Rev. Earl E. Cleeland. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Sunday morning, the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, the assistant paster, Earl E. Cleeland, preached in Gethsemane." Among other things he said

The text to which I ask your attention is found in the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, at the thirty-ninth verse: "My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass away from Me: nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt," which are the words, as Matthew has recorded them, of the thrice repeated prayer of our Lord in the place called Gethsemane. You recall the account of the Last Supper of the Lord with His disciand the dark rooms in Gethsomane which immediately followed. Telling the disciples to "sit ye here while I go yonder and pray." Jesus "took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee" (James and John), "and began to be sorrowful and sore Then saith He unto teem 'My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; abide ye here and watch with Me.' And He went forward a little and fell on His face and prayed, saying: 'My Father, if it be possible let this cup pass away from Me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as 'hou wilt.' The gospel according to Luke goes on to tell us that then there appeared unto Him an angel being in an agony He prayed more were great drops of blood falling down upon the ground."
I choose this text to-day as the

result of a conversation some ten days ago, with one of the members of this church, and at the outset I want to acknowledge my indebtedness to blm for the suggestion of this ser-

Many passages, in Scripture, are variously interpreted and differently understood by Christian people, and students of the Bible especially, and often one war find that the great commentators themselves are almost diametrically opposed to each other in the interpretations which they make. I find that our text to-day is one of those disputed passages. Several of the authorities which I have consulted in the study of this prayer of Christ in Gathsemane took the view that Jesus feured and recoiled at the thought of His approaching death on the cross, and taus prayed to God, His Father, trying, if it were possible, to hend His will, and have the end accomplished by some other way than the cross. Only one commentator, as I recall now, took the view that our Lord's agonized prayer was instigated by the over whelming thought that He feared His life would be crushed out underneath the strain of mental suffering He was andergoing, before He reached the cross, and thus He prayed that this cup pass away from

The majority of Christian people I believe, and as I find, more of the commentators do, attribute Christ's suffering in Gethsemane to the weakners of His flesh, or humanity, to face the death that was before Him and they interpret our text in this

I am inclined, however, to cast my lot with the minority, and interpret Christ's prayer as a plea to God for strength, that His life would not be crushed out underneath His terrible agony before the time appointed through all the ages of prophecy be-fore Him-that of His atonement on the cross for the sins of men. And in treating this passage let it be underatord that anything I may say has doubtless been said hundreds of times before I only wish to try to and therefore make no claims. imaginations in endeavoring to mysterious causes for our Lord's state of mind in this prayer, when the reason for His agnization is platnly

given in the Scriptural account itself. But now about this prayer of our Lord in the garden of Gethsemane. It seems incredible almost to think that Christian people will attribute less courage to the Son of God than they have seen in hundreds of exam ples of fearlessness through all the centuries past. Thing of the thou-sands of people who have unflinchingly faced death and died a martyr's death with scarcely a quiver. And if would be almost irreverent in us numerous cases of criminals who walk with unfaltering steps to the electric chair or ascend the gallows

ome commentators, as has already been said, interpret this prayer as a revolting or halting of Christ at the thought of the approaching crucifixion, and the horrors which preceded it, and attendant to it; the netrayal of Judas; Peter's denial, and the desertion of his disciples and all itis followers; the humiliating trial, and insults of the rabble, and the lingering death on the cross. That it was because of the horrors of all these things that Christ here meant to ask God if there wes not some other way of atoning for the sins of men, and that Christ only yielded to cross to fulfill His Father's will. Those who advocate this view thus make it out that our Lord forgot for the moment, by reason of His suffering, the prophecies, and the plan of God in His redemption the world, throughout the history of Israel; or if Christ did not forget that He tried to bend His Father's will to an atonement by some other way, and that Christ finally, after three unsuccessful attempts to bend God's will, yielded to the cross.

