Brooklyn, N. Y .- Sunday morning the union services of the Central Presbyterian, Nostrand Avenue M. E. and Puritan Congregational churche were transferred to the first name: church. The preacher was the Rev E. Trumbull Lee, D.D., pastor of the Chambers-Wylle Memorial Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, who is prominent in all the work of the denomination. His subject was "God's Plan of a Christian," and the text was taken from Ephesians III;19, "Filled unto all the fullness of God."

Dr. Lee said in substance: As the apex of a pyramid is that point toward which the upright lines of the shaft converge, so our text is the culmination of the teaching in verses

16-19, inclusive. In these verses the sacred writer rives in outline an inspired sketch of a Christian as God would have

The writer would have his readers understand him, and also be enabled to fill out the plan in their lives, so he makes the matter the subject of prayer. See verse 14. He prays (16-19) that the whole family of Christian believers may be characterized by power, faith, knowledge and love in an unusual degree, as the tex says: "Unto all the fullness of God, That is, an overflowing measure. By this is meant that if in order to meet the requirements of God in the Christian life it is necessary to have power, then we must overflow with power, or faith, overflow with faith, or knowledge, overflow with knowledge, or love, overflow with love, "the love of Christ," the redemptive love. In a word, God's plan of Christian is that a Christian is a b liever in Christ overflowing with these constituent qualities of the

Christian life. This raises the question of sources. When I was living in Colorado the Arkansas River, running east from the Rocky Mountains, car ried a large volume of water, as it now does. The river was drawn on river and laterals from these canals soon have exhausted the river but for wast stores of snow and ice pi in the busins or great pockets of the mountains, which the daily toil of the summer sun distilled into countless streams, which flowed down and supplied the river. The ability of the river to supply the large draughts of water required by the canals was in resources which the river drew most in the mountains. God is character ized by infinite resources. In Him is an infinite reserve of power, knowledge, love. He, therefore, plans that Christians shall overflow with those qualities herein enumerated, namely power, faith, knowledge, love. Se the plan unfold under the master hand of the inspired apostle. Study with me the passage, first, the overflow of power: "Strengthened with might through the Spirit, in the inner man unto all the fuliness

This means that the entire moral nature comes into touch with God at conversion and becomes strengthened so that it becomes the expression of the power of God to save. In this city is a vast electric car system. ear has a known carrying pacity and moves, empty or filled full of passengers, not only on the level at the City Hall, but up a steep grade as when passing up Fulton street past Fort Greene place. But such a car is a unit in a system, let us say, of 2000 cars. Now the company does business on the basis always of more than enough power for all the cars to their united carrying canacity. These cars are "strengthened with might" by coming into contact with that overflow of energy. And each car in the system is the expression of the totality of the company's electri power. So when we become Chriscontact with God through the Holy Spirit, and we become the expression earth of God's power to save. This is the reason why, again and again, vast systems of wrong and of unbelief have been toppled over, why no force of evil can ever come to

The first question any one needs to ask is, "Am I a Christian"." Heaven and hell are fixed according to the answer to that question. But the next question is, "What kind of a Christian am 1?" Am I a unit of patient, persistent, unconquerable pow-er? Counting Protestants in this country, we are forty millions in number. Twenty millions of these are members of churches. It is imthe victories of our religion if each unit were the expression of overflowing power in Christian activity. Paul however, grasped the dynamic bilities involved, and ecclaimed: can do all these things through Christ, who strengthened me.' assurance of superlative shility of accomplishment can be cultivated by us If we make use of all the agencies strumentalities, ordinances and institutions of our religion, just as man in the physical world can make himself a hundredfold the master of situations by laying hold on steam, electricity and the like.

