest no longer upon the church nor upon any person in the church, but upon the man himself. We can so present the message of evangelization that we can fling the responsibility for the world's conversion back upon God Himself, for He alone can renew a human beart.

I do not preach upon missions be-cause I want to challenge your sympathies for the philanthropic results which they achieve. My object is larger than that. I want your aid in making Jesus known. I know these other things will follow. I believe that God is King, and that the hand that shaped the world at first is in all the forces that to-day are shaping life. He holds the reins of politics and com-merce and civilization. It was John Newton who said, he read the New Testament to see how God loved the world, but he read the newspapers to see how He governed it. And I am convinced that all our everyday affairs run into the great goals of God. And these things, our governments and customs and inventions, are but as the chaff before the wind as compared with the supreme purpose that God. who is King, shall reign as King, and rule as Lord of Lords.

We are getting to understand the problem, and these last years are witnessing wonderful movements. annual accessions to the churches in the foreign fields for outnumber those of the churches at home. And in many instances their offerings to this great work go far before our own. More work is being assigned to the native churches, and greater responsibilities laid on them. Modern missions are young, but we can almost see the day when mission boards will not need to send to foreign fields great sums of money, nor large numbers of preachers For the native churches are proline in preachers of their own who can find the hearts of their peoble much better than we can. And already the day is come when our largest attention is given to the teaching and education of the preachers, and to the general ad-ministration of the work. That is the meaning of this call for endowment for the great Christian colleges and seminaries which are growing up in those

Paul said he was a "prisoner Paul said he was a prisoner of Josus Christ." That is the essence of the missionary Ufe. The Lord's prisoner—not the prisoner of Rome, though he lay in a Roman prison, and was accurated of Goesar. He said he was an "ambassador in bonds." He didn't bok like that. His old rusty chain attitude to his weists and canted in rattled on his wrists, and clauked in his empty cell. But he said I am conducting an embassy in chains. what limitations the missionaries have endured! Sickness and suffering and infirmity and separation from wife and And what are they doing? Conducting an embassy for heaven cliains and in a limitation which God permits. They do not complain, they feel their freedom, and are the hap-plest men in all the earth. I have seen them, battered and worn, return to the churches at home. But I hever appland them as some do when they speak at national meetings. We who remain at home are not worthy to un-

The story of modern missions reads like a romance. One hundred years ago it was a forlorn cause. Then the the church itself was either unmission ary or authonissionary. Now the is ablaze with light and there is self-respecting church in all the land that will tolerate a man in its pulpit who does not publish foreign missions. And all over the world are to be see

the camp fires of those who have gone away with the great evangel.

Can we not read the signs of the us, and after years of prayer and pattent labor, the Lord is glying us the attention of this great section of the iy. Can it be saved? Do we believe our your life into this great work the church-this church, exists for no other purpose than to give the Gospel to the world. Be large in your interest in our immediate work. But that is not enough. Be large in your effort in world wide evengelization.

Henry Ward Beecher once "Shallow waters are easily muddled After a night of storm the waters of the boy, along the beach, are foul and black with the mire and dirt. But look beyond, our into the deep water, how bine and clear it is! The white caps on the surface show the violence of for the storms that sweep its surface is Christian experience. A shallow experience is easily disturbed; the merest triffes becloud and darken the whose piety is superficial; while the most forious storm of life falls to arken or disturb the soul which has a deep experime of the things of God,"

Work Demanded of Architects. When a new cathedral or a new col lege is to be built it is well that archi-

tects should compete for it, for then, other things being equal, the best man gets the job and the best possible kind of building is assured. Few persons, though, realize what

it costs an architect to enter a competition. They do not understand the time and labor that must be devoted to the design, the estimates, etc.

There is one firm of architects in New York that spent \$2,500 last year on a single competition. This firm entered ten competitions altogether. winning four of them, and the total cost to do it was \$7,000.

Lived on Three Cents a Day. Father Aeby, the most remarkable miser in Europe, has died at Berne, He shunned society, and lived in a dilapidated house on bread and water. He never bought new clothes, and he limited his personal expenses to 3 cents a day. A search of his house revealed gold and securities worth about \$575,000.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MARCH FOURTH.

What Is True Happiness? The Worldly Idea; The Christian Idea .-Luke 6:20-26; I John 12-17. 2 Cor. 6:10: Phil. 4:4-7.

In nothing Christianity more sharp-y contrasted with worlddness than to ne ideas of happiness of the two.

