Fifty years ago a we'l-painted bouse was a rare sight; to-day an unpainted house is rarer. If people knew the real value of paint a house in need of paint would be "scarcer than hen's teeth." There was some excuse for our fore-fathers. Many of them lived in bouses hardly worth preserving; they knew nothing about paint, except that it was pretty; and to get a house painted was a serious and costly job. The difference between their case and ours is that when they wanted paint it had to be made for them; whereas when we need paint we can go to the nearest good store and buy it, in any color or quality rendy for use. We know, or quality ready for use. We know, or ought to know by this time, that to let a house stand unpainted is most costly, while a good coat of paint, applied in season, is the best of invest-ments. If we put off the brief visit of the painter we shall in due time have curpenter coming to pay us a long visit at our expense. Lumber is con-stantly getting scarcer, dearer and poorer, while prepared paints are get-ting plentier, better and less expensive. It is a short-sighted plan to let the val-uable lumber of our houses go to pieces for the want of paint

For the man that needs paint there are two forms from which to choose; one is the old form, still favored by cer tain unprogressive painters who have not yet caught up with the times-lead and oil; the other is the ready-for-use paint found in every up-to-date store. The first must be mixed with oil, driers, turpentine and colors before it is really for user the other need only be stirred up in the can and it is ready to go on. To buy lead and oil, colors, etc., and mix them into a paint about the same as refusing to ride in a trolley car because one's grandfather had to walk or ride on horseback when he wanted to go anywhere, Prepared paints have been on the market less than fifty years, but they have proved on the whole so inexpensive, so convenient and so good that the con-sumption to-day is something over sixty million gallons a year and still growing. Unless they had been in the main satisfactory, it stands to reason there have been no such steady growth in their use. Mixed paints are necessarily cheaper

than paint of the hand-mixed kind, be cause they are made in a large way by machinery from materials bought in large quantities by the manufacturer. They are necessarily better than paints mixed by hand, because they are more finely ground and more thoroughly mixed and because there is less chance of the raw materials in them being adulterated. No pointer, however care he may be, can ever be sure that the materials he buys are not adulter ated, but the large paint manufacturer does know in every case, because everything he buys goes through the chemist's hands before he accepts it.

Of course there are poor paints the market (which are generally cheap paints). So there is poor flour, poor cloth, poor soap; but because of that do we go back to the hand-mill, the hand-loom and the soap-kettle of the backwoods? No, we use our common sense in choosing goods. We find out the reputation of the different brands of flour, cloth and soap; we take achandles them, we ask our neighbors. So with paint; if the manufacturer has good reputation, if the dealer is renathle, if our neighbors have had satisfaction with it, that ought to be pretty good evidence that the paint is Many men of many minds"-

Many paints of many kinds; but while prepared paints may differ considerably in composition, the better grades of them all agree pretty closely in results. "All roads lead to Rome." and the paint manufacturers, starting by different paths, have all the same object—to make the best point possible to sell for the least money and so capture and keep the trade.

There is scarcely any other article of general use on the market to-day that can be bought with anything like the assurance of getting your money's worth as the established brands of prepared paint. The paint you buy to-day may not be like a certain patent medi-cine, "the same as you have always bought," but if not, it will be because the manufacturer has found a way of giving you a better article for your and so making sure of your

Was Right in His Line.

Those little dabs a man gives his wife when he leaves town and calls them kisses are about as thrilling as the average kiss one sees given in parting at the Union Station, for kissing at that place is so common an occurrence that the employes pay little attention to it. But the other afternoon, the people who watched the Twentieth Century Limited pull out saw a kiss that was nearly good enough to put in a "best selling" novel. The man put his arm around the woman, drew her close and then klasing her on the mouth, pressed his cheek to hers for a moment; her go and jumped on the already moving train.

Every one was thrifled until it was learned that he was an actor and had learned to biss as a child learns its A. B. C's .- Columbus Dispatch.

## The Western Man.

Here is someone's conception of the western man: "He rolled the prairie up like cloth, drank Mississippi dry, put Alleghany in his hat, a steamboat in his eye, and for his breakfast, buffalous some twenty-one did fry. whipped the whole Comanche tribe one day before he dined, and for a walking cane he took a California pine, and when he frowned he was so black the sun it couldn't shine. He whipped a ton of grizzly bears one morning with a fan, and proved himself, by all these feats, to be-a western man."