Second—The overflow of faith.
"That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith " unto all the fullness of God." Faith removes mountains. It has always done The victories of faith are simply marvelous. But victorious faith is not a sentiment, nor an enthusiasm nor an imagination. Victorious faith is conviction in action. It begins with man and externalizes itself in achievements. Neptune was discovered by men who believed that that planet existed long before it was dis-covered. Fulton believed that he could propel a boat by steam, and ceased not till his steamboat was striking the waters of the Hudson with its paddle wheels, and so evoked a new note in the song of the world' industry. The achievements of faith come from the overflow of faith from within to the great world outside So in the field of the Christian life. "Faith without works is dead, being alone. Faith is a conviction of truth, and there is the harnessing of all our faculties of mind, body and soul to the vast enterprises by which surely the kingdoms of this world are becoming the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ is des-tined to rule the world, to create here a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. Show the wicked, the unbelleving, the worldly people all about you that God reigns, and you believe it, that Christ saves and you believe it, and that the Holy Spirit sanctifies and you believe it. Overflow of faith!

Third—The overflow of knowledge. "That ye may be able to comrighteousness. Show the wicked, the

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7.

prehend — to know — the length, breadth, depth and heighth of God's plan to save * unto all the

fullness of God." Any one who re-

sponds to God's great passion of re-

deeming mercy becomes a larger and a better being, made so by that very

tween God and man, man and God.

and man and man, that no school o

philosophy on earth can supply Think not, in knowledge of divine

truth, to live up only to the average of your contemporaries, but push that average up. Knowledge deter-

that average up. Knowledge deter-mines the world in which we live.

Here are two men, an ignorant man

and an educated man. They live on the same planet, but also they live in

was never in it. The educated man understands the world of the ignor-

ant man, because out of that world he came. The difference between

these men is the degree of knowledge

man of the world who lives for this

world, cannot understand the world in which the Christian lives. They live in different worlds. The distin-guishing fact is in the degrees of

enowledge possessed by them. And

is knowledge, and then the over-

flow of knowledge, that makes the

Christian, and the effective Christian. Fourth-The overflow of love.

which passeth knowledge

what He does:

And to know the love of Christ

unto all the fullness of God." What

omnipotence, omniscience nor omni

presence, nor yet any of his attrib-utes, but love, for "God is love."

What He is must be greater than

Moreover, what redeems the world? Not philosophy, nor science,

nor mere classical or scientific educa-tion. But love saves the world-

God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whoso-

believeth in Him might not per-but have everlasting life." Jesus

irlst came into the world-'not to

ndemn the world, but that through m the world might be saved." The

the love good. But it is written it whose "dwelleth in love, dwell-in Ged, and God in him." There

em in God, and God in him. There you have it. Into the plan of a Christian love enters. It is defined here as the "love of Christ," that is a redemptive passion to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." To meet the plan

you must be missionary. You must be filled with a passion for evangelization and philanthropy. Thus will you conquer sin, destroy the works of

Satan, and hasten the final epiphany

In conclusion, how meet the re-

irements of the plan of a Chris

best life is began and is continued in

orayer. By prayer we worship, Through worship God opens to us the door of life. Men and women of

this world fumble at the latch, but

he believer in Christ enters in and

s, has no gray hairs, no wrinkles

takes possession. Eternity is age-

chiseled on its regal brow, and who-

ever of you will build the temple of life, character and deed, after God's

In the evening Dr. Lee prenched in "A Living Faith," and took for its text James II:1: "The faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Jory" Among other things he said: This is the faith of which our

Lord is author both in the structure of the gospel, and in the experience of the believer This faith, then, is a divine thing. It has always been

ject to tests, but these very tests

we only brought out its enduring

ualities and sublime achievements

I was never more confident than ! am to-day of the need of proclaiming

he faith of our Lord Jesus Christ as

and gray-headed, and all so strong

yet, having age-long redundancy. I am convinced that human wisdom is

nowerless to change the experiences

process can deliver us from them by

enabiling us to outgrow them and throw them off, and that there is no

"new theology" to provide a better way than the old way-"the faith of

Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of

"Lord increase our faith

Strenuous endeavor, de-

persistent

We need to pray the disciples

That faith conquers sverything but

Value of Effort.