The strength of the Christian ideal of happiness is this, that it is an end-

less prospect. The Christian's happiness is ofter paradoxical, and finds its richest maderials where the world would not one poorest or nous at all.

Our happiness, in proportion as it is Christian, is unceasing and flawiess. Suggestions.

Happiness is _est sought by not meking 1: The truest happiness is the reflec-

ion of happiness given another. Christ was a man of sorrows but of our sorrows; He came that His joy might take the place of them in us Happiness never happens; it is the nost logical of all results.

Illustrations.

Happine's is like bodily health-at s best when we do not think about

The search for happiness is like the search for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, which moves ahead of Hawthorne tells of a youth who

ooked all over the world for a treasure he was to dig for and find beneath s certain sign. Returning home, defented, he saw the sign and found the treasure in his own dooryard. So

Questions.

Am I expecting happiness from any but Christ' What am I doing to make others

happy? Am I growing less happy or more nappy all the time? Beware all joys but joys that never

can expire,—Young.

To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness.— God loves to see His creatures hap-

ny; our lawful delight is His.-Bishop

EPWOHTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

A Life of Unselfish Ministration -John 4:21; 1 Cor. 19-23.

Sympathy is eputting, yourself in his place. Some people are able to do that without much effort. Others find that it takes quit an effort of the imagination. But unless it is done there can be no sympathy. You cannot sympathize with the sorrows o another unless they really seem you to be sorrows. And they cannot se unless you either have his point of view to begin with or you put your self there.

The desire that God's kingdom may prosper makes many a person a help-er of others far beyond the limits o his personal acquaintance. We cannot come into personal touch with the people reached by our missionaries in their far-scattered fields. But we be lieve in missions as part of the plan of the kingdom and our money, which is one evidence of our faith, helps peo ple we never knew and never shall know unless we make acquaintance in the life that is to come

Love is the solf-sufficient motive. It does not depend on the imagina-tions and the ability to understand. from any conscious desire to spread the kingdom as zeal does. It is just itself. Where there is love there is helpfulness. It does not always atto reason. It is its own reason for be ing. It cannot be analyzed, and it does not not need to be explained love. Whoever loves, helps. Even if the amount of abstrance seems the small, love is help. That is who our poor help is acceptable to Doubtless an archangel could do per-But, with all our blundering, God a cepts our Imperfect helping of work when it is the expression of on

Love was and is the great Christmotive. God so loved that he gave Jesus so loved that he healed, and fee and chansed, and comforted, taught, and saved, giving out of his mighty resources, and asking for no return save that a little of the same love should be passed on from life to "Love one another, as I have loved you." In that word there is the whole gosnel of helafulness, with moive power enough to make it opera tive until the end of the world

Sallor's Brave Act Saved Lives, A daring and heroic act was per formed by an unknown sailor during fire in Liverpool, Eng., a few days ago. The outbreak occurred at a sheep-dip factory, in which a large quantity of sulphur was stored. number of workmen were engaged in one of the top rooms of the building, and were overcome by the burning chemicals. A sallor who was passing along the street and heard of the danger of the men, at once climbed to the roof of the burning building by way of a top story window in the next premises. He tore off some of the slates, and knocked a hole in the celling of the room in which the overpowered men lay, thus giving an outlet for the escape of the fumes. Mean while the fire brigade had arrived. and promptly placing the escape against the window, rescued the men, five in all, from the room.

Youth's Forbearance Well Paid. frying D. Froelich of Newark reached his majority yesterday and

smoked his first cigar "on his dad." Papa Samuel Froelich, who is the head of a big wholesale liquor firm, told the boy when he was 15 years old that he would give him \$1,000 if he would refrain from smoking until he

Yesterday when the boy reached the office he found his desk decorated with flowers and his father handed him a box of cigars with two \$500 bills under

Irving says that he does not care to smoke and offers to hold off for another twenty-one years at the same price.- New York Sun.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 4

Subject: Jesus Tells Who Are Blessed, Matt. v., 1-16—Golden Text, Matt. v., 8—Memory Verres, 3-5-Topic: Bible 8 cret of the B'ested Life.

The gathering multitudes (vs. 1. 2). 1. "Seeing the multitudes." The multitudes referred to in verse 25 of the preceding chapter. Attracted by His miracles the people came in great numbers from all over Palestine. "Into a mountain." According to tra-dition Jeans spoke this sermon on a square shaped hill with two tops, which gives it too mosers name of which gives it the modern name of the Horns of Hattin," Haltin being the village on the ridge at its base. "Was set." The usual position for teaching among the Jews. They stood to read the Scriptures, but sat to teach. "Disciples came unto Him." They oc-cupied a position near to Him and the cupied a position near multitude was farther away. The ex-

pression marks the solemnity and importance of the discourse. "Taught them." The moment had come when the principles of the new covenant are to be enunciated.

