New York City.-Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of Harlem, through the effectiveness of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles in Goodell, is growin an unparalleled way. February, as the result of revival services for the month of January, he broke all city church records by admitting 365 members. Sunday morning more than 350 were , ceived into the church, and these, added to the fifty taken in at the January com-munion, make a total of more than 400 mimissions as a result of four weeks of revival services. Dr. Goodell gave this as the reason of the great ingathering: "There is no secret to it: any church can be stirred as ours has been if it is willing to pay the price The price? It is consecration, prayer and hard work. All taree are needed in about equal parts. Our magnificent congregation has been moved by prayer and in turn has moved others.

The reception of members into this church Sunday was a Joyful event for the ministers and members, for it placed Calvary Church at the head of Methodism in print of membership. Calvary now has a few more than members on its roll. Since Dr. Goodell has been at Culvary, twenty on months, ther has been a net gain of 1000 members, or about saventy-five er cent. Of these new members more than 600 came on probation. The churci, seats 2200 and every Sunday night all seats are filled early. At ome of the special services man chairs had to be brought in and the a tar space filled, and then scores could not find seats. Sunday there were fifteen denominations represented by those who came by letter

About 1500 persons took communion in the merning, Bishop I. G. Andrews, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, of the City Mission, and Tract Soriety of New York City, and Mr. William Vol. 2015, and Mr. W Mr. Williams, the assistant paster, and officers of the church assisting. In the ritermoon about 500 more were communed. In the evening Dr. Goodell preached on "The Carpenter's Son." The text was from Matthew xili:35 "Is this not the carpenter's son?" He

Out of the doorways of the poor come the men who make the world rich and God walks oftener in the jarrow rooms and on the creaking stairs of the little cottages than in the wide, sounding halls of the rich with armor and pictures looking down. You have seen the home of Burns and Shaks-peare; picture to yourself something as much poorer as these are meaner than the homes of the newly rich and you may call that the home of a carpenter in Nazareth. They will show you the place with votive offerings ad gewgaws in it, but you will say, "So!" and walk out. Find a place where a carpenter is now making an px bow or a poor man's table and it will be like what He knew, for the men of Nazareth are like all their kin in the East; they change not in a thou-sand years. I like to think that for thirty years Jesus knew the narrow ways of a laborer.

His trade He plied, a carpenter, and built Doors, where folks come and go, unto this Not wotting how the hands which wrought Unbarred Death's gate by Love's high

Tables whereon folks set their meat, and Heed ess of Who was "Brend of Life" and

Resting from labor, with those patient feet Deep in white wood dust, and the long gurled shreds Shorn by His plane—He would turn inno-

Gazing far past the sunset to that world He came from, and must go to; nigh to

HimNigh unto us, albeit we see it not.
Whereof Life is the curtain, and mute Herald and Doorkeeper.

Nazareth was a town in which to talk with God. The great plain before it had felt His thunderous foot. There was Carmel, where Elijah talked with God, in plain sight. There was Jezreel of Ahab and Jezebel. There was Eudor and Saul and the witch. There was Tabor, lone and majestic, near at hand, and Hermon for to the north, cloud-capped and snow-peaked, while to the East, hidden behind a dozen nHes of nill and dale, was the sea o Galilee-mather of sermon and of mir acles. In Nazageth He found the Instrations which make so large a part of His sermons. There was a great day of mail and toll before Him, and here in the cool of the morning He must store up the reserve that will take Him on to awful noon at Jerusa-lem. It takes a great soul to tide his time—to get ready for a great act and be patient with the training and the slow step of the years. To live with God and in Him is the main thing after He walked those cliffs with no one to look at Him or to wonder at Him-prayerful, masterful, patient. Was there ever a better example for ordinary people. It is good for the burning fever of life to look at Him. The world is too much with us soon and late. Our home life is low and sordid. We fret under it. There are too meny little things to do. You much of or we and too little of authors. What are we saying? Look at Him. Poverty? Yes. Toll? Yes. Did they who saw Him appreciate Him? We shall see; who was it said: "Is not this the arpenter's son?" and how did they say it? It was a tount and a sneer. You know now how He cam to say, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

The very men whose houses He had built were ready to stone Him to death. It has often been so. The men wao have built the houses that the world's thought lives in to-day were most of them buried in ignominious graves. Very likely the men you serve may throw stones at you from the vintage ground where you put them, but it will be no new thing, so keep sweet about it. He could afford to wait. His carpenter beach would yet be boly because He worked at it, and the tools He handled would be held

at the price of a king's ransom.