Nothing worth having in this uni-

await him who would follow after truth. Does the wildsmess open out pefore him? Then let him go into

fore bim? Then let him go into wilderness. By and by it will asom as the rose. Is it desert?

nutains of living water will spring

in its dry places. Is it lonely? solitudes will become peopled

God's Type-Setting.

who sets the letters backward, we see and feel Him set the types, but

here we cannot read them. When we are printed off, yonder in the life

to come, we shall read all clear and

Talk With Jesus.

A little talk with Jesus is worth a lot of talk about Him.—Ram's Horn.

SAVES FATHER FROM BULL

The courage of his son, aged twelve

aved Charles Lorena, a Port Eliza-

beth farmer, from being torn to

pieces by the horns of an angry bull

writes the Millville (N. J.) corres-

pondent of the New York World.

Lorena was returning from the field

to the farmhouse for dinner when he

noticed that the bars had been low-

ered by one of the summer boarders.

Crossing the pasture, his big buil

spied a red handkerchief on his neck

Bellowing and snorting the bull

charged the farmer and tossed him

over his head. Lorena fell near the

fence, but before he could move he

was caught on the enraged animal's

Then little George Lorena came to

his father's residence, and, striking

the bull with a pitchfork, attracted

crawled through the fence and fell

into the next field unconscious. Dr.

Walker and two Miliville physicians

hurried to the scene. They believe

the man has received fatal internal

tusions of the body and legs.

injuries. He sustained serious con-

his attention while his fathe

horns and thrown again.

have patience,-Martin Luther,

straightforward. Meantime we must

Our Lord God is like a printer

God, and wins Him.

Iberate, unceasing,

with congenial companions

William D. Little.

lan, bath undying youth.

Spirit makes this offering of

the greatest thing about God?

Similarly the natural man, the

understand

which the educated man lives.

The ignorant man

The educated man

different worlds.

ase. Such an one gets knowl-of God, and the relations be-

'The Grace of Giving, 2 Cor. 8, 1-5-Christian Stewardship Day. Daily Readings.

Benevolence one of the tests of the Judgment. Matt. 25, 35-40. Beneficence must not be confined to our friends. Prov. 25. 21, 22, The grace that needs developing to abundance. 2 Cor. 8, 6-9,

Prudence in administering. 2 Cor.

A liberal spirit. 2 Cor. 9. 6-8. A system of giving. 1 Cor. 16. 2. The special use made of the term grace in the New Testament is in reference to the mind of God as manfrested toward sinners, his redemptive mercy, whereby he grants pardon for offences and bids those who have cone astray to return and accept his girt of everlasting life. Quite easily the word came to attach to the spirit ual state of those who have come under the power of divine grace, and to the evidences or tokens of such ex-periences, as when the alms contributed by the Christian churches are so designated.

Corinthian churches abounded in "faith, in utterance and knowledge and diligence and love;" and see, says Paul, "that you abound in this grace also" (2 Cor. S. 7.) So, giving, or the spirit of giving, is exalted into a high fellowship among the lovely qualities of Christian character. And giving is a means of grace; that is, a method by the use of which ain more favor of heaven and by which we cultivate the spiritual nature. Giving tends to kill in us every manifestation of a greedy. covetous spirit.

The Bible seems to have been written with the idea that one tenth one's income and one seventh of his time belongs to God. Giving a tenth of the increase and keeping a Sabbath seems to have been one of the constitutional provisions, so to say, for the government of the

True Christian liberality is eager and glad, because there goes before it the giving of one's self. Till then there will be no real hestowment of goods. "The gift without the giver is bare" Paul's idea is that this grace should be cultivated along with other Christian qualities. As loving develops power of loving; as speaking Increases ability to speak; as forgiving makes it easy to forgive, so does giving make beneficence a joy. Moreover, it usually increases one's capato bestow. (See Illustrations). But Paul has a warning also for those who administer the Lord's funds. He picked out a very trusty brother, with Titus, to carry the money to Jerusalam, for the name of the church must not be compromised by even the susimprudent management. This ninth chapter of Second Corinthians a great evangelist has taught us to call "The Giving Chapter," it see how Paul lays reason to reason for benevolent giving.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

OCTOBER SEVENTH.

