Leware of Cintments For Catarrh That Contain Mercary.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the nucous surfaces, such articles should never be used steep ton prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Ca arrh Cure, manufactural by F. J. Chene & Co., Toledo, O., contains no meccury, and is taken invernally, act ng directly upon the b cool and nucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catar b Cure be ure you get the genuine. It is taken intenally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 7th, per bottle, Take hall's family Pills for constipation.

Asia bought \$105,000,000 worth of American goods in the last fiscal year,

a decrease of \$23,000,000 from 1905,

but an increase of \$16,500,000 over

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for Children

teething, softens thegums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25ca bottle

"Dead" Leaves Not Dead. Leaves do not fall from the tree because they are "dead"-which we may take as equivalent to saying bethey are no longer receiving the constituents of their being from the sap and from the air-but as a consequence of a process of growth which developes just at the junction of the leaf-stem with the more per-manent portion of the tree, certain corklike cells which have very little adhension, so that the leaf is very liable to be broken away by influences of wind and changes of temperature and of moisture. - Spectator.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

b. Frank Doronaus, veteran, of Roccovelt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., "I had been showing symp-



toms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizzinesa and sleeplessness first, and then dropsy. was weak and helpess, having run down from 180 to 125

pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was thirty-four inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my paint and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,

Mrs. Cortelyon Old-Fashloned. Persons who "view with alarm" the young woman of today, progressive to the point even of asking young men if they wouldn't like to marry, point to the wife of Post-master General Cortelyon as an exponent of the old school, and from whom the debutante might take a hint or two that would be much to her advantage. Her first considerahome, and no pressure of social duties can make her change the routine which was established in the early days of her married life. Mrs. Cortelyou has no patience with that kind of women designated as "paper-bag housekeepers," which term gives a terse description of the situation, of truth. this cookless, kitchenless age. takes the place of the tinned goods used ordinarily. "Bakers bread" is never brought into her bousehold, and merchandes of inside and outnor any of the bakers' cale which belongs to the paper-bag stem of living. While Mrs. Corteipon, like most women in official life, must depend on caterers to provide most of the fare at a formal disper, she can the horizon in front of him. the fare at a formal dinner, she can the fare at a formal dinner, she can the horizon in irina of the cook a need which would be a delight to those cystes who say that paper hag, oil stave, and chafing disk fed world and man, what becomes of der' may end in starvation and extermination of the race.—New York limit we have no knewledge of an arde of reality whatsoover without faith. For knowledge of things may

NO DAWDLING

A Man of 70 After Finding Coffee Mur' lim, Stopped Shert.

When a man has lived to be 70 years old with a 46-year-old habit grown to him like a knot on a tree, chances are he'll stick to the habit till he dies.

But occasionally the spirit of youth and determination remains in some men to the last day of their livez. When such men do find any habit of life has been doing them harm, they surprise the Oslerites by a degree of will power that is supposed to belong to men under 40, only.

"I had been a user of coffee until three years ago-a period of 40 years -and am low 70," writes a N. Dak. man. "I was extremely nervous and debilitated, and saw plainly that I must make a change.

"I am thankful to say I had the nerve to quit coffee at once and take on Postum without any dawdling, and experienced no ill effects. On the contrary. I commenced to gain, losing my nervousness within two months, also gaining strength and health otherwise.

"For a man of my age, I am very well and hearty. I sometimes meet persons who have not made their Postum right and don't like it. But I tell them to boil it long enough, and call their attention to my looks now, and before I used it, that seems convincing.

'Now, when I have writing to do, or long columns of figures to cast up, I feel equal to it and can get through my work without the fagged out feeling of old." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Crock, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," "There's a reason." in page.