His is the gospel of the mechanic.

He fitted Himself at a carpenter's bench to say, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." He had no sympathy either with the man who wants ore work then he pays for or the man who wants inc. pay then he works for. I want you to see from this life that great deeds should go along with common life, making it sublime. When you read of the great economies that had to be practiced in the homes of such men as Phelps and Alcott. Hawthorne and Emerson, you realize the

EUSES SERECCES COCCES CONTROL Of plain Help and blah thinking. There is too much high fix-

The struggle after a more sumptu-ous life than we can afford takes the strength our of us, and if we get it if takes the nerve for toll and self-denia; which are only other names for victory, away from us. Our impatience takes away our espacity and love for toll and we are miserable and useless. He happy in a humble home. You will never have to live so cheaply as did

Then make up your mind to work, Jesus the Carpenter taught us the dig-nity of toil. He made the saw and the plane as truly the ensign of a noble life as the fasces or the toga of the Roman. There is an evangel of toil, The shuttle and the boe, the saw and the reaper have a message which the world must hear. The workers make life glorious, the shirkers make it de-testable. "My father worketh bitherto and I work" was the challenge of Christ to every indolent and careless soul. Virgil sings of men and arms, but the song of to-day is a song of men and table of men and tools. I have a Saviour who wrought the hot day through. I can talk with Him of quivering patm and throbbing limbs and a fainting heart and He will know.

You cannot imagine Him as making a poor joint or allowing a bad knot in an important place. To meet your ideal, and that an ideal which He has founded by His own character, you will take nothing less than a honest attempt at a perfect product. The sire to slight one's work will be a compromise of character, and that will lead to the loss of the sout. It is not the work but the spirit you put into which makes the task ignoble sublime. I would have every man step to his work to morrow without dread or envy. I would have him feel that Jesus the Carpenter was the great model, and that if He could fit Himcelf for the conquest of the world at a carpenter's beuch any laborer may feel himself surrounded with glorious hopes and his dingy little shop become the habitat of angels. Paul stitching tents thought out those wenderful chapters opiritual logic which move the out the plan of giving the Bible to the Hindoos. Morrison, the last-maker, gave the gospel to China. Surrett the blacksmith, became the most learned workman of his day. Daily humble life lived on high levels-this is the happy possibility of common men. What high discourse there must have been in that humble home when the day's work was over; what nots of affection, what mutual confidences and

But He who made flutels for the doors of Nazareth set up also the gates
the eternal city of God. He who
made humble houses for the common
people of His native town was the Artificer of the eternal home of the soul. It was not a figure of His imagination when He pictures the unsafe foundation and the awful ruin of that unsecure house. He had seen the tor-rent rush down the chalk cliffs of Nazareth and sweep away the houses of His fellow craftsmen. Small wonder that He looked upon that ruin from the standpoint of a careful builder. But when they drove the carpenier from His bench at Nazareth He went out to build for eternity. I want to ask you to give your contract for an eternal mansion to Jesus the Carnen ter. As a wise master builder, He asks you to count the cost. Are you ready to build? Are you willing to pay for a good foundation and will the su estructure you rear be a sacred one will not countenance the orne mentations that hide the lack of solid He will have no part in the asummate fraud of a life that built on the saud. He will not build Such tood that whose eiteth hungsreth not.
And, in those little lanes of Nazareth.
Each morn His holy feet would come and go While He borse planks and beams, whose back must bear at evening's the flower than the will show and the flower than the will show and the flower than the state of the state o down in the ruin. Yes siday a man gaspin, for breath said "I am almost ashamed to ask God to have mercy on ashamed to ask tool to have mercy on me when I ignored Him for three score years," and you will feel the same. To leave you in old age to the mercy of the wintry blasts would be cruel, but the man who shieks in the building of his scul's tabernacle does that for impself. Only Jesus knows how to build for eternity. The old Romans were great builders of roads and bridgers and the old Fernicas. and bridges, and the old Egyptians were great builders of pyramids, but want somebody who can build a cuse for the soul that will outlast pyramids and stars. No man save Jesus can have my contract.