Christ's Life. X The Commandments He Left Us: Our Obedience .-John 15: 1-7.

All the fallures in keeping Christ's commandments come from trying to keep them without Christ.

ties, disappointments, anxieties, wor-ries, doubts, problems, unrest, law-lessness and the world's sin, both old There are many rewards of commandment-keeping, but there are no rewards unless Christ's love is hought reward enough

Can we love one another because it is commanded? No; but because we love the Commander. Can we be friends of Christ, that 'whatsoever" standing in the way? Yes, for Christ has promised to give

us "whatsoever" help we ask. Suggestions. "knoweth our frame"; where He commands, obedience is al-

ways possible. No one can heed without hearing. Obedience to Christ involves Bible-Christ issues no commandment

that He did not obey when a mortal like ourselves. It is not natural to us to obey good orders; we must learn to obey.

Illustrations. No command of the general is for hardship, but for victory. It is thus with Christ's commands, parent must issue many com-

mands that he cannot explain to his child, but they will be and by. So with Christ. Obedience to Christ, often repeatbecomes an instinct, as a her responds automatically to the

A general's commands must often reach the soldlers by way of under officers. So Christ's commands often reach us through Christ's ministers. Quotations.

The virtue of paganism was strength; the virtue of Christianity s obedience.-Hare. Obedience is not truly performed by the body of him whose heart is The shell without a dissatisfied.

ternel is not fit for store.-Saadi. Let them obey that know how to rule .- Shakespeare. From obedience and submission spring all other virtues, as all sin

does from self-opinion.-Montalgne.

A Gold and Steel Engine.

A watchmaker of Ontario has made a remarkable working model of an engine. It weighs only four grains, and is made of gold and steel. It would take almost 120 of these microscopic engines to weigh an ounce, while 1929 would be required to weigh a pound, and 3,840,000 weigh a ton. The speed and horse power of this little model have been estimated by Professor Chant, of the University of Toronto. It makes 6000 revolutions per minute, and its working power is 1-498000 of a horse The bore of its cylinder is 3-100 of an inch in diameter, and the length of its stroke 1-32 of an inch. Truly a wonderful little engine .-London Globe.

are extensively used co of al. The roadbed is certainly They are hollow and the daes set well into the soll and baiTHE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR OCTOBER 7.

Subject: The Two Great Commandments-Mark xii., 28-34 and 38-44-Golden Text: Mark xii., 30 -Memory Verses, 30, 31.

t. The two great commandments vs. 28-31). 28. "One of the cribes." Matthew calls him a law-(vs. 28-31). scribes." A doctor of divinity. yer. A doctor of divinity. A pro-fessional interpreter of the law of Moses. "Came." Probably at the request of the Pharisees who were determined to catch and overthrow the Saviour. "Having heard-per-ceiving." He had listened attentively to the discussion of Jesus with the Herodians about the tribute money and with the Sadducees about the resurrection and had been pleased at the answers Jesus gave. "The first commandment." This was a dis-puted question among their doctors of the law. Some ascribed first place to the law of sacrifices, others to the law of circumcision, others to the law of the Sabbath, while some gave this distinction to the law of meats. But Jesus, with much better reason, decided in favor of a com-mandment inclusive of the whole of plety, and leading to every holy tem-

per, word and work. "Jesus answered." He quoted Deut. 6:4-9. "One Lord." Faith in the absolute unity of the Godhead is the point where the Christian religion antagonizes all heathen

religions. "Thou." Christ makes this a personal matter; He does not speak in a general way, but He brings the truth home to His questioner. "Shalt." There is no chance for cail here; no ambiguous expressions. "Love the Lord." It is impossible to obey this commandment only as the love of God has first been shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost (Rom. 5:5). "Heart—soul— mind—strength." We may understand this fourfold enumeration as a command to devote all the faculties

"The second." The first table of the law defines our duty to God; the second, our duty to our neighbor. "Is like," Of a like nature, embracing the whole of our duty to man. "Neighbor as thyself." See Lev. 19:18. The Jews understood neighbor as meaning fellow-Jew. but Josus taught differently (Luke 10:25-37).