Why Christian people try to explain away this prayer in any such a weak way is difficult to understand. What does Christianity want with a weak Christ who feared a martyr's death? Our Lord was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," and had been for three years preparing for the cross, and had on several occasions before this told His disciples of the manner of His death, and they could not understand at the th To my min', this prayer of Jesus

shows, on the contrary, the bravery of our Lord, and does not show any weakness I am inclined to think that Christ had no thought of the cross during the time in which He made this prayer, save in His remote that moment, fearful that His mortal would succamb to the terrible strain He was passing through, dur-ing this awful hour in Gethsemane. He felt that His life would be crushed out by this terrible agony, before He vezched the cross, for does not one ounts tell us Christ's own words, "My soul is exceeding sorrow-ful, even unto death," and another that, "being in agony, He prayed

EXECUTER STREET STREET STREET | more carnestly; and His sweat became hs it were great drops of falling down upon the ground." And God heard and answered His prayer by sending an angel from heaven

strengthening Him.
Jesus was not, here, seeking to bend His Father's will, but asking God for strength to reach the cross, and God sent an angel in answer to that prayer. This is the scriptural account of why our Lord was in agon. This cup, which Christ was drinking to the dregs, was the cup of God's wrath upon the sins of men. Christ was drinking the bitterness of the cup in our stead. His bloody sweat was a sprinkling, an anticipated atorement upon the very ground which had been "cursed" because of man's sin. No imagination can feel, no words can describe the igony that Christ had to bear in

Gethsemane. So why need we search our imagi-nations and try to manufacture mys-terious explanations why Christ terious explanations why Christ made this prayer when the answer and reason for the prayer, is given in the very account itself, in the

necessity of the angel's appearance?

When Jesus said, "not My will, but Thine, be done," He resigned Himself to God's will. If He should die of agony, it was God's will, but le prayed that this cup should pass from 'm. But His stoning death was not to be there in Gethremane, in the night, but He was to be lifted cross of Calvary in order it all men would be drawn unto

We know that Christ's was a sensinature but this is not saying that He was not brave. And there is no reason to believe that He. In antiation of His death, would yield the thought any more than an ordinary man. So, herefore, hecause He suffered "even unto death," as He did, in the Garden of Gethsemis in creff an argument that He bearing more than the antici-

So, therefore, let us not confound suffering in Gethermane to lack of fortitude or bravery. Our Lord was no stole. He here felt that His physical body was giving was an agony which no language can describe

Throughout the whole Old Testacode of laws, educated His chosen people to the fact that without the shedding of blood there was no re-mission of sirs. All these forms of sacrificial atonement of the sins of Israel God. And can it be supposed for one moment that our Lord did not fully realize this in Gethermane? And throughout the whole New Testament gospel. It is plainly stated overywhere that our ponce is through blood of the cross. Surely then t great Paschal Lamb of God that as to take away the sine of the orld did not besitate nor falter at appropach of the atonement by shedding of His blood upon the ss. It was for the joy that as before Him that He endured the cross and despised shame, and le won thereby His seat at the right

hand of the throne of God.
The staggering of Christ's physical andy underneath this tremendous burden -ust not be mistaken .or a faitering of His will.

The Bible.

This Book unfolds Jehovah's mind. This Voice salutes in accounts kind. This Fountain has its source on

hist This Priend will all you need sup-This Mine affords us boundless

This Good Physician gives us This Sun renews and warms the

This Sword both wounds and

This Letter shows our sins forhis Guide conducts as safe to

This Charter has been scaled with This Volume is the Word of God.

God's Best. It is impossible to rush into God's resence, catch up anything we taney, and run off with it. To attempt this all end in mere delusion and dhapciniment. Nature will not unveil or rarest bonuty to the chance tourt. Pictures which are the result of life work do not disclose their seet loveliness to the sameterer down gallery. No conracter can be read a glance. And God's best cannot ours apart from patient waiting in His holy presence, writes the Rev. F. B. Meyer. The superficial may be at Meyer. The superficial may be sat off with a parable, a profit story, but it is not given to such to know of the Kingdom of

Work on Your Knees.

A clergyman, walking on the pube highway, observed a poor man reaking stones, and knowling the hile so that he might be able to do more effectually. Passing him and "Ah, John, I wish I could break

the stony hearts of my hearers easily as you are breaking those

Perhaps, master," he said, "you do not work on your knees Prayer brings down the power that can break the fintiest heart.-Chris-

Revealed by Love Alone.

Intellect may give keenness of discernment. Love alone gives large-ness to the nature, some share in the comprehensiveness of God. -

REMARKABLE EXPLOIT.