A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

Many Women Suffer Daily Miseries and Don't Know the Reason.

Women who are languid, suffer backache and dizzy spells, should read carefully the experience of Mrs. Laura Sullivan, Bluff and Third Sts., Marquette, Mich., who says: "1

had backache and bearing-down pain, and at times limbs would swell to twice natural size. I could hardly get up

or down stairs, and often could not get my shoes on. ginning to use Doan's Kidney Pills I got relief before I had used half a box. but continued taking them will cured. The bloating subsided and I was well

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SUNDAY SERMON A Scholarly Discourse By

Dr. A. H. Goodenough.

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Bristol, Conn.-The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Goodenough, long a Brooklyn pas-tor, now of the Prospect M. E. Church here, preached Sunday a strong ser-mon on "Is Our Nation Drunk With The text was National Prosperity?" from Exodus xx, 2 and 3: Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." Dr. Goode-

nough said: The text is taken from the Deca logue. The Ten Commandments were national constitution. Decalogue was given as the rule of conduct of the people of Israel. The story of Israel's deliverance and salvaand the birth of the nation as re corded in the Pentateuch reads like It is a wonderful story. It is not fiction, however-it is history. is always and forever against human slavery. God is a just God; God loved the poor and suffering and hopeless people down in Egypt. It was His rpose to deliver them. He did deiver them. And as many of them as infinite mercy could save finally reached the promised land. I suppose God has a right to have favorites, as well as anybody else. To make a law that nobody should have favorites would be the legislation of lunatics. That would be contrary to the law of life. The law of life is the law of God, and you cannot go back of that. God had a special regard for Israel. Why not? He certainly had a right to because He was kind and merciful and good to everybody else. But the favored people frequently forgot God They turned away from following af-ter Him and sought out ways of their

own. And sometimes they preferred garile and onlons in Egypt rather than the discipline of the journey, which would ultimately bring them to the land of milk and honey. Very often God had to say to them the words which we have read as our text: "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt Thou shalt have no other gods before

It has often been said that America is God's second Israel. God has surely been good to this nation. He has shown us many mercies. He has abundantly poured into our laps the wealth of the prairie and mine, And the most valuable crop of all with which God has enriched us is in the of great and good men, whose life and labor we are all blessed Our republic, in a little over a hundred years, has worked its way to the fore. And now, by sheer skill and industry, by mental power and the kindly heart she has made herself the foremost nation in the family of nations. Other nations tell us that we are a great people, and we are inclined to believe them. The late Archdeacon Farrar, that much beloved and widely known Englishman, has said, "America was God's destined heritage; not for tyranny, not for aristocracy, not for privilege-but for progress, and for liberty, and for the development of a great and noble type of righteous, fearless and independent manhood."

That is the world's estimate of us. God forbid that we should ever fail in one jot or tittle of what is expected Our mission is to make the world better. The ways and means are here; the ability to use them is also here. God grant that what is in our heads and in our hands and in our banks and in our barns, may all be advance and uplift of all the people who look to us for guidance and blessing. In order to accomplish that we must, ourselves, keep right in thought and pure in heart, and walk in the upward path that leads to more light and to the summit of human perfec

For some years past there has come to us an unbroken stream of prosperity, This is due to two things: First-the in rain and dew and sunshine upon a rich and fertile soil. Second—the industry and skill of man in making the best and most of what is within reach

Our Secretary of Agriculture has given to the world a report that makes the heart of every American dance for joy. The whole world has stood before it in surprise and delight. Not only has it beaten all previous reports in our own land, but it has surpassed anything that any nation has ever been able to render. The value of the year's farm products that accually came into the pockets of the farmers, was \$6, 415,000,000. That sum would more than pay the national debt of France or Russin. According to the editor of Current Literature, it would purchase all the gold produced in the world in the last twenty years. Three farm products have yielded enormous sums. orn, \$1,216,000,000; milk and butter, \$665,000,000, and hay, \$605,000,000. Secretary Wilson tells us that the agregate value of all our farms has inreased in five years \$6,133,000,000.

What does this mean? It means many things. It means, first of all, that there is plenty of money. When the farmer does well, everybody else does well. All our wealth comes out of the soil. And in the rich harvest there is more of God than of man. When the harvests are plentiful, the mills, the shops, the factories, are all There is work for everybody. And when this is the case, the poor man grows rich and the rich man grows richer. To all of which we have no objections.