H. A discreet answer (vs. 32-34). The scribe said." pressed his disapproval of Christ's answer. 33. "Is more than-offer-The scribe gathers up in his reply some of the great utterances of the prophets which prove the superiority of love to God and man over all mere ceremonial observances. See

1 Sam, 15:22; Psa, 51; Hos. 6 34. "Discreetly." With k With knowledge and understanding. was near, but still on the outside. It is possible to be near and yet be 'No man," etc. No one undertook to entangle Him in His talk after this.

III. A warning against hypocrisy In verses 35-37 Jesus asks the Jews a question which they could not answer. 38. "In His doc-"In His doc-trine." 'In His teaching." R. V.
"Beware.' Be on your guard.
"Long clothing." Literally, in stoles,
long robes reaching to the feet, such
as ladies of rank were accustomed to
wear and kings and pobles. wear, and kings, and nobles, and certain priests, and other high person-ages. "Salutations." They loved appellations of honor and respect, as Rabbi, Father, Master, her, "Marketplaces." Any Teacher. thoroughfare or public square. Their ambition was to show themselves off in these public places. 39. "Chief The chief seats were at the seats." upper end of the synagogue near the containing the Book

"Uppermost rooms." places," R. V. 40. "Devour." Like ferocious beasts they devour the substance of the widows, the most defenseless and the most deserving of the poor. "For Hypocrites a pretense. indeed! They made religion a mask, and through their pretended plety they sought to gain the confidence of those whom they were planning to rob. "Greater damnation." Or "condemnation." R. V. Implying a most terrible punishment. double sin of hypocrisy and fraudulent injustice they should meet a terrible doom. Pride, hypocrisy and injustice are kindred sins.

IV. A lesson on giving (vs. 41connection with the discourse given it places the hypocrisy of these Pharisees in a most glaring light. They were religious for gain, while she, one of the very class they were planning to rob, had a religion that led her to cast into the treasury all she had. 'The treasury.' A name given by the rabbins to thirteen chests, called trumpets from their shape, which stood in the court of the women.

42. "Poor." The word rendered poor is a very strong one, nearly equivalent to "beggar. It implies utter destitution. The condition of be fattened on them. For pea hay, a poor man's widow in that country out the vines when the first peas

"Called -- disciples." directed their attention to this act. More in proportion to their ability to give, and thus more in the estimation of God. 44. "For," The worth of a gift is to be deter-mined, sot by its intrinsic value, but long. In trimming leave the prongs by what it costs the giver.

J. E. Thornycroft, an English authority on engineering, in reviewing recent attempts to adapt the internal combustion engine to marine use, says that this adaptation may now be regarded as an accomplished fact. Trials made between Hamburg and Kiel with a motor of seventy horse-power, showed that the gaspropelled boat consumed 530 pounds of anthracite, as against 1820 pounds of steam coal consumed by a steamboat of practically the same dimensions and making the same speed. Gas-engines of from 500 to 1000 horse-power for marine use are now being constructed in England, and Mr. Thorneroft expects to see such engines installed in large sea-going yessels.

A CRITICISM.

"Did the audience applaud when Mrs. Hytone sang?" 'No, when she stopped singing."-The Bohemian.



Measuring Cattle.

The following has been given as a the weight when actual weigh g is animals of the same girth. Cattle girthing five feet ordinarily weigh from 650 to 750 pounds, according to form and fatness: for each additional inch in girth add twenty-five pounds, up to six feet, and for each inch after six feet add fifty pounds .-New York Witness.

The Berry Patch.

Keep. runners from strawberry plants. weedy.

sun and wind from the roots.

If plants are received from a disthe earth very firm around them. soil and conserve moisture.