Thomas Hayden, of Rainbow, came near being drowned at Poquonock, Conn. He hired a boat from Mr. Snow, who runs Rainbow Park, about o'clock p. m. and started for a boat ride above the Rainbow dam. The current in the Farmington River was very strong, owing to the high water. He lost control of his boat. He soon found himself drifting toward the dam and unable to get out of the current. He realized his perilous position and as soon as the boat neared the edge of the dam he stood up in the boat, threw off his coat and jumped from the boat over the dam. In some miraculous manner he emerged from the water and swam for a small island a short distance away. The boat was demolished.

TRAVELS.

You say they have a family skele-

ton in the closet?" "Not exactly. They have a family skelston, but it's on the street most of the time."-Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 16.

Subject: Jesus Silences the Pharisees and Sadducees, Mark xii., 13-27 -Golden Text, Mark xii., 17-Memory Verse, 27.

A deputation comes to Christ (v. 13), 13. "They." The Pharisees as a whole appointed certain ones to visit Jesus for the purpose of inducing Him to say something that would refute His claims as the Mes-siah or that would give ground for an accusation against Him before the "Certain-Pharisees. government. Matthew says "their disciples." Probably young and zealous scholars. "Herodians." The Herodians were a political party rather than a religious sect. "To catch Him." Mat-thew says "entangle Him." A metaphor drawn from catching wild birds. It was their purpose to ensuare Him in His talk so they could expose His ignorance of the Jewish law or religor find grounds for legal proceedings against Him.

A question concerning our duty as citizens (vs. 14-17). 14. "Master, we know," etc. This was a hypocritical compliment. They hope by their treacherous flattery to induce Him to commit Himself to some rebellious sentiment. "Is it lawful?" Caesar was a name common to all the emporors, derived originally from Julius Caesar, the proper foun ler of Roman imperialism in the place of the old republic. The present emperor was Tiberius. The tribte was a poll tax, or levy of a denarius upon every person, imposed by the Roman Government ever since Judea had become a province. The Jews detested this tax, but its legality was supported by the Herodians. Their question was so framed that it seemed impossible for Him to es-cape 15. "Knowing their hypocsy. Jesus, who knows the hearts all men, saw that they were mere lattering spies, and their question only a crafty device of hypocrites. "Why tempt?" Why do you seek to ensuare Me by a question that is asked, not for information, but to get Me into trouble? Bring Me a Literally, a denarius,

"They brought it." By reoutring them to bring Him the coin te compels them to answer, tacitly, heir own question; for the Jewish tabbis taught that, "wheresoever the money of any king is current, there inhabitants acknowledge that king for their lord." "Whose-im-The image was probably the likeness of the Roman emperor, Ti-berius Caesar. "Superscription." The name and motto on the coin. "They said — Caesar's." Thus acknowledging that they were submit-

ting to Caesar's authority.
17. "Render." The word render implies the notion of moral duty toward Caesar quite as much as ward God. "To Caesar." Rat Rather. give back to Caesar. They ask, is it lawful to give? He replies, give back. Since they accepted in the coinage of Caesar the benefits of his tovernment, they were bound to give back a recompense in tribute long as the citizen accepts the benefit of a government, he owes it allegance and obedience.

A question concerning our relations in the future state (vs. 18-"Saddneges." the materialists of their time. resurrection." They also denied the immortality of the soul and the existence of angels (see Acta 23:8). "They asked Him." Their question was full of scorn and ridicule intended to show from Moses' teaching that the doctrine of the resurrec-tion was absurd, 19. "Moses In Dent. 25:5, 6, "Should take his wife," etc. were to be reckoned with in the gen-

calogy of the deceased brother, To. "Seven brethren." This was no doubt an imaginary case. Sadducees assume that the resurrection includes the revival of the rela-tions now existing. 23. "In the res-urrection." Which of the seven hushands should have the risen wife.

24. "Do ye not-err." To err means to wander. They do not merely make a mistake, but they wander in ignorance of the Scriptures. know not." You err because you do not know (1) the Scriptures, which affirm this doctrine; nor (2) the power of God, which is able to effect the resurrection, and after the resurrection to create a new order of things in the new world. 'Power of The Bible rests the doctrin of the resurrection on the exercise of divine power (Acts 26:8; Rom. 1:4 I Cor. 5:14). 25. "When they shall rise." That is, after they have risen from the dead—in the future state, "Nor are given." This has reference to the Jewish custom by which the female members of amily were given in marriage by the Inther. "Are as angels." This anwer strikes at another error of the Sudducees-a denial of the existence or angels.