Lots of money, however, is not an unmixed good. Most men love money, It is a noble simbition to desire money, to work for a competency, and for surplus, to fail back on, in the rainy day, or when old age comes on, as surely it will, if death do not overtake us sooner. But some men have ar insatiable thirst for gold. Get money is their shibboleth. It seems easy for some folk to persuade themselves that any method is justified if you only get what you want. Many people, there-fore in our time, have become enormously rich. Some of them have gotten suddenly rich. Be sure and tag the man who becomes suddenly rich. There hangs a story. We are not saying that getting rich is a sin. We would all get rich if we could. That is, if wealth legithnately came our way, we should not object.

We have been hearing, and reading, much of late about graft, and crooked methods of conducting business. Dr. Lyman Abbott has been addressing some college students. He has told the young men in college to avoid the prevailing rannods of doing business. He assures them that honesty is the only safe way to permanent success Here is a symptom, a diagnosis, and a

remedy-the remedy will work a per-fect cure if vigorously applied. There have been some recent ex-posures of business methods, which have brought the blush to the cheek of every honest American. These ex-posures have also astounded and sing-

United States Senators have been con-victed of crime, and others are blistering under grave and general suspicion. This is a dark picture. We cannot forget it. But we must linger on it. A few of our own people have "We are a nation of grafters." It has been said "That we are drunk with prosperity. We have become intoxicated of money. Money is our We have forgotten the ways of Money is our god. fathers. We have gone astray. It was never so before." And so on, all of And so on, all of

which is only one side of the story.
What are the facts? These: The love of money is no stronger now than it has been in the centuries past. Gold has always had a fascination for some folk. Wasn't it so in Washington's day? Oh, those were good old days! Were they? Oh, yes! Do you forget the bold land speculators at the naance into the treasury of the young nation. And there the grafters gathered for their prey. People were no better in the young days of the repub-

lic than they are now.

Again we ask, What are the facts? These: Let me here repeat the text, "I am the Lord thy God. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." The God of Israel, the God of our fathers, is the God of the vast majority of the people of this continent. The people of the United States are not crazy for wealth, they are not drunk with pros Honest men abound. Rogues e. Sooner or later they are perity. found out. Then they reap the reward of their doings. Our people are slow to wake up. It takes them a long see villainy in their neigh bors. But when they do wake up, and when they are sure that there is sin and fraud and theft, they go for the wrong doers and mete out to them the punishment due to their crime. In proof of this, I wish to remind you

of certain tendencies of our time.

are happening and which have really appened. In the realm of politics, or in the sphere of government, the the deceiver of the per the low politician, the traitor have had their day. They are relegated to rear. They are out of the race. Health catching as well as disease. healthy moral contagion is sweeping over the land. The cry of the people for honest men in the legislative halls of the country. And the people in the long run will get what they want. They are getting it now. They will not stop to-morrow, nor the next day. The new era in American politics has come. The boss is retired and machines are going out of date. people are choosing their own leaders. Our prosperity is God's gift to the na tion. It was not given for the enrichment of the greedy and grasping few. The nation's wealth belongs to the peo-They have made up their mi that they will claim their share of it. They are right. And they will win, Reform has set in. The people are in

Next must follow regeneration. Whether the church may go into politics or not, her influence is strongly there. And the tendency is to select the legislators from the ranks of her membership. The most remarkable election ever held in England has just been held. A large number of the been held. A large number of the successful candidates are earnest workers in the Protestant churches. revolution has been wrought mainly by the clergy of the free churches. The desire over there is that the people shall be considered. They have rights, and their rights are to be respected. The day of the select few in good old England is past. And shall we, in this splendid republic, fall back to second place? I trow not. Let political leaders take notice. The old regime is over, The kingdom of God includes the halls of legislation. The Christ demands fair play. The spirit of Jesus is taking hold of the people, and they are no longer to be fooled. No, no. The nation is not drunk with money. The nation is, and is becoming more more serious, sane, sober. The people are growing intelligent, thoughtful, reverent. The kingdom of God is winning giorious victories. The golden day