The character and privileges of God's people (vs. 3-12). These verses contain the eight beatitudes. 3. "Blessed." Blessed means more than happy. "Poor in spirit," All the bentitudes are affixed to unlikely conditions to show that the judgment of Christ and of the world are different. "Theirs is." Now at this present time. "Kingdom of heaven." The kingdom

of heaven and the kingdom of God mean the same thing, and have refer-ence to that spiritual kingdom which Christ sets up in the hearts of His children. 4. "They that mourn." children. 4. "They that mourn." That is, those who, conscious of their spiritual poverty, mourn. "Comforted." The Lord comforts by speaking ed." The Lord comforts of their the words of pardon and peace to their

5. "Mees." Of gentle and long-suffering Alsposition: of peaceable tem-per; submissive, compliant, yielding. "Inherit the earth." Under this figure our Lord promises the abundance of spiritual good provided for in the gos-

6. "Hunger and thirst." A figura-tive expression. "After righteousners." The state, or quality, of being right with God. "Shall be filled." right with God. "Shall be filled."
With righteousness. Everything else
falls to satisfy. 7. "The mercifal."
"The mercifal," says Erasmus, "are
those who weep over the calamities of
others, who feed the hungry and clothe
the naked, admonish those in error
and pardon the effending." "Obtain
mercy." As we deat with others God
will deal with us will deal with us. "Pure in heart." The heart is the

seat of the affections, the desires, the motives, the will; with the pure hear! these will all be pure. "See God." That is, possess and enjoy God. 9. "Peacemakers." "Those who avoid contention themselves, and labor to restore peace wherever it is broken." "Children of God." God is the Father of peace, and those who promote it are said to be His children. 10. "Persecuted." Those who are pursued by an enemy. "For right-coursess' sake." Because of right-doing. "Kingdom of heaven." See on verse 3. 11. "Revite." To slander: "to be abusive in speech or act." "Falsely for My sake." It must not only be false, but for His sake; because we are Christians and are bringing forth fruit unto heliness. 12. "Rejoice." To be persecuted for Christ's sake is to be crowned (Rev. 2:10. Be exceeding glad." Leap for loy. "The prophets." We are to have an inheritance with the prophets.

III. The duties and responsibilities

of tiod's people (vs. 13-16). In these verses we have the "relations of the citizens of the kingdom to the world."

13. "Ye." Christ's true followers, described in the preceding verses. "Salt of the earth." Salt preserves and puriworld is preserved and purified. "Lost hla savour. tasteless, and lost its saltness, "Wherewith sailed." The question implies that the sail is entirely worthless. "Good for nothing." It is not only good for nothing itself, but it actually

destroys fertility. "Are the light." In John 8:12 says, "I am the light of the Jesus says, d." The Christian is not like the self-luminous, but borrows his world. rays, like the moon, from a primat Light is not only opposed to durkness, but overcomes it; truth and boliness possessed by the disciples of Christ, who is the true light, dispel the world's darkness, by evercoming its ignorance and sin "Cannot be hid." In the East cities "Cannot be hid." In the East cities are often built on hills. The illustration vividly sets forth the high celling of the followers of Christ.

15. "A candle." Rather, "lamp," as in Revised Version. "A bushel." Rather, "the bushel" (see R. V.), that is, the common measure found in every Jewish house. Strictly speaking, the modius, translated "bushet," denoted a denoted a smaller measure equal to about two gallons. "Candlestick." Rather, "lampstand." The lamps were of earthenware or metal, in the shape of a saucer, turned up on one side to hold the wick. Office oil was used to burn in them. The idea is that even men would not be so foolish as to light a lamp and then cover it, and co alphy God will not be so unwise as to illuminate His people and then keep them in concealment. 16. "Light so shine." Where Christ is in the heart the spirit of Christ will shine out in the life. We are commanded to shine in such a manner that our good deeds will give glory to God. We cover our light by pride, worldliness and osten-tation; we let our light shine by living a humble, holy life, and by keeping fifled with the love of God (Rom. 5:5).

Weather Man Saves Money.