"Book of Moses." The Saducees had appealed to Moses as au thority and now Jesus turns to the same source to prove His point. the bush." See Exod. 3:5, 15, am.," etc. Notice that the pres tense is used. He cannot be the God of non-entities, non-existences. If He is their God they are His people, and, of course, must be in existence, and not out of existence. So the So the whole Sadducean doctrine broke down. 27. "Not the God of the dead." Our Lord here uses the word dead in the sense of these Sadducees with whom He is conversing, to signify extinct.

When Man Doesn't Propose.

Many men labor under an impression that certain ladies of their choice will choose them and be willing, but they do not go to the lengths that one went about fourteen years ago. His choice was Lady D-, the church St. George's. He called, duly provided with a license, and everything was made ready. On the day he stood at the altar punctually. The organ played to time, too. But the lady did not arrive. Again, a few days later, the same solemn farce was enacted. A third time the wishful bridegroom wanted it to be gone through, but now the church s were rightfully suspicious, and he did not succeed. His license no doubt lapsed. There is quite a collection of "misfits"-lapsed licenses, and banns completed that never made a marriage. Last Friday a license lapsed which bears the name of a well-known peer's son.-London

## EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Our Debt to the Knowledge of God's Word-Heb. 1, 1,

The blessing of righteourness. Psa. 119, 1-18, The moral law. Mark 10, 17-19. The Gospel. John 20, 30; Luke.

The guidance of the Church, Jame 4; 3, 1; 5, 13; 1 Tim, 3, 14, 15, Wisdom that is salvation. 2 Tim-

15: Prov. 1 7. Spiritual quickening. Heb. 4, 12. The Bible Study feature of the League work is under the supervision of the First, or Spiritual, Depart-ment; and the First Vice-President, therefore, should appoint a strong Bible Study Committee, and speedfly organize the class for the prosecution of the work. A class can be form ed and sustained in any chapter any Even though the number taking the course be very small the dessing resulting to the number, in mental libumination and in spiritual quickening, will be great; and through the few the many will be more or less benefited.

The blessings for which we are in debted to the Bible find a partial umming-up in our Daily Readings. First is the boon of righteousness The One Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm is a hymn in praise of the Word of God. As a guide of life; as leansing power; as source of peace, happiness, and the good regard of "I shall not be ashamed," the writer, "when I have respect unto all the commandments. The Bible presents humanity with

a standard of morals, a code of othics, to govern us in our relations with God and with other men. referred to this code, and quoted a portion of it, to our Reading for Tuesday. We are "freed from the in some sense, but we need it The law was presented to remain forever a rule of life, a stadard of conduct in the relationship of men. But who can keep the law Unless it be fully observed it stands as a monument of condem We must have the gospe The law is the token and standard of holiness, out that holiness is beyond human attainment through the grace of God, which prorides the cuablement, first by bestow ing a new nature, and then by the indwelling of power.

The Bible provides directions for the government of the church. No system of church polity was given by Christ or the apostles. That matter was left for determination by the expediencles of circumstances; ystem of principles for the guidance of men and women in the church life was clearly outlined. Some of the of these principles we have in our Readings.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

SEPTEMBER SIXTEENTH.

How Christ Met His Enemies, and How We Should Meet Ours. Luke 4: 28-30; 11: 37-44; 23: 33, 34,

The best victory over most foes is to pass through the midst of them and go on to our tasks.

The Christian life often gives occasion to enmities. It does not seek the enmitles, but it does seek the oc-

Recrimination is unchristian, but cobuke is Christian; the second is of-If Christ could be sure that the

great sin of the Jews sprung from ignorance, dare we judge harshly any

An enemy forgotten is half conmered; an enemy loved is wholly de-A Christian dares have no enemy

but Christ's enemy, nor treat him except as Christ would treat him.

The spirit of love to men is not born of overlooking their faults but of seeing their merits. No enemy can hurt us till we hate him.

Illustrations. In fighting it is always an advan-

age to get on the higher ground. We do so when we forgive a foe A grain of sapd in the bearings will top a machine, and a grain of unkindness will destroy friendship. Am I converting enemies to friends,

or friends to enemies? Do I submit both my loves and my hatreds to the judgment of Christ? Are both my loves and my hates

Quotations.

If you know that you hold any ill will toward any one, and you wish God to work a mighty work in your the bitterness out of your heart .- R.