John Heavy, while a divinity student, brought ashore seven at ors from a wreeked boyt. The sira : was such that, though he lived to finish his stud-les, he had scarcely taken up the work of a parish when doct, simummoned him reay. The crowds tent came to his funeral were so large that th dow of the church was removed and a platform erected where those within the American and the masses of humanity without could hear the words of Lord Chalmers.

Kneel in your closet and say, "O God! bave not known Thee; deign to reveal Thyself to me; teach me to love and obey Thee; by all Thy goodness, oh, forgive my wanderings, and let me feel the tranquillity of a life hid in Thy blessedness." Such petitions will not be unheard, nor fail to bring down anblessedness. swers of growing fulfile ent.-William Alger,

It takes as much grace to make a saint out of a Pharisee as it does to make one out of a publican.

Mourns Lost Pet Frog.

After keeping a frog for ten years, simply as a question of ascertaining how tong it would live, James Spence of this place has lost it and is inconnolable.

Ten years ago the frog, then a small one, escaped into a cellar through a rat hole, rapidly increased in size and vas permitted to make the place its home, being fed and cared for every

It became a great favorite with parons of the restaurant, and at a well known whistle would come to the hole for food or to be seen, but It was unable to leave the place.-West Chester Correspondence of the Philadelphia

Taking Chinese Census. In China an old way of taking the census prevails. The cities and towns are arranged in groups of ten houses. The oldest man in each group visits the nine houses which, with his own make up the group, counts the menbers of every family, and sends his report to the imperial census bureau.

CHRISTIAN ENDLAVOR NOTES

MARCH EIGHTEENTH.

Christ's Life. His Summary of Condust. The Sermon on the Mount .-Matt. Chapters 5, 6 and 7.

The Sermon on the Mount is the proclamation of the Kingdom. This ermon is an appeal to the heart, out of which alone are the issues of life It cannot be understood by the head

The sermon calls for inner religion and scorns the mere externals. No amount of mere forms would meet one of its requirements. The sermon not only requires re-

sults, it furnishes power. Were it not for that, it would be the most dis-couraging piece of writing in the world, lastead of the most encourag-

Suggestions.

"But I say unto you"-that is Christ's word; and whatever men, or passion, or self-interest say must be forgotten.

This life is given us to lay up treas ure in heaven; our hearts will always follow what they really treasure. The habit or judging others harsh

ly is one of the most dangerous of habits, because we are so sure to pride ourselves upon it. We are to do to men, not what we

would foolishly like to have them do to us, but what we should be wise in desiring for ourselves. Hearing Christ's sayings and doing them are as inseparable as a voice

The Sermon on the Mount is the business manual of "our Father's bus-

and an echo.

The Beatlindes are a list of the world's richest goto mines. The precepts of this sermon are like the seven primary colors, capable of painting all beautiful lives that can be lived.

Questions.

Am I trying to follow the pattern set me in the Mount?

How often do I read the Sermon on the Mount? Would it not be a great advantage to commit the sermon to memory?

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

The Glory of Christlike Lives .- John 17, 22-24,

Our Lord never forgot that his work was to reveal God to men. The temptations of his life were invitations to himself, to separate himself from his relations to the Father and to be self-sufficient. But because he was true to his high mission he came to his own highest self-expression to the glory of the supreme sacrince, and to the glory of its supreme and eternal

It is hard for us to learn the les-The world about us is full of temptations which urge us to free oursives from any subjection to God and invite us to be our musters. have gone far toward complete victory over these temptations when we have given ourselves to Jesus Christ and have been adopted into God's family. Thenceforth we accept the truth that we should not live unto ourselves, but anto Him who died for us and rose

But even after conversion it is not easy to give ourselves wholly to the work of showing forth Christ to the world. We have need to learn, by every possible teaching and by every possible experience, that as Christ's fullest glory lay in his being a complete expression—"the Word"—of God so our highest blessedness is in being Christlike. Only thus can we do our whole duty to ourselves. Only thus can we secure any recognition of our claims to God's favor. It is one of the innumerable proofs that Jesus sounded the depths of a projound truth when he said, "He that loveth his life shail use it, and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life