京教徒者者在 在花品花花着一年 在在山北谷鄉島 西鄉祖書 SERMON FOR SUNDAY

0000 Scholary Discourse By Dr. James W. Lee. ***********************

Brooklyn, N. Y .- For a month the Rev. Dr. James W. Lee, paster of Trinity M. E. Church, South Atlanta, Ga. acted as pastor of three Brook-lyn churches. Bethany Dutch Re-formed, Simpson M. E. and Central Bantist. These churches united their congregations into one, and invited br. Lee to serve them. The sermon last Sunday was at Simpson Church. The subject was "How to Know God," and the text Hosea vi. 3: "Ther shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord." Dr. Lee said:

For all our knowledge we are in-bted to three forms of mental acwity which are known as intuition, silection and recollection, or to use things: and recollection, by which we recall previous perceptions and recollections. That is, the human mind can know the natural world, the human world and the spiritual world, by the activity of the intuitive. conceptive and recollective powers. From intuitions man generalizes conorions or ideas of greater compre-ensiveness, and he can call back but perceptions and conceptions brough his powers of recollection Man has three great intellectual en-dowments he can perceive, he can onceive, he can remember.

Our intuitions, our perceptions, nay be divided into three classes. We have intuitions of the world; these are sense perceptions; we have injuitions of ourselves; these are self-perceptions; and we have intuitions of the spiritual world; these are self-perceptions.

are religious perceutlos It must be understood, however, that we can have no cognitions of perceptions of either mature, man of God, unless nature, man and God come before the mind. In every perception there must be a perceiver, complaint a perceiver, and an act of the complaint of the ception incre mist be a perceiver, something perceived, and an act of perception. No world can be seen unless there is a world before the mind; no man can be seen unless there is a man before the mind. No man can create perceptions either of nature, man or God, out of nothing For all his percentions of nature man or God, he is shut up to the oblects which produce them. He could no more have religious perceptions without God than he could have self-perceptions without man, or sense-perceptions without a world. Spirity and intuitions are as indubitable set. ial intuitions are as indubitable evidences of the presence of God, as sense intuitions are of the presence of the material world, or as self-in tuitions are of the presence of man.

If religious intuitions do not imply God, as sense-perceptions imply nature, and self-cognitions imply man, then civilization is an unsubstantial fream. When a person objectifies himself into some one else and comes at length to believe himself a ruler f a nation when every one of his riends knows he is only John Smith, jury is called to pass on his sanity, f a man continues to talk into one end of a telephone and to get an the other end of it, a jury is called to inquire into the state of his mind. Now, if for thousands of years the human race has been perceiving God and answering back through prayer and reverence and song and littrey and doctrine and temple, when in fact no God has been perceived, then it is evident that human nature is constitutionally deranged. It is reconstitutionally deranged. It is re-markable, however, that man should find binself led astray at none of the gateways through which he holds commerce with outside reality except the religious. The gateway of vision opens out directly into the kingdom of light. The gateway of cound ex-actly addeds the blood of cound exacity adjoins the kingdom of melody The intellect borders on the realm of truth. The universe fits closely about and meets and matches every Her's is a home where everything is human some except the relictions. If prepared on the premises. This man would breathe, there is the air; prepared on the premises. This charming and talented woman preserves her own fruit, pickies, and the dainties which serve as relishes that table throughout the year.

This man would breathe, there is the air, if he would saids his hunger, there is food; if he would saids his thirst, there is water if he would talk there are vibrations to carry his words. Every door of the soul and body is Every door of the soul and body is an open part through which there is constant exchange of inside and out-

> torial we need sense-faith; for knowl dge of things human we need self-arik; for knowledge of Gud we need ligious faith. Faith does not come the end of intellectual processes means of which perceptions are by means of which perceptions are worked up into conceptions and laws and general ideas. Faith stands at the outer door of the mind and all intuitions, whether of nature, man or God, must receive its approval before they can be initiated into the different degrees of knowledge.

Before we can reason about graviation, force, atoms, and after we aust accept their existence by faith faith goes before proof. We cannot tore up an item of knowledge of the tangible world even without making assumptions that no one can possibly Those scientists who deride faith and take unction to themselves pon believing nothing without evi-ence, should remember that before there can be any experience of any-thing or any demonstration of any-thing whatsoever, they are under the necessity of making assumptions every one of which must be accepted faith. All confusion of thought the subject of faith has grown out of the fact that it has been put at the end of mental processes, when it be longs at the beginning of them. fuzetion is to initiate knowledge. place is at the cradle of learning. It stands at the dawn of thought. Its work is to certify to the validity of our intuitions. The same argument that is brought by Haeckel against the existence of God was brought by Hume against the existence of man, and by Fichte against the existence of the world. The one thing that every man knows with the conviction f absolute certainty is the fact of is own existence. If the self is not known, nothing can be. Yet no one ever with the eye of sense saw himself thinking or willing or feeling. But he has as much confidence in