Last of all I point you to what the church has done and is doing in proof that our nation is not drunk with pros perity. The church, like science, the handmald of religion, is adapting self to the needs and work of the hour. The church is more than an evangel-ical force. She is a mental stimulant and a moral regenerator. Christ crucified is but a part of her great mission. She must stand square ly and firmly in the pathway of evil doers. She must permente by her influence all phases and conditions of life. She must make it hard to do wrong, and easy to do right. And she

Jesus Christ died on the cross for human sin. Thank God for that. The cross is our hope. But He did more than that. He preached to the poor. He healed the sick. He showed men and women the way of love, or hon-esty, of kindness, of brotherliness. The social, the political, the moral, the re-ligious life of the people. He touched and quickened and saved. My friends, take heart. The country is not going to limbo. The devil hasn't all of American people in his grasp. Great things are taking place in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Let us look to Him, follow Him and victory is sure.

What Shall We Do? Gehazi and Elijah looked on the selfsame scene. The one thought he was surrounded by adversaries, and cried, 'What shall we do?" The other saw the mountains filled with the chariots and horsemen of the Lord of Hosts The panic of Gebazi! The poise of Elijah! Depend upon it, our days will be full of panics if we have not that clearer vision of faith, the eyesight of soul.-Dr. Woelfkin.

A Will That Held.

"December 26, 1901. "Well, Magle, I will you our home stead and the children won dollar each and pay the det with the stok. "J. B. ARMSTRONG."

This was written on a slip of paper five inches long and three inches wide, in a poor scrawling hand, and thought by some lawyers who read it to be valueless, turns out to be worth \$5,000 to Mrs. Margaret Armstrong of Waurika, Oklahoma Territory, and is the last will of her husband, who died there on Jan. 7 last. Probate Judge Glenn of that city has held that the document meets all requirements. and has admitted it to probate.-Kansas City Journal.

Society Youth a Hard Worker. Rhinelander Waldo, the young society man of New York, who occupies the post of deputy police commis-sioner, is disappointing his enemies by showing a capacity for hard work in his new post. He arrives at the office at 9 a. m., and sticks to his desi until 5. Then he makes an evening tour of the city to familiarize himself with the actual workings of the dopartment.

## **EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS**

BUNDAY, APRIL 22.

Our Resources in Service .- Matt 7.

The Creator, for his own great and wonderful purpose, has put us the world. We have our own plans for life, our ambitions, our strong desires, but all of them are of slight im portance compared with God's plan for our lives. He who knows the end from the beginning has chosen us to be a part of his wonderful and universal scheme. However important it is to us that we should be properly cared for, helped, and directed it is more important to God.

Out yonder on the farthest outpo of a great army is a single picket. He is the nearest soldier to the enemy's lines. Of course, it is important to the soldier that he shall not be harmlines. ed. It is of the utmost concern to him that the enemy shall not destroy him. He is naturally interested in his own safety. But up at headquarters there is a general in command of the entire force The life of that picket on the remote outpost is of more importance to the general toan it is to the soldie On the picket-guard's ability to guard the camp against sudden an unexpected attacks may depend the of thousands of men, and ever the destiny of a nation. This is very inadequate illustration of the facthat God cares more than we do; that we should be each of us in his right place. So he guides us. But God is able, as the general of an

army is not, to guard the safety of every faithful servant. Many a pick has lost his life, without blame or his part in the discharge of his duty But no child of God came to loss whill he was faithful in the place to which God had guided him, and where he had been put on duty.

When we can say, "My times are in thy hand," we have no need to feat final disaster. The seeming loss, the present grief, the pain of to-day, all come, through the alchemy of God's providence, to real and lasting bloss

Everybody would be glad to feel confident that God's resources were at his command, but not everybody may have this assurance. We cannot claim the promise until we are willing to put ourselves under his control. mission must come before endown ment. No one can follow the leadings of God's providence unless he has accepted God's authority.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

APRIL TWENTY-SECOND.

The Lord's Day; How to Keep It Holy.-Luke 6:8-10; Ex. 20:8-11; Rev. 1:9-18

Whatever means more and better life, for yourself and others, is appropriate to the Day of the Lord of

"Six days shalt thou labor" is just as much a part of the Sabbath law as on the seventh day thou shalt rest. We are living in God's Sabbath, His rest day; and yet how busily He is at work! But He is at work for others. If we have the Lord's Day spirit (Rev. 1:10) we shall keep the day in the right way, as no amount rules will enable us to keep it.