There is no permanence, no prominence, no power worth having that, is not related to Jesus Christ. afford to throw away all other tinctions for the sake of being true lisciples of Jesus Christ. It is glory enough, and without it no other glory s worth anything,

Deception in Insects.

in a certain magazine some curious stories of the deception to which in-

sects resort are told. It says: "Queerer still than the caterpillars which pretend to be leaves or flowers. for the sake of protection, are those perfictious Brazilian spiders, which are brilliantly colored with erimson and purple, but 'double themselves up at the base of leaf-stalks, so as to resemble flower-buds, and by this means deceive the insects upon which they

"An Indian mantls, or preying insect, a little less wicked, though no less cruel than the spiders, deceives the flies who come to his arms under the false pretense of being a quiet leaf, upon which they may light in

safety for rest and refr...hment, "Yet another abandoned member of the same family, relying bodlly upon the resources of tropical nature, gets Itself up as a complete orchid, the head and fangs being molded in the exact image of the beautiful blossom, and the arms folding treacherously around the unhappy insect which ventures to seek for honey in its deceptive jaws."

Why Arabs Lie.

It is said by travelers throughout the world that the most universally untruthful people to be met with are the Arabs. All foreigners lie some of the time, but the Arabs lie all of the time. Whether this be true or not. the Arabs give this reason for their untruthfulness:

When the Father of Lies came on earth to distribute his goods he had nine bags of lies. He spread one bag of lies throughout Europe, then started for Africa and Asia. He landed in Egypt one evening, intending to scatter a bagful over that country and Syria, then on the following day go to Asia. While he slept the Arabs (who were accomplished thieves) stole all his remaining bags of lies and dis-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 18.

Review of the Lessons For the First Quarter-Read Luke vi., 17:20-0clden Text, Matt., iv., 23-Topic: Christ's Spiritual Kingdom-The Summaties.

Lesson L. Topic: The Saviour revealed to man. Place: Bethlehem of Judea, six miles south of Jerusalem. See Micah 5, 2. God so ordered events that through natural causes Joseph and Mary were led, at just the right time, from Nazareth to Bethichem. The augel of the Lord appeared to the shep-herds. "Unto you is born"-unto the Jews, unto all people; "a Saviour"-a deliverer: "which is Christ"-the anointed One, and as such our Prophet. Priest and King; "the Lord"—this child is Jehovah Himzelf. The shepherds hastened to Bethlehem and found the babe according to the angel's words.

Tople: Man seeking the Saviour. Place: Bethlehem. Wise men, led by a star, come from the East to Jerusalem; inquire for the King of the Jews; they are come to worship Him; Herod is troubled; calls chief priests and scribes and asks where Christ should be born: they say, in Bethlehem; Hered sends wise men to Bethlehem, asking them to bring him word again; they go, again led by the star, and find Jesus; Jesus is worshiped and gifts are presented. The wise men return to their own country without consulting

III Tonic: The boy Jesus a pattern for youth. Places: Nazareth and Jerusalem. Jesus grew and became strong like other children. At the age of twelve He went with His parents to the feast of the Passover. When they start on the return trip the child is left behind; found in the temple with the doctors of the law asking and answer ing questions; all were astoniched; His parents gently reprove Him; He talls them He must be about "His Father's business;" raturns with them to Nazar-

Topic: Christ's preparation for His life work. Place: Jesus was hap-tized at the fords of the Jordan, called John preached in the Bethadara. derness; baptized in Jordan; preached repentance; insisted that they bring forth fruits unto repentance; different classes came to him; a thorough reformation required of all; pointed to the Messiah. Jesus goes from Nazareth, in Galilee, to the Jordan, to be baptized John shrinks from such step; Jesus urges it; is baptized; the heavens are opened; the Spirit descends like a dove upon Him; a voice from heaven: "Thou art My beloved Son.