To lose your temper shows that you are out of communion with your blessed Lord .- H. W. Webb-Peploe.

At the Stamp Window She was dressed in white from head to foot and wore elbow sleeves Her hat was poised at a dangerously wicked angle, and it was evident she was conscious of the attention she attracted as she walked up to the stamp window, boldly assuming the right of way over others.

'A two-cent stamp, please," she said, sweetly, at the same time placing her quarter on the counter. The clerk gave her the stamp "Won't you kindly attach it to the

letter?" she asked. A shade of annoyance passed over the clerk's face. "We don't generally do this," he said.

"I know," she said sweetly, "but taste of stamps doesn't agree with me at all. Thanks, awfully. I'll drop it in the box myself."-Milwaukee Sentinel.

Rice Eaters. In China and its dependencies, with a population of 400,000,000, or twenty-five per cent. of the total population of the world, rice is the principal food supply. The same may be said also of India, with its population of 275,000,000, and Japan with its 40,000,000. In addition to these it is a chief article of diet with other peoples of Asia and Africa whose non ulation is estimated at 170,000,000 The total reaches \$15,000.000, or fifty per cent. of the total population of the earth.-Boston Globe.

a farm to be either too large or too ber is the quality of your soil will be the gainer. Sheep will pay on any farm if they receive the proper care and attention and if handled in a business-like way .- New York Wit-

Some Cream Don'ts.

Don't fail to keep the cream cans in cold water summer and winter. Don't fail to wash the cream separator each time it is used with a brush and washing powder. Don't overlook the necessity

rinsing with clean, hot water. Don't forget that it is an impossibility to make good butter from old, stale cream. Don't mix cold and warm cream.

The fresh cream should be cooled to

the temperature of the cream to which it is to be added before mixing. Don't put the cream in a cellar that is not absolutely free of vegetable or other bad odors. Cream will

Convenient Location of Silo,

absorb the odor of any substance that

is near it .- Hoard's Dairyman.

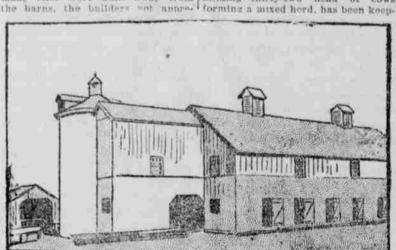
In the construction of a silo the question of having it near to the cows is Important. Silage is heavy stuff, as it has in it all of the original Juice. It has to be carried far, the labor becomes considerable. In the early days of siles in this country. many silos were built away from milking thirty-two head of cows

It is almost next to impossible for latter if it happens to be more accessible. Some beekeepers, who small for sheep. No matter what the would scorn to sell any but pure size of your farm it is adapted to a honey, are unconsciously or thoughtcertain number of sheep, and when you can hit upon just what that numthis, notice how the bees cluster about the nearest moist spot, no matter how much of filth it may contain. The watering trough for stock may be their gathering place. This has a twofold objection. The farm stock is sometimes molested, and the bees seem to recognize and resent the intrusion of a strange horse, and a runaway is liable to ensue. Again, many bees are drowned in the deep water; a shallow dish avoids this fatality. One of the simplest as well as most convenient devices is to saw grooves a quarter of an inch deep in board. Surround this with a narrow rim of lath, thereby making a shallow dish. Invert a can of water over the middle of the board; the water will trickle down and keep the grooves full until the supply in the can is exhausted. The bees will thus be constantly supplied, with no danger of drowning.-Bessie L. Putnam, in Tribune Farmer.

Profitable Dairying.

We are always interested in the financial accounts as kept by a great many who make their living on the farm. The following record from the Practical Farmer interested us very much, and, no doubt, will be of value to most of our readers;

At Parrington, on the border line between Lake and Cook counties, Illinois, Edward Landwer, a dairyman,



THE CONNECTION OF SILO WITH THE BARN.

ciating the amount of work that ing books to find out the cost of prowould be required to carry the silage ducing an eight-gallon can of milk. so the cows.

ment, but it filled the barn with the were largely bought from the Chi-

by means of a short extension from caipts and expenditures: the barn. The opening in the silo is on the inside, and in cold weather the doors can be shut, and this will in most instances be enough to keep the sliage from freezing. Through the open door in this extension is seen the truck used in conveying the snage from the silo to the cows. affect the milk the door to the barn Corn ...... can be closed to keep out the odor

Keep the Garden Busy.