Suggestions. If we keep the Sabbath physically, it will keep us physically; and if spiritually also, we shall also be kept spiritually.

Christ is Lord of the Sabbath; and so are we, if Christ dwells in our hearts. No one keeps the Sabbath if he

thinks about its prohibitions rather than its privileges.
"Time saved" by Sunday labor life lost,

Illustrations.

It has been proved by many experiments that workmen who labor seven days in the week accomplish less, in the long run, that those that rest on Sunday is not the week's dormitory,

but the week's gymnasium. Sunday is the day of the sun-new light, new fire, new life; and the sun is the Sun of Righteousness.

Sunday is a bridge over the dark river of bodlly and mental ruin into which we should fall without it. Questions.

Am I using Sunday for myself or for God? Is Sunday the joy to me it should be?

Am I preparing my self for the endless Sabbath of heaven? Quotations.

O day of rest! How beautiful, how

How welcome to the weary and the old!-H. W. Longfellow

We cannot count the treasures of our Christian Sabbath. It spreads out over us the two wings of the archangel of mercy.-T. DeWitt Talmage.

Sarah Swift.

Sarah Swift sews seams swiftly. Sh saw some stylish serge samples. Sarah saved six samples, saying she should secure stylish serge suit shortly. Sarah sewed steadily seven Satur-

days. She stitched such satisfactory, salable shirts she soon saved sufficient

started shopping. strolled slowly six squares. Seeing several stores similarly situated she said, softly, "South street." So Sarah Swift selected serge, sewing slik-six

Sleepy Sarah sewed serge slowly Supposing Sister Susan sleepy, Sarah said, "Sleepy sister, Susan, Susan?" Sister Susan smiled. Sleepy Sarah soon slept soundly. Sister Susan softly slipped sleeping Sarah's serge, sewing silk, selsaors. She sat silently, swiftly sewing Sarah's serge skirt. Six seams securely sewed she.

Sarah, suddenly startled, surprised, sat staring, seeing Sister Susan sitting sewing seams swiftly. Sarah said, "Sweet Sister Susan sitting sewing; selfish Sarah sleeping!"

Sister Susan, smiling, said, "Supper,

Sarah soon spread supper. Salad, salmon, sandwiches, steaming soup, Sister Susan saw. She stopped sewing. Sumptuously she supped. Stylish serge satisfactorily sewed.

Spring sunshine smiling. See sweet Sarah (Sister Susan's sunbeam, so she says) strolling slow!" smiling sweetly. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 22.

Subject: Jesus the Sinner's Friend, Luke vii., 36-50-Golden Text, Luke vii., 50-Memory Verse, 47-Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Jesus anointed in Simon's house (vs. 36-39). 36. "One of the Phar-isees." Simon, by name. This was a common Jewish name. There were two by this name among the apostles, nine are mentioned in the New ' osta ment and twenty in Josephus. "Sa down to meat." "Reclined at table. The custom was to recline on a couch on the left side, the herd toward the table, and the feet outward. But Simon omitted the usual ceremonies of respect which Jesus might well have expected.

37. "A woman-a sinner." There is a difference of opinion as to the char acter of this woman. Some think that she was a notorious woman of the street, while Clark, Whedon and oth ers think the term "sinner" is used here, as in many other places, merely to designate a heathen. There is no There is no evidence to prove that this woman was Mary Magdalene or that she a grossly immoral character. "Stood-behind." The knees

were bent and the feet surned out-ward behind. The sandais were put off on entering the house. "Wash-wipe." She wept profusely; her hair was flowing loosely about her shoul-ders as a sign of mourning, and with this she wiped His feet, "Kissed." this she wiped His feet, "Kissed." The kiss is an emblem of love, subjection and supplication. "Anointed them." She did not think herself worthy to anoint His head, 39. The first feeling of Siisee saw it. mon was that of displeasure that a heathen sinner had ventured to pollute his pure threshold. "Within himself. had doubt with reference to his guest, but he dare not speak his thoughts. "A prophet." The idea prevailed among the Jews "that a prophet must know everything secret. "That toucheth him." Simon, if she had touched him, would have said, "Stand by thyself, come not near me, I am holfer than thou;" and he thought Christ should say so, too.