Topic: A study of Christ's temp-on. Place: Mount Quarantania, a tation. short distance northwest of Jericho. Jesus in the wilderness; fasts forty days and forty nights; afterward an hungered; tempter came to Him; asks Him to prove that He is the Son of God by turning stones into bread; Jesus defeats him by quoting Scripture: Sr tan then asked Him to cast Himself down from the pinnacle of the temple and again he promised Jesus all the kingdoms of the world if He would fail down and worship him. Jesus re-sisted Sata and angels came.

VI. Topic: Laws of soul-winning. Place: Near Capernaum, on the Sea of Galilee. Galilee. Jesus walking by the Sen of Galilee; the people pressed upon Him; He entered into Peter's boat and taught them while they stood on the land; commanded Simon to "launch out into the deep" for a draught; Simon said they had tolled all night and caught nothing, but he obeyed Christ's word; a great multitude of fishes inclosed; the et was breaking, and Peter beckoned to James and John to come to their as-sistance; both ships were filled until they began to sink; the disciples were astonished at the miracle. They left all and followed Christ.

VII. Topic: Jesus the great Physician. Place: Capernaum. Jesus is in the synagogue on the Sabbath day. Teaches the people; they are astonished at His doctrine; an unclean spirit cries out; Jesus casts him out; fame spread abroad; at Peter's house; mother-in-law healed; when the sun was down the diseased and those possessed with dev-ils were brought to Him. and He healed them all and cast out the devils.

VIII. Topic: Jesus' power to forg;ve sins. Place: Capernaum. Jesus is probably at Peter's hopse; a great crowd at the door; a paralytic brought and carried to the roof; the roof torn up; the bcd let down; Jesus saw their faith; "Thy sins be forgiven thee;" the scribes reason; He speaketh blasplic mies; Jesus answers them; which is easier to say, Arise, or, Thy sins he forgiven? the cure; the people amazed. They glorify God, saying, "We never saw it on this fashion." They saw that wonderful cure and they were filled with reverence and fear. The divinity of our Lord is here fully established.

IX. Topic: The Bible secret of the blessed life. Place: The "Horns of Hattin," near the centre of the west coast of the Sea of Galilee. He taught the disciples and the multitudes. Who are blessed? The poor, in spirit; the mourners; the meek; the hungry and thirsty; the merciful; the pure in heart; the peacemakers; those persecuted for righteousness' sake. The promises made are all rich and full and True Christians are the sait of the earth and the light of the world.

. Topic: Christian conduct-a study of the new life. Place: Same as lest lesson. Christ gave instruction cor-cerning oaths. All profane swearing is prohibited, but such onths as are required by a civil magistrate are not in-cluded—judicial oaths ought not to be called "swearing." Christians are not to retaliate, but are to be controlled by the law of love. It is also gioriously possible for Christians to be perfected in love. Jesus commands us to love God with all the heart and our neighbor as ourself.

Beyond the Hills.
All the world is still before you, little All the world is still before you. little boy.
You are in the fair, green valley where the sun
Lights the smooth and pleasant paths down which you run.
Out beyond the hills you dimly see is care.
Far boyond those heights are burdens you must bear.
But beyond those uplands also there is loy.
Little boy.

There are heartaches that await you, lit-tle boy. And these roads that in the distance wind away Lead to labor and contention and dis-Stones are waiting there to bruise your weary feet.

Foes are ambushed there whom you will have to meet.
But upon those hard roads also there is joy. Little boy.

You are innocent and care free, little boy, and out yonder there is knowledge you must gain.
At the prise of many efforts and much pain;
You must toll and you must suffer ere you lears.
You may never from beyond those hills return. But be glad, for yonder love lies, too, and | Way. Little boy.

The Larm

by dairymen to secure clean milk during the operation of milking, spanging

dry cloth have proved of most value. A carbolic solution has been found effective for sponging, but has an offensive odor, while vaseline and other oils cost considerable and are difficult

to apply and keep the hands of the milker clean. The best treatment is to sponge off the animal's flank and udder shortly before milking, wiping it as dry as possible with the sponge, but not so dry that dust will fall again before milking is completed. If this is done but little dirt will get into the milk and

have a clean floor.-Parm and Home.