his self-perceptions as in his sense-perceptions. Faith in our intuitions of nature, of man and of God, is the

condition of obvaical science, psycho-

logical science and the science of

Without faith in sense-impressio we become idealists. Without faith in self-impressions we become nostles. Without faith in religious impressions we become materialists, Faith is impossible without evidence, and as sound and valid evidence is needed for our faith in God as for our faith in the world. But the evidence is needed for our faith in the world. dence faith demands is not such

the reason presents, but such as the intuitions present. Nature, man and God, the three terms which represent the entire aum of reality, must each be taken at the outset on faith based on the evidence of sense-intuition, self-intuition and religious intuition. Physical science is the knowledge of nature; but be fore the intelligence can make use of the cognitions of sense out of which to form it, nature itself must be accepted by faith. We must believe that God is before we can ever use the intuitions of Bim to make theological science.

Faith is an affirmation and an act, Which bids eterhal truth be present fact."

In denying the existence of God to besin with, we close the door of the spirit through which God manifests Himself. If we start out with the understanding that there is no God, religious perceptions are strangled in their very birth. Of course, we can have no perceptions of God if we muby putting out the eyes of the relig-lous sense. We have it within our ious sense. We have it within earpower to destroy our physical senses.
We can plug up our ears and shut
the windows of vision and close all ors through which the outside world impresses us. But one foolish enough to destroy his physical senses would be doubly stupid if he imag-ined afterward that he had more commerce with reality than those who kept open all the gateways of the body and soul.

Hackel says that "human nature which exalts itself into an image of God has no more value for the universe at large than an ant or the fly of a summer's day,"
Unless the knowledge man gets of dimself and the world and God by the reaction of intelligence on percaptions is valid and trustworthy, Hanckel is right; man is not of more value than the ant, or the fly of a summer's day. He is not of as much value than the ant. or the hy of a summer's day. He is not of as much value as the bes, or the beaver, or the tailor bird, for they are all art-lats without the trouble of learning

how to be, while he is left to accumu-late knowledge as best he can by the use of his faculties. They know at the beginning what it has taken him thousands of years to find out, and even how the bee surpasses him in the application of the principles of

If what man knows, or thinks he knows, of the world and himself and God is illusion, then the lower aniais have the advantage of him. The knowledge built into their bodies does correspond with the facts with which they have to deal. They are hich they have to deal. They are of disappointed and deceived. The ock of wild seese from the Northern kes have always found the South by felt in their blood was there. beaver has always found the responsive to his tail, and the wood of the tree no harder than his seth could cut. But, if the cogniions of man do not correspond to hings, but are hallucinations, phantasmal forms of his own conscious-ness, then the bears and tigers and beavers and bees and ants and gnats have the advantage of him. Human beings who have exalted themselves as Hacekel says, into images of God, are the greatest fools, and the only fools, on earth. The universe puts a higher value on genuine flat-footed tigers, who find as they roum on all fours the jungles matching their every want and anticipating their every item of constitutional knowledge, than upon the so-called lords of creation, who have only climbed to the top of animated existence in their They are like a company of plain laborers, imagining themselves to be King Georges, and, instead of upying thrones, as they think they they are perched upon stools in the different rooms of an insane asylum. It were better to be a good, healthy tiger in the tall cane of the swamp any time than to be a crazy, saif-inflated, self-conceited descendut of Adam, running at large in the igh places of existence. It were betto be a real cow, grazing in the adow, than an unreal human sed, walking with his head full of

delusions in a paradise of fools. A Rich Brother.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody used to tell went into business in one of our Western towns. The people thought be was sure to fall; but he did not ome years, showing no signs of fallother in the East who was very ch, and who helped him along from

Just so is it with us in the Chrisan life; we have an Elder Brother no is very rich, and, joined in parthold out. Joined to Christ we are illiance with One who is not only but willing to give us all needed to and strength. "They that trust ace and atrength. "They that trust the Lord shall not want any good thing." "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Christian, young or old, or in whatever circumstance of need. take courage, take heart, look up! The promises of God can never fail. He is the same "yesterday, to-day and forever." "As thy days so shall thy strength be."—Rev. G. R. F. Hallock, D.D.