II. Jesus speaks a parable (vs. 40-43). 40. "Jesus—said." Simon prob-ably expressed his displeasure by his looks. Simon did not see through his guest, but Christ saw through him, "Somewhat to say." A courteous way of asking permission to speak. Those whom Christ hath somewhat against, He hath somewhat to say unto. ter, say on." Although not believing Him to be a prophet, yet he recognizes Him as a teacher. 41. "A certain creditor." The creditor is God and the two debtors are Simon and "Five hundred pence." denaril. Silver denaril were worth from fifteen to seventeen cents. 42. "Nothing to pay." Simon, the Pharisee, was in debt and without the means of paying. He could no more pay his fifty pence than the poor woman could pay her five hundred, and if both be not freely forgiven by divine mercy both must perish. "Forgave them both." No righteousness of ours can merit His pardoning love. Salva-tion is the gift of God.

43. "I suppose." With greater modesty than that with which he had just murmured in secret does he give his opinion, and Jesus proceeds to turn his answer immediately as a weapon against him.

III. Jesus reproves Simon (vs. 44-47). 44. "seest thou this woman." Afflicted and distressed and burdened with sin, but longing to be delivered. Do you see the tenderness and affect tionate regard she is manifesting toward Me? "I entered." As a guest, by your invitation. "No water for My feet." Simon was greatly deficient in not performing the common civilities to Christ. The custom of providing water to wash the guests' feet was very ancient. It was one of the rites of hospitality. "With tears." Tears of corrow for sin and of love for Me her Savior. 45. "No kiss." A kiss on Tears Hungarian grass and fodder corn, the cheek from the master of the house, with the invocation, "The Lord be with you," conveyed a formal wel-come. A kiss was an expression of a hearty and affectionate welcome to a friend. "My feet with ointment." This woman had not forgotten any

of these marks of respect.
47. "Her sins, which are many."
If we come to Christ in the right spirit, confessing our sins, He is as willing to forgive many as He is only a few. "Are forgiven." What precious words! They are all forgiven, never to return: the Lord will remember them no more, for ever. "For she loved much." Or, therefore she loved much. Her great love was the effect of her being forgiven. "To whom little is forgiven." A man's love to God will be in proportion to the obligations he feels himself under to the bounty of his Maker. "Loveth little." What Simon lacked was a de p sense of his sinful heart and life. The one who thinks his debt is small feels but little gratitude when it is forgiven. Those forms of theology which treat sin lightly always belittle Christ's divine nature and the

necessity of the atonement.

IV. Jesus forgives the woman (vs. 48-50).

48. "Said unto her." Jesus now for the first time speaks directly to the woman "Forgiven." A precent word to a precent word to a precent word to be supported by the second to lous word to a sin-burdened soul. doubly so when spoken by Christ. While the self-righteo: Pharisee murmured the poor penitent rejoiced.
49. "Who is this," etc. He need not credit them with unbelief; they were

amazed at a claim which doubtless many of them soon came to see was fully justified. 50. "Thy faith hath saved thee." Christ ascribes to faith those benefits which are duy to Himself as the meritorious cause. is the instrument on our part by which His benefits are supplied. Peculiar Hobby

Of all the curious things collected as hobbies, none could be more so than that of a London fruit importer, who possesses more than 1,200 little squares of variously-colored tissue pa per in which oranges and lemons are generally packed, each one of which bears a quaint inscription or device. The fruit wrappers in the collection are contained in an album, each one being labeled with the date and the name of the town from which it came. It has taken upwards twenty-five years to make the collec-

Fire Its Own Extinguisher.

A curious outbreak of fire occurred late at night recently in the bar of the Clarence Gardens Hotel, Scarborough, England. The heat of the flames melted a leaden water pipe, and the result was that when the water gush ed out it completely extinguished the It was not till some hours later that the manager, attracted by the smell of burnt wood, discovered the outbreak.

The Flarm

of making lime water: Put a quant

settling, the water will be clear and

scum (carbonate of lime) on the stace. Use clear water without

turbing the lime at the bottom. Wh

emptied fill up again with water and

stir; then leave to settle and so o

The quantity of lime first used w

of lime appears on the surface after

tory should have a tank placed to

high position, with taps laid on to to quired places. Lime water should he

used by all milk suppliers to rin

been cleansed. The cause of mi

turning sour so quickly in cans,

er left in the vessels previously used

this to be true. Rinse one can after

cleansing with lime and after leaving

the cover on for some time, com

with another can that has not be

rinsed with lime water and has also

had the cover left on. There will be

a noticeable difference in their appearance and in the aroma arising from

them. Again, if two cans are taken one treated in the former way and the

other in the latter, it will be fou

that the milk will keep much better

in the one that was rinsed in lime water. There is very little extra tron-

ble involved in observing this simple

precaution to secure cleanliness and

the expense is not worth mentioning.-

Poultry Notes.