What About the Spreader It may be necessary to repeat that nothing in this department is an advertisement for any particular make of any article. When plows are advocated for a certain purpose any plow that will do the work is meant. regardless of who makes it; so with manure spreaders; there are a number of first-class ones on the market and there is no Laplement of present manufacture more valuable to the farmer. Not only will it save him an immense amount of labor, but It will improse his crops for the sale reason that it will spread the manure evenly over the field which, in itself, makes the implement worth all it costs. If one can not afford a manure spreader oftentimes one can induce a neighbor or two to go in with him to buy one. By all means have a manure spreader If possible.--Indianapolis News.

Farmers Live Well But Cheanly,

Mr. Collingwood, editor of the Bural New Yorker, after having taken disner in a select restaurant and examin ing the prices on the bill of leve, found that the supper he had the night before at his own home, consisting of bread and butter, pot cneese, fima beans and baked apples seach one of the fifteen persons partaking of the supper having two large dishes of lima beans and our good-sized apple:, would, at the same rates, figure up \$18 for the beans and apples alone, aside from the other things. Then he says: "That's what you m ght call high

living for a farmer. I will guarantee that both beans and apples were fresher and better than those served at the public table. You see, a furmer does not know how he takes a sent among the mighty until his garden walks through the kitche; and jumps on the table. Then are can compare prices with the mighty, and tower over them, No use talking, a good ga den is the best part of the farm. We can step curved side bars adapted to embrace into our garden at any 'ime and help ourselves to the following: Street corn. pointoes, ternips, beets, lima beaus, string beans, egg-plant, tomatoes, lettuce, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots and onlons. With all this and eggs, milk and cream and a hundred or more brokers walting for the pan, we are not going to starve, at least. It does make me weary to see a farmer living on potatoes and cabbage, or serving other vegetables in little dishes smaller than the jalm of jour hand, when such a nderful possibilities for food are to be found right in the tack

Round Barns.

A circular Laru of any diameter should be of two stories. The first story exclusively for stock and the second story for feed. The recond story should be reached by a bridge from oarside. This is the distinctive feature of the cir clar bare that rec ommends it above all others. This en ables you to haul hay and grain di rectly upon the floor instead of drag ging it up with hay torks and pulleys. It saves at least two men in the mow when putting in hay and half the You have an entire floor and can drive where you like to unload.

Foundation.-The foundation of the outside circle should be an entire circle two and one-half feet deep, one and one-half feet below the ground and one foot above, fourteer inches wide on top made of stone laid in cetion of outside circle and six feet apart over the head of the animal. on centres.

First Story and Feed Way .- The outside wall should be constructed of a place studding two feet six Inches apart, two by eight inches and eight feet, six inches long a band at the bottom of one by six inch soards two thicknesses breaking joints and such boards every two feet six inches. Notch studding at top and make sill eight inches wide on which to rest the either side of .ced way eight by eight inches and eight feet long. On top of these posts place timbers six by twelve guages and dialects are used! inches and six feet long. The air story in : ame way.

The joist, four by six inches for first beam two feet six inches rourt on outfeet loay and from fees way to air shaft fifteen feet long. Feed way two feet six 'nches high

and floore i, trough on either side, one foot wide and eight inches high, beard both sides of feed way to ground but leave space under same for air. Manger two feet six inches high, made by nailing strips one and oue-naif inches thick and two inches wide to outside of trough sixteen inches on centres.

The door to inside circle ten feet wide; the one directly opposite to outside circle tweive feet wide and other doors eight feet wide and on hangers. Window between every other studding two by two feet six lights.

Floor.-Light floor made of boards no and one-half inches thick with trap doors every twenty feet over feed

Of all methods that have been tried norched four inches at top for roof plate. Roof plate on outside six by twelve inches and one inside four by the animal's flank and wiping with a twelve inches, bands two inches thick every two feet six inches same as first story; weather-boarding lap sidings; one door twelve by twelve feet.