The lean Christian is sure to be nervous.

New Mountain in Alaska.

The Treasury Department at Wash ington has received a report from officers of the revenue cutter Perry, who visited the peak which recently sprang up on Fire Island, sixty miles west of the town of Unalaska, Alaska. The new volcanic peak rises abruptly from the water to a height of about 700 feet and in shape greatly resembles a monster beehive, with a base about 500 feet in diameter. From numerous erevices columns of steam and suiphurous gases continuously arise and form a cloud which is vis ible for more than thirty miles. The Peak has been named Mount Perry.

French aeronautic authorities have given the name "aeronef," or aviation apparatus, to a flying machine that is heavier than the air. The varieties include: (1) the helicopter, sustained and driven by one or soveral propellers; (2) the aeroplane chiefly sustained by one or more flat or curved surfaces, and (3) the orthopter or mechanical bird, sustained and propelled by beating wings.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR OCTOBER 21.

Subject: The Parable of the Talents, Matt. xxv., 14-30-Golden Text, Prov. xxviii., 20-Memory Verse, 21-Topic: Fidelity to Duty.

The servants receive the talents (vs. 14-18), 14. "A man." Christ represents Himself as a man going into another country, or 1 en. "Called his own servants." outward framework of the parable lies in the Eastern way of dealing with property in the absence of the owner; the more primitive way being for the absentee to make slaves his agents. The apostles, ministers, all true Christians, are the servants of Christ. "His goods." "goods" are the Lord's; all we have belongs to God.

"Five talents." The International Bible gives the value of a tal-ent of sliver in the Old Testament period at \$1920, and in the New Testament period at \$1146. The talents represent all of those peculiar gifts which God has given us in this world. "His several ability." The slaves of the Greeks and Romans world were often men of great attainments and skill.

"Then." "Straightway." We are here taught a lesson in mpthess, "Went and traded." We now see the use that the servants made of their master's goods. Two out of the three improved upon the trust committed to them. "Other He who receives much from God must make an improvement upon the whole, while of the one who receives little but little is required.

"Digged in the earth." This is the peculiar temptation of the man who has little ability, and he suilenly retires from a service in which he cannot shine and play a conspicuous part. "Hid his lord's mopey." He did not embezzle or squander it, but he hid hid it. How sad to bury one's talent!

II. Faithful service rewarded (vs. But while this no doubt fers to His second coming, yet there are many comings — in the great crises of life, in times of trouble, and especially in the hour of death. 19. "A long time." Time enough was given for improvement. "Cometh," Christ is certain to come. The time may seem long, but let us not be decelved—He is coming again.
20. "Brought other five." 1. The

good servant was ready. 2. was nothing hid; he rendered a full account. 3. He came joyfully. 4. Quickly. 5. Without fear; there was no confusion. He knew he was right and he came with confidence. "Thou deliveredst unto me." Recognizing that all he had belonged to his master. "I have gained." He had put forth an effort. Those people who fold their arms and talk about trusting God will find, sooner or later, that God does not help the

idler.

21. "Well done." The master gives his full and hearty approval.

"Thou good." It is possible to be "good" even in this sinful world, to be pure and upright within. "Faithbe pure and upright within. "Faithful." Faithfulness rather than success was rewarded. "Over a few At best we can do but lit-ie Lord here. Ruler over tle for the Lord here. "Ruler over many things." The faithful one is made ruler over a larger sphere. "Joy of thy lord." We are not only to have the joy of the Lord in us, but

we are to enter into His jo; 22. "Two talents." Th This servant had been as faithful and successful as the one who received five talents. Well done." The rewards were according to his ability. He could not have handled or enjoyed more.

111. Unfaithfulness punished (vs. 24-30), 24. "I knew thee." No person really knows Christ who No knows Christ who thinks Him a hard master. "An hard man." This servant entertains hard thoughts of his lord. "Gatherwhere thou didst not scatter' (R. V.) This was not a true charge, for each one received much more than he had gained; God always liberally rewards all who serve Him. 25. "I was afraid." All sinn are afraid. "Thou hast thine ow All sinners

are afraid. "Thou hast thine own" (R. V.) He seems to boast of his honesty and uprightness. 26. "Wicked and slothful." His master was not to be trifled with. "Thou knewest." Out of thine own mouth shalt thou be judged.