The best breeds will not be profitable

The smaller the poultry quarters the

W. R. Gilbert.

if they are mismanaged.

cleaner they must be kept.

often on account of the bacterial star

A simple experiment will demonstra

buckets and milk cans after they have

While it is admittedly the better plan to get the manure to the fields as soon of unslacked lime into a tank or band fill up with water and stir well. After after it is made as possible, the plan has its greatest value when the manure is spread as soon as it is placed on the soil-that is, do not put it in beaps to spread at some later period, but, if possible, load it from the stable directly into a spreader, so that as soon as it reaches the field it can be put on the soil, where it will leach in durserve for many fillings of the rem with water. As long as the carbons ing the winter. The idea of carting the manure direct to the field is to have it improving the soil instead of letting a portion of its virtue go into settling, it may be considered of at the air, as is the case when it lays in ficient strength. Every dairy or to the barnyard all winter,

Poultry Yards and Shrubbery.

The best poultry yard for fowls that have not free range is the one with plenty of shrubbery in it and one in which grass may be sown to allow the birds plenty of green stuff to eat. It is advisable to have two yards, and while the birds are living in one sow some seed in the other. It is also a good plan to turn the soll in the yards and the birds will get many worms and insects. If there are no trees or shrubs in the yards it is very little trouble to plant a few there. The hens, and little chicks, especially, will appreciate them on hot days. It is not a pleasant thing for a hen to be compelled to remain out in the broiling sun, with a flock of little ones, trying to keep cool. And then so many persous forget to give plenty of fresh water to their fowls in hot weather. There is nothing that is more of a drawback to the health and comfort of the birds than to be forgotten when the days are so warm. They get run down and their systems are in a condition to get all the diseases that are going around.-Mirror and Farmer.

An Early Start.

condition, will give the grass an early

start and enable it to become well es-

tablished before meeting with lack of

moisture. The main point in the grow-

ing of a grass crop is to get an even

and uniform stand at the beginning.

for any gain at the start will be of ad-

vantage at later periods of growth.

While mixed grasses should be pre-

ferred on a pasture field, it is better to

grow hay crops singly-unmixed-the

mixing of the foods to be done at the

barn when feeding the animals after

ter for the farmer not to depend upon

a single kind of hay crop, as a pro-

stead of growing clover and timothy

and mowed at any stage of growth

according to circumstances.-Philadel-

The Mating of Fowls.

Few things are more worthy of care-

ful attention than the proper mating

of poultry. If one, for instance, has

flock of common hens, it is possible

by placing them with a thoroughbred

male and securing a new cockerel of

the same breed each year, to change

in three years' time all the common

then purchase a thoroughbred rooster,

characteristics in the females should

be the strongest in the males. The

next year the most promising pullets

from this mating in shape, color and

placed with another cockerel as be-

fore. The pullets then obtained will

be likely to grow fast, feather rapidly

and mature early. Accordingly, they

should be mated, not to a young rooster

but to a thoroughbred cock two years

old of the same breed, though not from

the same breeder as the others were

purchased. Any reliable breeder who

understands his business can furnish

the right kind of a bird if the would-

be buyer will only write him, designat-

ng the shape, color and general charac-

fine poultry, including valuable cock

have the finest birds that it is possible

Lime in the Dairy.

There is no better purifier, disinfect-

ant and germicide for use in the dairy

than ordinary lime. It is so cheap as

to be within the means of every dairy

man. Unlike so many disinfectants,

it is non-poisonous, while at the same

time it is thoroughly efficient and easy

of application, whether as a wash for

the walls or as an addition to water

used for cleansing vessels which con-

tain milk or cream. There is no rem-

edy which will sweeten a hadly con-

faminated churn. Before it gets to

to always maintain it in a sweet and

wholesome condition, it should be filled

to breed.-The Epitomist.

phia Record.

longed dror, at may destroy it.