In spite of the standing jokes abouthe weather man, it is probable that for every dollar spent on the weather bureau \$10 are saved, says Country Life in America. At the time of the Mississippl flood of 1897 \$15,000,000 worth of live stock and other property were saved as a result of warnings issued a week ahead. Signals displayed for a single hurricane have detained in port vessels valued, with their cargoes, at \$20,000,000. West Indian stations, established in 1898, inform us of hurricanes as soon as they begin. The course of the hurricane that caused the Galveston flood was charted for a week before it struck our shores-for hurricanes move slowly. Eighty-five per cent of the forecasts now come true, and by aid of rural free delivery 25, 000,000 forecast cards were distributed last year to farmers, many of whom could not have had them five the Larm

his stock, no matter what kind it is, fertilizer, pasture and hay. The seed improve year by year and thus become is obtained from the second cutting. more profitable to him, always is vory and if clean will bring from five to assured that no such man has any which he is to use for such purposes. as medicine.

Experience With the fream Separator I have a neighbor who has long in sisted on the usual way of setting his milk in a cool house and skimusing it for butter-making. He used a Babcock cream tester and found that his milk from the cow averaged a butter fat test of 4% per cent, which he knew ought to give him in three days over fifty pounds of butter. But be got only twenty-eight posseds of but ter out of it. He had an excellent, cool milk-house, and let the milk stay before skimming it till it was becoming our, and as he fed the skim milk to pigs and culves, when some it gave them the scours. He finally came over to my house one evening and asked me what was the trouble and wanted my experience. I told him that I quit the old way of setting and skimming milk three years ago and now use a cream separator, and that I find that it increases the cream and butter a great deal, but not quite as much as he has been tosing, but enough to pay for a separator in a little time. But I want to say also here, that I have found the sweet separated milk even a bigger thing than more cream and butter, to feed caives and pigs while it is sweet and good. I would never think of going back to the old way of skimming, not to feeding sour milk .- I., H. Jason, in Indiana Farmer.

The Farm Ice House,

Every farmer should have a supply of ice. There are but few localities where ice cannot be obtained with but s short hand. An expensive house is not necessary,

as all that is required is a building with sides and roof, situated on ground well drained. The blocks of ice should be cut of

a uniform size with smooth edges, so that they will back closely. The best tool to cut fee for small houses is a cross-cut saw with one handle removed. There should be no floor under the

ce. A thin coat of sawdust or chaff should be spread on the ground and the ice packed in even layers, leaving * space of a foot all around, which should be packed full with sawdest To keep well the ice should be at

least eight feet deep, exclusive of foot or more of sawdust or chaff, which should cover it. Plenty of ventilation should be fur-

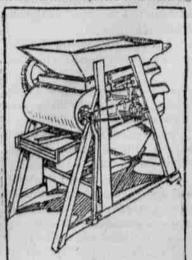
nished, being careful not to have a too free circulation of air.

In taking out the ice, care must be taken not to dlg out holes in the ice. but commence at one side or corner and remove a cake at a time until a whole layer is taken out, and at all times see that the ice is well covered,

When neighbors are close together, it is an excellent plan for several to go in together and put up an ice supply, as the larger the quantity packed in one house the smaller the per cent. of waste. It would certainly be econmy to build a company fee house at A place of supply so as to save the les, and so Christians spread the expense of hauling in putting up,-truths of the gospel by which the National Fruit Grower,

Grain Separator.

The keen competition which is making itself felt in practically every artiele of manufacture which is brought on the market to-day has had the effect of taxing human Ingenuity to the utmost in order to invent and de vise new machines and apparatus which will lessen the cost of production in large manufacturing plants, An Ohio man recently patented a mathine which performs two operations at the same time-the cleaning and separating of grain. The grain is placed in the hopper in the usual manner and motion imparted to the driving



Cleans and Separates the Grain.

wheel, which causes the chaff shoes and the air-blasts to rotate. The grain passes from the upper chaff-shoe into a sieve, all the larger particles of dirt | the same rate as ordinary special to the screen directly in line with the air-blasts, and any dust or dirt remainblasts, the chaff being discharged at | turn journey.—Chicago Journal. the rear of the machine. The grain finally reaches the separator and is separated into two grades, the larger grain remaining on the top screen and passing off at one side of the discharge The smaller grain pusses chute. through the upper screen of the separator on to a lower one, and is deposited on the opposite side of the discharge chute. Means are thus provided for collecting and effectively sepforeign matter, as well as separating anapolis News.