27. "Thou oughtest." The fact that he knew what his master required was a reason why he should have used the talent. God appeals to us as "reasonable" beings and tells us what we "ought" to do. Exchangers. "Bankers," Literally, "To those who stand at tabecause the bankers had tables before them. With interest (R. V.) His master had a right to expect a reasonable profit from the labors of his servant, 28. "The tal-The unfaithful servant is not only reproached by his master, but he is actually punished. He loses what he had failed to use. "Shall be given."

who really has powers and abilities, and makes good use of them, to him shall be given greater posses-sions. "Shall be taken away." From him that hath not, even that which seemeth to have (Luke shall be taken away. 30, "Unprof-He was cast into darkness, merely because he was unprofitable and idle and buried his talent. "Outer darkness." Those who fail to obey Christ will be cast from His presence. The punishment of the wicked will be terrible and eternal."

Stuffing For Kansas Pillows.

Mrs Gilyeat, clerk in the State auditor's office, Topeka, is making a of a pillow that will represent beween \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in bonds which have been cancelled by the State school fund commission during the time Mrs. Gilyest has een in the auditor's office. When conds are paid or refunded the aulitor punches holes in them. These small round pieces of paper Mrs. Bilyeat has saved for her pillow, and the has kept note of the value of the bonds cancelled. She now has the dippings from more than \$10,000,-000 worth of the bonds.-Leslie's

FIRE ALARM FOR A BIRD'S AID. A fire alarm was turned in the other day in Berlin for a swallow caught by the leg on the edge of the roof of a high building. The firemen reared a ladder and released the

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Studies in Church Benevolences, John 20, 21,

Daily Readings. The world dependent upon us. Rom.

Commanding all our resources, 2 or. 8. 1-7. The investment of the whole life

Cor. 8, 9, Our resources administered not by mpu'se, but wisely, 2 Tim. 2, 4. Promises to the benevolent.

Fidelity to these causes a test of profession, 1 John 3, 16, 17. A Commission appointed by the

last General Conference is at work upon the task of consolidating the church benevolence. But whatever this Commission may do or whatever may be thought about the too frequent asking for money by the past ors for the various causes, certain it is that not one of these causes will be dropped out, and for the reason that not one can be spared from the

The outery against the collections rrises from the large degree of ig-morance concerning them which afflicts a considerable portion of the

church constituency. First and greatest is the Missionary cause. Josus was the first Christian Foreign Missionary. Before his asconsion he gave this command: "Go ye into all the world and preach the spel to every creature." disciple will dare refuse? Therefore great business of the church is the bringing of the world to a knowledge of its Lord and Saviour

Church Extension. A whole lesson will be given to this subject, November 4. Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educa-

tion. What is it for? The establishment and maintenance of Christian schools in the sixteen Southern States, Origi-nally the work was confined to the colored population, but later it was found desirable. Indeed, imperative, to extend the benefits of the movement to the white people. Educational advantages in all that region were, and still are, very poor.

The American Bible Society.

It is an interdenominational society, and nearly all the churches contribute to its funds. In turn the Society helps the missionary enterprises of the various denominations by making grants of Bibles for distribution among the peoples in missionary

The Board of Education is the child of American Methodism's Cen-tennial year, 1866. Its business is the promotion of the educational work of the church. It raises funds to be used for the aid of students and institutions for the purpose of securing a well-equipped force of men and women for the ministerial, missionevangelistic and educational ary. work of the church.

The Sunday School Union. (See for August 19.)

The Tract Society. sufficiently definitive. sufficiently definitive. It publishes leaflets and pamphlets for wide distribution, and grants to our mission stations money to aid in the publication of religious literature in the var ous languages.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

OCTOBER TWENTY-FIRST.

Faithfulness,-Luke 16:10: 1 Cor. 4: 1-5; Rev. 2:10. (Honorary Members' Meeting.)