Your chief aim shoul be to kee your garden busy the whole year. You will always find in the planting ables some , seful crop that will nill in where one has been harvested. If toward the end of the seasonthe middle of August-you have hore empty space than you need for successful sowing, it will pay to fork over the ground, and sow white mustard, or any green crop that grows quickly, to be turned under for manure. Remember this: An empty garden is always a weedy one. It is lers trouble to sow such a crop than it is to hoe the weeds, and there are no bad effects. Aim to plant in each plot as nearly as possible such things as can be harvested about the same time. It facilitates the work greatly, and looks better. Imagine manuring and forking over three feet, n skipping or fifteen feet, and forking three feet more. More time is wasted than would be necessary to cultivate a whole plot .- J. T. Scott, in Garden Magazine.

When Pigs Get Fat. One of the very necessary things to provide for the pigs during the hot weather is a good shade where they may keep cool during the heat of the day. It is well known that a hog cannot stand much heat, for the reason that he cannot perspire like for winter feed. most animals, and, therefore, a cool place must be provided for him. Natural shade is, of course, the best if dense enough; the darker the place for them during the heat of the day the better, but there should be a good circulation of air. Hogs seldom leave the cool shade until toward evening, at which time you will find them out grazing like a drove of cattle. After the evening feed of grain they will remain out till well along in the evening, and the very first thing in the early morning one will find them out grazing on the dewy grass. After the morning feed they will go to their cool shade and remain during the heat of the day. It is when lying in solid comfort that they are adding the pounds to their weight and making money for their owner .- Farm-

Pure Water For Bees. At certain seasons bees require a

In one year the thirty-two cows After that some went to the other milked 2884 cans. He figures out extreme and construct d their silos his expenses as \$1501, which indiinside of their barns and within a cates an average cost per can of few feet of the rows of cows to be 52.04 cents. The milk sold for 85 fed. This was a convenient arrange- cents a can. The cows in this herd idor of situge, and this odor got into cago stock yards at prices ranging the milk. In most cases now the silo from \$40 to \$65 a head, according to is being built in connection with the the nearness of the time when they barn, but not inside it. Our illus- were expected to become fresh. At tration shows such an arrangement, a station from which 21,000 quarts that is very good where it is not de- of milk are shipped daily most of the sired to store hay in the dairy barn. herds are made up of this class of The silo is connected with the barn stock. Following is a table of re-

RECEIPTS. From sale of milk . . . . . . . . \$2,451.40

From sales of calves..... 96.00 From sales of fertilizer.... 240.00 Total ..... \$2,787.40 EXPENDITURES. When the sliage would be likely to Bran ..... \$245,00 Fodder ..... 125.00 Hay ...... \*\*\*\*\*\*\* Pasture ..... 100.00 Care, \$1 per head a month. 384.00

> Total expenses......\$1,501.00 Balance ..... 1,286.40

> Interest on investment.... 192.00

Farm Notes.

Fatten the lambs well before sending to market. The cut worm is a nuisance, but the distillery worm is worse.

Ventilation should be provided, but direct drafts avoided. Ideas, like chickens, are more eas-

ily hatched than raised into useful-The average gallon of milk weighs eight pounds and nine and a half

Perhaps the "hindsight" of some other man may answer as foresight for you.

The price of butter still remains high, and the demand almost without limit.

work in some white clover seed with wood ashes. Pastures are a regular part of the farm, and should be fertilized like

The remaining part of the crop can be pulled before frost and stored Many a man who can't handle a

any other crop.

try with advice. Spending money is pleasant, but why not try to get more pleasure from earning it?

potato patch yearns to serve his coun-

What will keep the farmer's boys on the farm? Why, the other farmer's girls, of course. Spring cleaning should apply to

the barn and cellar as well as to the rooms of the house. A cow with a good disposition is worth much more than one with

cross, nervous habits. The best dairy cows seldom have heavy horns; coarse heavy horns indicate a beefy tendency.

When beginning business remem ber that it is cheaper to buy good land than to make it from poor land.

For a small silver cup of the Commonwealth period, weighing three great deal of water. If it is not sup-plied they will find it, and they never stop to question whether it is from a spring of absolute purity or a ceas-1682; brought \$100 an ounce.