Value of Clover. Clover.-A species of grass, in which the leaf is divided into three or more lobes with an oblong bloom of a red

Always remember that breeding from hay. It is a food for fattening cattle, Immature stock is breeding downward hogs and horses. It is indispensable In size. The man who wants to see to the average farmer of Indiana, as a particular as to the selection of his seven dollars per bushel. It will easily breeding animals, and you can rest yield one bushel per acre. There is a great demand for the seed, it is used room for a small immature animal in the dye houses. The blossom is used

The proper time to sow seed for a good stand of clover, about the middle of March. Scatter fifteen pounds to the acre, with soil in good order. The new or first blooms of clover when wet will bloat the stock. The gases from the wet bloom cause the swelling. The bloom of the small or the white blossom will cause horses especially to slobber. If it was not for the clover grown in old Rush, her corn crops would soon fall below the average .- M. H. P., in Indiana Farmer.

Points on Incubators,

Dr. Richard M. Wood has prepared bulletin for the Department of Agri ulture on "Incubation and Incubat ors." The summary of his instructions is given below, and the bulletin may be had on application to the Depart ment at Washington, D. C.:

Study your incubator. Acquaint yourself with all its parts. Read the manufacturer's directions for setting it up. Set it up carefully and according to instructions. Never try to run an incubator in a drafty place, nor near a stove, nor where the sun shines upon it. Set fertile eggs only. Waste no effort upon those that are doubtful. Learn how to trim and clean a lamp. Keep the lamps full and the wick and tube clean. Avoid smoke. See that the eggs are clean and dry before setting them. Balance all eggs, large end up, a few hours before placing them in the tray Do not overfill the tray. Turn every egg the third day. Cool the eggs every morning. Be sure your hands are clean when handling eggs. Test all eggs by the seventh day. Test gain by the eleventh day. Test again by the fifteenth day. If the air space is too large, supply moisture; if too small, put a saucer of dry lime in the room and run without moisture a day or two. Do not expect to learn all about the air cell the first batch. You will learn that later. Do not disturb the eggs after the evening of the eighteenth day. Have a regular hour for incubator work. Do not tinker too much with the regulator. Get the adjustment right and keep it so. Heat your machine and make your adjustment before placing the eggs in the egg chamber.

Oxen on the Farm.

With the development of farm umchinery there has come a demand for fasier walking team, on the road and in the field, than can be obtained by the use of oxen. Horses can stand the work of plow or harrow in warm weather better than oxen, are more convenient to drive and are generally better handled by such bired help as are usually employed upon farms. I am very sure that the writer will find a pair of horses necessary to work his sixty-acre farm properly. Still, oxen are very useful upon farms to-day and may be made a source of profit as well as being useful for much work that will relieve the horses, will save the horses time by drawing mamure while they are busy on the furrows, by drawing hay while the horses are mowing, raking or tedding and in many other ways that will suggest themselves during every season of the farm work. The outfit for an ox team is very inexpensive, consisting only of yoke, a stout pole in the

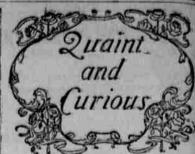
farm eart and a few chains. Oxen should always be broken to wear a yoke. The breaking (or handy ing) should be done while they are young. Farmer boys usually enjoy such work and can do it better than men. Oxen are readily shod for road work by any blacksmith who has the necessary apparatus. They are confined in slings, one foot at a time is drawn onto a short post and securely fastened, when the shors are fitted and nailed. A shoe is made for each side of the hoof, making eight shoes worn by every ox. The Herefords make the oxen that are the most popular in New England, although the Shorthorns are a close second. Calves designed for oxen should be castrated before they are two months old. The operation should be performed by some one who thoroughly understands it, Unless there is some person who has had successful experience in the work near by, I would advise securing the services of a veterinary .- R. Walker McKeen, in the Tribune Farmer.

How the Kaiser Travels.

The German State railway is much tempted to encourage the Emperor to travel as often as possible, for each journey he takes is a considerable sum in the pocket of the nation. His Majesty travels in great splendor. As a rule there are two special trains, one for the Emperor and one for the Empress. These are the property of the Prussian State, but the traveling expenses are paid by the Emperor himself. The court trains are charged at being thus eliminated. It next passes | trains. Thus, the journey from Berlin to Elbing, near the northeast frontier costs rather over \$1500, and the same ing is blown out by one of the air- fee is, of course, charged for the re-

Some people say that advertising I all a matter of luck; that you can not tell what advertising is going to do, or whether or not it is going to pay. Thi mny be true; but it is very strange that the man who gives intelligent thought to his advertising and does it in an intelligent, earnest, straightforward way, usually has the luck on his side arating the grain from the chaff and He is lucky in his advertising because he reduces it to a science. Advertising the cleaned grain into grades. - Indi- is just as certain as paying rent. Advertising is governed by the same com mon sense business lines that govern buying a lot of tomatoes or codfish.