Clean out all old canes from blackberries and raspberries, and leave five good new canes standing. Good strong canes mean plenty of good berries next year.

that have flowered, as they consume a lot of strength from the bush and also from the new growth -- Indiananolis News.

The Robber Cow.

Two cows cost \$40 each a year for keep. One of them yields 4000 quarts of milk a year, that brings \$86. The other Fields 1200 quarts, that brings \$26. The latter loses about \$14 and reduces the gain on the former from \$46 to \$32. Why do you keep that 1200 quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clears \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year. There would be no surplus butter on the market for years to come and prices would rule strong if all the cows were eliminated which are kept at a loss. Dairy farmers have not yet half waked up to an understanding of the great practical importance of weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. Many a man would make a fair profit, that now faces constant loss, if he would keep only such cows as pay a profit on their keep.-Indianapolis News.

Remedy For Dandelions. To the person who is trying to maintain a lawn dandelions mean nothing but a source of work and annoyance. Cutting them off, even below the surface, seems merely to have the effect of making them multiply the faster. Dr. W. H. Evans, of Agriculture, calls attention to the excellent results which he obtained this spring by the use of gasoline. A of the | spoonful of gasoline poured into the "Chief | tentre of the head of each dandelion or chickory will destroy them root and branch within twenty-four to forty-eight hours. At Dr. Evans' suggestion the remedy was tried on dandelions and with perfectly satisfactory results. The gasoline penetrates throughout the plant, even into the tip of the roots, causing a slimy decomposition. Apparently, gasoline has some affinity for the milk or latex of these plants and follows the latex tubes through the whole plant. Grass and shrubbery are not injured by the gasoline unless it is carelessly applied in undue quantities.

How to Plant Peas.

Cow peas can be planted in line this is not desirable as it binds up the corn injuriously. The best and commonest way is so sow them between the rows and plow them in at the d. 41. "Sat." Probably to last cultivation of the corn. In this Opposite, way the crop costs only the seed and the sowing. Of course these vines can not be cut for hay, but the peas can be gathered for feed, or if the Black Pea or Red Ripper are used, they will lie on the ground until the sorn is gathered and the hogs can was most helpless. "Two mites." begin to ripen, otherwise the stakes. The smallest Jewish coin, about the will become too woody. Mow the vines after the morning dew is off. Let them wilt until afternoon and then haul them into the barn. If you wish to stack your pea hay in the field, cut three forked poles the size ten or twelve inches long. Make a tripod of the poles, locking them firmly together with their forks. As soon as the hay is mowed, haul to these poles and throw the vines on them. keeping them some two feet from the ground. Waen finished, cover stack with a cap of canvass or long grass to protect it from rain.

> Cucumbers. Few garden plants have been known to and cultivated by man long- if it also has merit. Orchard grass has proved that this plant has been for several years, and it thrives in cultivation between three and four where some grasses could not exist. thousand years. There is no specific Herd's grass is excellent on meado remedy for the striped cucumber land that is somewhat moist. Its beetle. Direct applications of polsons, such as Paris green or other arsenical, will destroy the beetles when they occur in moderate numbers. A normal crop may be placed at about 200 half-barrel baskets per acre, the price varying from fifty ly early in the season. The farm ents to as much as \$2 per basket. After the fruits have been harvested and the marketing season has closed, the vines should be destroyed by the vines should be destroyed by son be unfavorable for some kinds.—gathering and burning or plowing Philadelphia Record.

them under, so as not to harbor or breed disease. A point which is of rule of some value in determining prime importance in the management of the encumber patch is that inconvenient, but in all the rules giv- none of the fruits be allowed to come en the weight will vary widely with to maturity. The ripening process, which means the development and maturing of the seeds, produces a heavy strain upon the growing plant. the life and yield of the plant being in proportion to the number of fruits which are allowed to ripen.-Farmera' Bulletin, United States Department of Agriculture.

Box For Tying Wool Crop.