Whether for hay or pasture, the land

Provide nests where they are handy should be deeply plowed and well harfor hens and bandy to gather eggs rowed, so as to have the soil in the from. finest possible condition. This is essential, for the reason that the young Poultry is the cheapest and most economical and best meat raised on the plants will have better facilities for feeding and will rapidly increase in farm. root growth before the warm days of Are you giving your poultry the at-July and August. The more early the tention you give the other stock or just growth the grass can make the better allowing it to shift for itself? it will be able to endure a dry spell, Coarse food promotes digestion and If manure is used it should be thorhelps to keep the fowls in a healthy oughly decomposed in order that all condition. Feed as much of it as posseeds or weeds may be destroyed, as it sible. is difficult to get at weeds growing on

Do not simply throw the water out of the drinking vessels and put is fresh water, but wash the vessel thora grass plot. The safer method is to apply fertilizers. Wood ashes are excellent, but a mixture of 100 pounds oughly every time you change the of acidulated ground bone (or phoswater. phate rock), 125 pounds of sulphate of potash and fifty pounds nitrate of soda per acre, if the land is in moderate

We suspect that in a good many cases where the egg yield fails to come, though all due attention is said to be given the poultry, the fault is due to irregular care.

If market poultry is chiefly desired, begin by killing off all the two-year-old birds. Discard, also, all the late hatched stock, as breeding from these tends to decrease the size of your stock.

An experienced farmer poultryman says that the best way to keep poultry droppings is to put them in a barrel and keep them slightly moist, using dishwater or soapsuds where available.

harvesting the grass crops. It is bet-When fenced away from gardens and flower beds fowls cause but little annoyance on a farm. They do an imstead of growing clover and timothy only, there should be fields of cowpeas, of crops by the destruction of injurious insects, larvae and worms.

which can if necessary be seeded late Poultry may be raised with the greatest aconomy on large farms, where there is unlimited range, and exhaustdess supply of insects and worms and abundance of seeds and grains going to waste which poultry alone can utilize.

> Where one habitually allows other things to interfer with his work with his poultry, irregularities become so numerous that his poultry keeping is likely to be remarkable chiefly by long periods of unproductiveness, and almost constant losses.

blood to that which is pure and thus have a flock of pure bred of the male Too often the only thing a farmer variety. The way to bring it about is does toward selecting breeders is to to select, according to the egg-record, obtain two or three big roosters, size the best two-year-old hens one has and being their only merit. But it is more important that they have vigorous connine or ten months old, of such breed stitutions, symmetrical forms, right as he desires. The chief point in doing color of skin and plumage. this is to keep in mind that the weak

If the fowls the farmer has on hand are of large size, and it is desired to improve their laying qualities, purchase pure bred Leghorns, white or brown as fancy dictates-cock to mate with other points, should be selected and pullets and cockerels to mate with yearling females. Or, if the size is to be increased, Brahma blood will do the work effectually.

Same Old Town.

A traveling salesman whose "terriory" lies in the Southwest was one afternoon in the depot awaiting an eastbound train, when a flashily dressed person covered with cheap jewelry came into the waiting room from the platform, where he had been standing since the coming of the last train.

teristics of his pullets. The results of this mating should be a lot of very "Well, this old town hasn't changed a bit stace. I lived here," said he, by erels, all of which will find a ready way of general observation to the market anywhere at good prices. Thus, drnmmer and two or three natives of the place. "Everything just the same by selecting the nearest standard pulas it was fifteen years age; not a parlets in color, shape and characteristics. one may carry the grading up still ticle of change." further year by year and ultimately

"I reckon that's about it, mister," replied an old fellow who was embracing a stove in the corner. "Your leavin' it don't 'pear to have made much difference in the blamed old town."-Harper's Weekly.

At the great Automobile Exhibition in Paris much interest was taken in the "Patin Automobile," or motor skate, a new idea for rap'd locomotion, which seems to be in process of development across the water. The apparatus consists of a pair of four-wheeled roller skates, about ten inches high, which are driven by a motor of one and taminated churn. Before it gets to a half Lorse-power. The reservoir is that stage it should be destroyed, but contained in a belt, which is worn to prevent a churn "going off" or rather around the skater's waist, and holds enough fuel for a run of over fifty miles without replenishing. Having once or twice a week up to the top successfully started, the skater can with lime water and allowed to stand work up to a speed, it is said, of thirty overnight. The water may be used miles an hour.