## Household Matters.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Current Sandwiches.

A very pleasant and healthy varia ation of the meat, jam, egg or watercress sandwich can be made with the assistance of the nutritious current. Take a teacupful of currents and rub them in a cloth, then butter rather thick some thin slices of bread. Cover the buttered bread all over with currants, sift a very little sugar over them, and make into sandwiches. This satisfying little novelty is wonderfully appreciated, and will not fail to delight the children.

The Foundation For Dumplings.

No. 1. Mix thoroughly with one quart of flour three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one small tea spoonful of salt. Rub in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg, and then add one medium-sized potato, grating it with the flour. After the butter is well mixed stir in sufficient milk to knead to the consistency of biscuit dough. Break off pieces of the dough, fill with strawberries, raspberries or blackberries, steam in an earthen dish until the dough is cooked through. Serve with

sauce. No. 2. Grease six cups and line with a dough made as described above. Wet the edges, fill with fruit and sugar and cover with the paste. Put in shallow stewpan with boiling water reaching half way up the side of the cups. Stew thus forty-five minutes. Turn out on a heated dish sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with a spice sauce.

Bureau Drawers That Stick.

"Patrons come to me every day and say that the drawers of dressers and other furniture stick fast and cannot be opened or shut without great difficulty," said the "complaint man" in a down-town furniture "This is a trouble with much furniture, especially that which is new, and is especially common in the spring. "What do we do in such cases?

the surface of a bar of common laundry soap and rub it firmly over the parts of the wood that stick. This makes the surface smooth and slippery, and in nearly all cases the drawer will slide easily, especially after it has been opened and shut a few times. "This also is valuable with doors which, in new flats, are likely to settle or are apt to scrape at the top

We simply tell the customers to wet

as the building settles. Just use soap on them and save the trouble of calling in a carpenter, who will plane the varnish off. 'China cabinet doors, with curved glass, cause us a lot of trouble, but most of the tightness can be reme-

died by the use of soap and a few applications of sandpaper." りだらりらりるない HINTS FOR THE

To Give Gloss to Linen-If a gloss on linen is desired, add a teaspoon-

HOUSEKEEPER

ful of salt to the starch when making. Stains on Marble-A paste of crude grease spot on marble will remove the stain.

For Brass Fixtures-To clean brass fixtures, apply lemon Juice with a cloth, then wash with warm water and rub dry with a chamols skin or a soft cloth. To Clean Wall Paper-Wall paper

cleaned and freshened by rubbing down with bread or applying corn meal with a cloth. To Counteract Salt-If too much salt has been added to soup, slice a raw potato and boll it in the soup for

that has been soiled in spots may be

a few minutes. The potato will absorb much of the salt. Inspecting Jellies-Jellies should be inspected during long spells of damp weather, a very little dampness in the place where the jellles are

kept will often spoil them .- E. R. B.

Tossing the Baby-It is dangerous to toss the baby. Many a child has been attacked with convulsions because of being tossed. Move the baby gently up and down. It will aid in digestion.

Saucepan Cleaning-To cleanse a burnt saucepan, fill it with cold water and add a tablespoonful of soda, also a teacupful of wood ashes if obtainable. Place over a fire and allow to come to a boil. To Remove Grease Spots-Cover a

grease spot on matting with French chalk and sprinkle benzine on it. Harrow the old mossy pastures and Allow the benzine to evaporate and brush off the chalk, when the grease spot will have disappeared. House Plants-Improper drainage is responsible for many failures with

> house plants. Have some porous substance at the bottom of the pot which will retain moisture and yet permit the water to run through. Scouring Tin-Kerosene oil is excellent for scouring any bright polished metal, especially tin. Dip the scouring cloth in and with very lit-

tle rubbing the tinware or article may be kept bright as when new Pure Air For Sick Room-It is sometimes not permissible to open the window of a sick room and yet the heavy atmosphere needs changing. This can be done by setting

afire a few spoonfuls of cologne in a basin. Cleaning Windows Without Soap -If you wish your window panes to be bright and clear, use no soap on them, but sprinkle ammonia in the water with which they are washed.

If newspaper is used for drying, a fine polish will be obtained. Keeping 'Mums over Winter-Put the chrysanthemum plants that you are keeping over winter in the cellar and keep them moderately dry. The winter is their resting time, therefore do not water them too much nor keep them dust dry. Slips can be freely taken from them in the spring, when they take on new life.