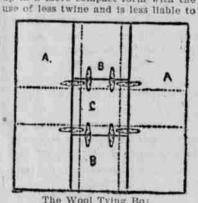
Theer are two ways of tying wood This is a good time to make still practiced in many sections. Both a new bed. Three years is long have their advocates, and both have enough for an old bed. A new bed their merits. Boxing, as it is called, has larger berries and is not so is probably most commonly practiced with wool on the farms. In planting strawberries, keep the ranches wool is either sacked up loose or tied in a loose bundle.

Personally I prefer the boxing, but tance and roots are dry, wash roots one should try to satisfy the demands in cold water and shorten one-third. of the trade which at present seems Plant at once in moist soil, making to be in favor of the loose bundle. In either case the object sought is to so Rake the bed to loosen trampled do up the wool that each fleece will be kept entirely separate and with the soiled side out

The reasons for this are obvious. There are no two fleeces alike. All wool must be sorted, each grade put by itself before anything else can be Remove all seed caps from shrubs done with it. If all fleeces were alike and all parts of the fleece were allke it, of course, could all be packed together without tying, but the task of assorting a lot of loosely packed wool is such that much less can be paid

The loose bundle is preferable except in two ways. A loose bundle is more apt to come to pieces before reaching the sorter, unless too large an amount of twine is used. Both are objectionable features.

In boxing the fleece can be done up in a more compact form with the



The Wool Tying Box

come to pieces in handling. Buyers, however, do not make any serious objections to either form when properly

First, the shearer should endeavor to keep the fleece in as nearly a compact form as possible. After removing all tag locks, lay the fleece flesh side down, and after closing in the the United States Department of edges fold over towards the centre from all sides, folding over enough to make a bundle about a foot square. then turn the fleece over on about four feet of twine pressing it around the second time the opposite way and tie firmly. The same process is gone through in preparing it for the box. For the benefit of those who have never seen such a wool-tying box, the following description by the Orange

Judd Farmer may be helpful: For each side take boards a a three feet long and one foot wide and for the centre three pieces, b c b, a foot square and hinge them together as shown in the cut. Now saw two notches on each of the four sides to hold strings as indicated in diagram, cut your strings about three feet long and lay them on the board as indicated by dotted lines. After folding the fleece as stated above, lay it on the box, fold up the sides, then the end pieces, fastening them with with the corn at second working, but cleats. The end of the strings are handy to tle together.

The Meadows. The pasture land (and that intended for producing hay for mowing)

should consist of separate fields. a pasture can supply the stock in summer it should not be required to do more. Another reason why the hay crop should be separate from the pasture produce is that the pasture should contain as many varieties of grasses as possible, some of the best begin to ripen, otherwise the stalks kinds being profitable if grazed, as they do not grow to sufficient height for being cured as hay. Pasture grass should be short, because the animals prefer it thus, and they can then better select the kinds preferred. The young and tender grass, only a few inches high, is always sweeter and more highly relished than any other, and if a pasture is to be occupied by the stock they will keep the grass down. No farmer, therefore, should espect a crop of hay from his pasture ground. The meadow is depended upon for producing the hay crop; but the meadow is also given up to the animals at times. The point is not to take advantage of the meadow, but to make it better by increasing the variety of grasses. A variety having some fault should not be condemned er than the cucumber. De Candolle comes early in spring, it will remain permanent sod. Blue grass can be made to thrive on many soils, preferably limestone land, and it is a grass that gives the best late past but it should not be grazed too clo should study his soil and adapt the varieties of grasses thereto, in order to avoid total failure should the seaCROPULAR

It is shown in the Philippine Jour nal of Science that the waste of the stripped abaka (Manila hemp) offers excellent prospects for paper manyfacture, as do certain other Philippine fibres and grasses,

The cost of forms and molds amounts to such a large proportion of the total cost of reinforced concrete work that earnest endeavor to bring about its reduction deserves attention. For this reason the interest of engineers is anticipated in the new method of forming reinforced concrete piles, poles and columns with. out molds by a simple process of rolling or winding concrete and remforcement on a permanent mandril.