Roof .- The roof should be made of

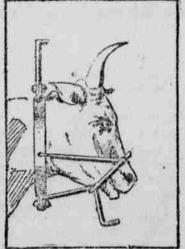
rafters full length from roof band to band around the top of air shaft in seventy foot barn allowing two feet projection and ordinary pitch this would be about thirty-four feet. Each rafter should be made in the same form of three boards nalled together one by eight inches giving the roof whatever curve desired. The air shaft thirty feet above the floor and a wheel the keeping qualities of the cream and on top of same twelve feet in diamebutter will be very much increased. ter the spokes two by eight inches and If cows are kept in a barn only durrim six by eight. One end of rafter ing milking time in the summer it is to rest against the rim of this wheel best to dispense with the bedding and and the other on upper rim of second story. The cupola is constructed upon the rim of air shaft, and about seven feet high. Sheeting one by two inches (green elm if possible) bent on two inches apart. The rafters should have two rows of block bridging. Sheeting will have to be narrowed as you approach top of cone, two inches being too wide to bend .- Wymoud J.

Beckett, in Indiana Farmer.

A calf should be trained from birth gradually in the way it should go by a constant progressive course of kind considerate treatment. A helfer calf should be weaned at its birth to obliterate proclivities before they grow into habits. The calf should not be permitted to suck the dam, but be aught to drink from a pail. It should be handled and brushed quite frequently. It will soon become used to It and make no resistance, rather like it. As it grows older the udder and tents should be rubbed and pulled gently, as if milking. This not only makes it doelle, but aids in the development of the udder and increases its future capacity. A helfer may be cought to milk in this way before she has had a calf, and instances of this actest precocity are not infrequently seen in dairies where calves are allowed to suck each other. When the well educated helfer has a calf it is already trained, and breaking with the discipline of a club, a boot or a milking stool should no be necessary.

Cow " Poke,"

In the illustration below is shown a device invented by a western man, which is commenly called a "poke" in western parlance. It is of the type which consists primarily of a yoke of peculiar form, by which it is secured to the animal, and arms projecting upward and downward, which are utilized to retard the animal in attempting to pass the fence by engagement with the latter. The yoke consists of



Prevents the Cow From Jumping.

the neck of the animal upon opposite sides and to be secured in this position. The bars are pivoted together at their lower extremities and secured at the top by a bolt, one of the bars extending above the bolt, the projection engaging the fence should the animal attempt to break through. Connected with the yoke is a ring, which fits about the nose of the animal, and attached by links, which rest upon opposite sides of the head. The links have eyes r, each end, the end engagment or concrete. The air shaft and ing with the yoke and ring. Attached the posts on either side of feed way to the pivot at the end of the yoke is should be placed on piers one foot a bar having a projection at one end, square on top and on level with founds- and is bent to connect with the ring

A projection on this bar also retards the animal in any attempt to break through the fence, as pressure exerted sill made out of one inch boards tweive upon the projection extends to the ring. inches wide, twelve thicknesses, mak- Such a device would be very advaning sill one by one foot. On this sill tageous, as in use it is not likely to hurt the animal, though being very efficacions for the purposes for which it is designed.-Philadelphia Record.

Twenty-nine Languages in One School, Eighteen languages were spoken in New York before the War of the Revolution, and that number has now risen upper story. Place posts on piers on to sixty-six or seven. There is a school in the Syrian district of the city in which, it is reported, twenty-nine langreatest problem to be solved in New shaft should be completed at the first York, not only as a municipality but as the gateway to the United States, is the naturalizing of this bost of chiltier sixteen seet long, placed on floor dren-not by the forms of law, but in spirit, temper, habit and speech. How side circle. Joist over feed way eight is this army of children from Europe or of recently immigrated parents to be transformed into an army of American citizens?

Much is being done for men and women in these congested quarters; more probably by the atmosphere in which they live than by all other agencies combined; but the searching, effective and fruitful work is being done with the children. They are full of love of country; eager to assert their Americanism on all occa-sions and often in very humorous ways; but they sorely need training in the rudiments of wholesome living. Education is the only means by which they can be made safe, healthful, law-abiding and self-supporting men and women.-Hamilton W. Mable, in Harper's Magazine.

Second Story.—Second story studding He needs to wear wading boots where two by six inches by sixteen feet six inkes short cuts to success.



Recording bird migrations, Otto Her. man, a Hungarian ornithologist, is sur-prised to find that swallows take 105 days to complete their passing from Gibraltar to Lulea, in Sweden.

The tails of comets are found by Professor Barnard to be shaped by several causes in addition to the sun's repulsion. Short, straight minor talls, issuing from the nucleus at consider able angles to the main tall, seem to be due to an eruptive force of the comet itself.