There's something radically wrong color. When green, it used by the with the woman who is unable to find farmer as pasture. This grass in the an excuse for a good old-fashioned cry first bloom is cut and cured, and then at least once a week.



Paper gloves and stockings are now When finished they closely re-

The new harness which the Khediye of Egypi ordered in England some months ago is the most costly ever made for four horses. It is valued at \$10,000,

The town of Lovelocks, in Nevada, rnn so short of fuel the other day that residents had to pull down some of their buildings and burn the materials. The mercury was thirty degrees

If two kernels were added to each ear of corn grown in Missouri last year. \$200,000 would be added to the value of the Missouri corn crop. This statement was made recently by George B. Ellis, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Dr. Shafer, the German Army surgeon sent to the Far East to study the war from a professional point of view, reports that the bullet wounds were of a slight character. The most astonishing feature was the slight effect produced by bullets which traversed the bodies of the soldiers in all directions.

The Russian soldier is probably more heavily burdened than any other. A foot soldier in the army of the Czar carries over sixty-eight pounds. The weights borne by the foot soldiers of the other principal European nations are said to be as follows: French, sixty-two pounds: British, sixty-two pounds; German, sixty-one pounds; Swiss, fifty-nine pounds; Austrian, forty-seven pounds; Italian, fortythree pounds.

Colonel H. B. Maxon, of Reno, Nev., is afraid his accident insurance policy will be cancelled. Within the last three years he has fallen down a mining shaft, breaking both legs, been knocked across a Los Angeles street by an automobile, has been in three railroad wrecks, participated in an automobile smashup in Salt Lake City, and seven weeks ago was trampled nearly to death by some horses.

Invitations to weddings in Wales are very businesslike. When the parents of the bride-to-be bid her friends to the ceremony they bid them not to come empty handed. The cards say: "Whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow will be thankfully received and cheerfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion. The parents of the bride and bridegroom-elect desire that all gifts due to them will be returned to them on the above date, and will be thankful for all favors granted."

TRAPPERS STILL MAKE MONEY. Although Our Frontiers Bave Vanished

For Receipts Are Larger Than Ever. The receipts of raw fur in the market during the season of 1905-06 are three times larger than ever before, although the country is now so thickly

The larger proportion of the furs, paradoxical as it may seem, now comes from the South and Southwest, Skunk, coon, mink and opossum constitute the larger portion of the receipts from that section, although beaver, otter, fox. wild cat and civet cat also make up quite an important part of the re-

celpts. Skunk at present are in good demand and are selling well. Coon are in good demand, as they are used for fur coats as well as dyed and imitate a great many articles. Gray and red fox this season are not selling well, as they are long baired, and all long baired skins this year are out of fashion. Mink is one of the most beautiful native furs and is selling higher this season than for many years. They are likely to continue in good demand throughout the senson, as the ladies, the real fur buyers, are partial to the beautiful effects which this fur gives. Muskrat is a very common fur and always sells at a comparatively low price and is

likely to do so this year. The opossum is perhaps our commonest fur bearing animal, but is not a good wearing article when manufactured. Its principal use is for imitating the skins of more valuable varieties. There is, though, at all times a ready sale for them. Otter and beaver are nearly extinct, and their skins command very high prices and are readily saleable. Wolf is another long haired skin and will be very dull

this senson. Many trappers in the South make a good living during the winter catching fur bearing animals, and many farmer boys make a good supply of pocket money by catching the various animals and shipping their skins to the fur markets.

The Boatswain's Pipe.

Lovers of naval tradition will be pleased to learn that the Admiralty has just decided to restore something that has long fallen into disuse. This is the boatswain's pipe, to the inspiriting strains of which shipboard routine was carried out in the old days. Some time ago "My Lords" came to the conclusion that its retention was undesirable, and it was accordingly done away

Now, however, the authorities at Whitehall have changed their minds, and the naval boatswain is a happy man again. Pipes are being issued to all sea-going ships, and instructions in the art of sounding them is to be sys-tematically given to selected petty offi-cers and boys of the fleet.—Westminster Gazette.

"Life insurance has preserved many families from the possibility of want."

said the persuatsve agent.
"Yes," answered the reluctant listorer, "especially the families of large
stockholders."—Washington Star,