An Italian scientist Las invented a novel substitute for irrigation. He uses the fruit of the Barbary nopal, a fig tree which bears figs that are excellent reservoirs of moisture. In the spring the scientist digs a ditch about the foot of the tree he desires to protect from the coming drought and this ditch is filled with figs cut into thick pieces. A dense layer is made and beaten down. The mucila-ginous pulp, covered with earth, stores up much moisture, which it gives off gradually, watering the tree sometimes for as long a period as four months.

M. Constantini, of Paris, after having been successful in adapting a gasolene motor to a roller skate, now brings out another use of the motor in the form of a life saving apparatus or automatic swimming device which can be used for sport as well. Bathers, for instance, can take exercise with the apparatus along the coast, Such an apparatus must be light as possible, and precautions must be taken so that the motor will work under water in all conditions. A good distance can be covered, even by a novice, which distance is only limited by the size of the fuel tank. Scientific American.

An attempt to account for the familiar rayed or starlike appearance of the stars when seen by the naked ere is made by W. Holtz in an article on the "Appearance of Stars," which appeared in Gesell, Wiss. Gottingen, Nachr., Math.-Phys. Klasse. He finds that all stars show precisely the same rays, but that in the case of the brighter stars the rays are plainer an i somewhat longer. It is further remarked that the rays seen by the left and right eyes differ, and that if the head be turned the rays are rotated in a corresponding manner. It is thus concluded that the source of the rays is not in the stars but in the eye itself, the middle of the retina being not perfectly homogeneous in its sensitiveness.—Scientific Ameri-

A PROPOSAL IN JAPAN.

Quaint Custom of Placing a Plant in an Empty Flowerpot.

Old customs appear to be fast disappearing in Japan, a fact which cannot be wondered at considering the childishness which lay at the root of many of the most picturesque, but in some of the Japanese islands the quaintest marriage formalities are

observed. In houses wherein reside one or more daughters of marriageable age, an empty flowerpot of an ornamental character is encircled by a ring, and suspended from the window or

veranda by three light chains. The Juliets of Japan are, of course, as attractive to the Romeos as those of other lands. But instead of serenades by moonlight and other delicate ways of making an impression it is etiquette for the Japanese lover to approach the dwelling of his lady bearing some choice plant in his hand, which he boldly, but, let us hope, reverently, proceeds to plant in

the empty vase. This takes place at a time when he is fully assured that both mother and daughter are at home, neither of whom, of course, is at all conscious that the young man is taking such a liberty with the flowerpot outside their window. This act of placing a pretty plant in the empty flowerpot is equivalent to a formal proposal to

the young lady who dwells within. The youthful gardener, having settled his plant to his mind, retires, and the lady is free to act as she pleases. If he is the right man she takes every care of the gift, waters it and tends it carefully with her own hands, that all the world may see the donor is accepted as a suitor. But if he is not a favorite, or if stern parents object, the poor plant is torn from the vase, and the next morning lies limp and withered on the veranda or on the path below .- McCall's

Retributive. Justice.

When a man loses sight of justice toward those near him, there is risk that his rulings in the affairs of strangers may be one-sided. It is not a bad thing that occasionally there is a variety of justice known as retributive, evidently designed for those who lack other kinds.

When Lord Ellenborough was a judge, his wife used to accompany him on a circuit. His lordship, however, always stipulated that should not tuck bandboxes under the

seat of the carriage. On one occasion the judge, while stretching his legs, kicked against one of the flimsy bonnet receptacles. Down went a window with a bang; a d out went the bandbox into the ditch. The startled coachman pulled up, but was ordered to drive on and

let the thing lie where it was. They reached the assize town in due course, and his lordship proceeded to robe for the court.

"And now, where's my wig? Where's my wig?" he demanded, when everything else had been

"Your wig, my lord," replied the servant, tremulously, "was in that bandbox which your lordship threw out of the window as we came along."