If Mars and Saturn reflected the same proportion of the light which falls upon their surfaces the smaller and much nearer planet would look three times as bright as the much more distant and much larger Satura As a matter of fact there is no great difference between the two. It is inferred from this fact that the visible surface of Saturn consists of clouds since no surface of land and water would reflect so much light as that planet gives.

M. de Wilde has a new method ot separation, from which he expects great results. He treats ocean water with a concentrated solution of sait of tin, which transforms the gold into purple of Cassius, an oxide of gold and tin, and this is fixed by hydrate of magnesia, which is liberated from the sea water on adding lime water. The hydrate of magnesia has been charged with as much as afteen per cent. of gold, which is removed with cyanids of potassium solution.

That electricity is soon to replace the manual labor of the housemald is the prediction of Colonel R. E. Crompton, the English electrician. It is cadough, chopping meat and even doing the family washing, as well as many other things. The use of the motor to compress air may give a cold storage room for every man's house. Domestic motors have been greatly cheapened and electric lighting companies are profiting by selling corrent for day use at reduced price.

The radium clock described some months ago by the Hon. R. J. Strutt is now manufactured by a London chemist. It consists essentially of a small glass tube in which a twelfth of a grain of radium is supported by a rod of quartz in an exhausted glass vessel, the lower end of the tube containing an electroscope of two aluminum films. Treatment with phosphoric acid resders the surface of the glass conductive. The positive charge received from the radium expands the leaves of the electroscope until they touch the sides of the tube, when they are discharged to earth and the leaves fall together. This is repeated at intervals of one minute, the estimate being that action will continue several thorsand years.

NEW CREATIONS IN PLANT LIFE. The Remarkable Work of Luther Burbank, the Horticulturist.

Much has been written in the news-

papers and in the magazines about the work of Luther Burbank, who has accomplished such wonderful results in the breeding of plants and the improvement of old species and the creation of new species of fruits, flowers and vegetables. A new volume by W. S. Harwood contains the most complete and comprehensive account of Mr. Burbank's great achievements, his methods of work, and his personality. The things that he has done are little short of miraculous, and not the least miraculous phase of his work is that he has accomplished in a few years what it takes Nature, unaided, generations and centuries to bring about He has made a daisy six inches in diameter, that will grow anywhere from the Arctic Circle to the Equator; 4 potato that is recognized as the best in the world; a fruit, made by crossing the potato and the tomato, which grow upon the potato plant, and which ! "fine eaten raw out of hand, delicion when cooked, and excellent as a preserve." He has bred a calla lily wif the perfume of a violet; a dahlia wit its disagreeable odor replaced by the fragance of the magnolia; the plum cot, which is a combination of the plum and the apricot; a plum without! pit; blackberries without thorns; \$ full list of his creations would fill pages. Perhaps his most remarkable achievement is the creation of a thorn less edible cactus, which promises to redeem our desert lands by providing erop which will grow without irriga-tion and will furnish palatable, as tritious food for cattle and for man-

Secretary Shaw's Watch.

New York Outlook.

Congressman Hedge, of Iowa, hold that Secretary Shaw is one of the best political campaigners in the cour 'Nobody ever-gets away," said Hedge "If Leslie gets a chance to address his personally.

"In one campaign he carried a spice did new watch. After addressing at audience he would circulate among the voters, saying to this man and that 'I wish you would give me the corre time. I'm afraid of losing my train.

"Of course, each man complied, fee ing flattered at the request. Shaw use to say it was hard on the watch, but he believed the voter he won in the way more than made up."—Indianar

Candled Orange and Lemon Peel. We would like to know if any or has ever tried the following me of making candied peel? If any or has a method of her own we w like to have it for our readers. E. b L. says: "Soak the peeling twent four hours in salted water. Place fresh, cold water on the stove, let can to a boil; turn off this water and poon fresh boiling water. Let it con until tender, then boil in thick syron made of granulated sugar. Let be syrup cook all out, being careful not burn; place on the platters to dr. This is time for fruit cake, mines me This is fine for fruit cake, mince me or to season common loaf cake.

will keep any length of time, if place in covered cans."