Fidelity is a habit, and must be cultivated in little things, because great opportunities come too seldom form a habit.

Even in what is my own, self-re-spect would compel me to be faithful; how much more, when I have nothing that is my own!

No one can be "faithful unto death" without being faithful all his

Fidelity is the crown of life: it is the splendid flowering and climax of all our energies and talents.

life; for death may come at any

Suggestions. Faithfulness is built on faith. man can be faithful without help from

Falthfulness is more than a deed is a desira; more than doing a duty, it is loving to do it. True fidelity is faithful in the dark

Faithfulness does not consider ease or difficulty, reward or oblivion. comrades or lonelineas; it considers only the commandment

Illustrations. Many are satisfied with planning future fidelity, which is like making a meal on pictures of food.

Praise for faithfulness is like

wreaths about an engine; the engine will work without them. The longer a tower stands the more likely it is to fall; but the longer faithfulness endures the more certain

The longer a horse obeys his rider, the fewer commands he needs. our obedience will unite our wills with the will of God. Quotations.

It goes a great way toward making a man faithful, to let him understand that you think him so .- Seneca. Nothing is more noble. more venerable, than fidelity.-CI-

Faithfulness can feed on suffering, And knows no disappointment. -George Ellot.

Deer a Pest in Massachusetts. Damage done by deer in the vicin-

ity of Northampton, says the Boston Transcript, has reached such dimensions that the Hampshire County Commissioners yesterday awarded damages for property destroyed amounting to \$143. In practically all cases the money was awarded for injuries to small trees, garden crops and grass. There have been numer ous complaints all through the sea son, and from all parts of the county there are reports that the deer are becoming so accustomed to the sight of human beings and habitations that they ravage the crops with impunity



Feed For the Hens.

It is the practice of most successful poultrymen to feed, during the winter months, a mash of some cort. at least once a day. At the North was used, with good success, made as follows: Cornmeal, two parts; wheat bran, two parts; fine cut clover hay, two parts; beef scrap, one part. of the time two parts of ground oats were also added.

Value of Alfalfa. Professor Henry, than whom there is no better authority upon the matter of feeding, in speaking upon the value of alfalfa, says that there is ne more palatable roughage for farm animals than good alfalfa hay. The large amount of protein contained in the plant, either green or cured, makes it possible for the feeder to properly maintain his animals upon alfalfa with but a limited allowance of grain or other feeding stuff.

Use Fresh Feed Only.

A speaker at one of the Kansas institutes used a very forcible illustration when he said that "no good housekeeper allows stale food to remain on the dining table from one meal to another, then mixes the freshly prepared food among what was left from previous meals, and neither does any good farmer allow stale food to recumulate in the feed tro the of horses or cattle, or on the feeding floors of his hoge, but sees to it that all food is served in such a manner as to tempt the appointe, hav-"g is palatable, sweet and tresh; and unless this is done there will be no profit in fattening steek."

Protected Milk Pail.

of the dirt which gets into milk is its body every day one dram of salt. during the process of milking, most This is equal to half an ounce every of us know, hence every precaution week, and this is twenty-six ounces to overcome this should be taken, in a year. This quantity is one and One of the best methods of protect- a half pounds. Now, how many sheping the milk in the pail is to arrange herds supply this quantity of salt to cover of tin and cheese cloth. Have a tin cover made to go over the pail loosely so as to allow for the space taken by the cloth strain- insufficient for the needs of any aniin the centre than at the sides (see the question proposed. But what will small cut to right) and a hole about happen if this actual necessity of life four inches in diameter made in the is not supplied? Suppose we take a front centre through which the milk mere thing, like a watch, and remove is directed. Then have plenty of one of the smallest wheels in the ma-



of these covers, then the tin cover, and you are ready for milking. The cheese cloth will prevent any fifth time in a summer or winter. The sun-dried they may be used a number of times. The illustration shows the idea plainly, the cut to the lower Correspondence of American Sheep left showing the pail complete with the strainer and the larger cut showing how the cloth is slashed at intervals so it will fit around the pail without trouble .- Indianapolis News.

Care For Cows and Milk.

As the cows gradually change from pasture to dry foods, feed liberally, even better than in the depth

Clean out the spring where the milk cools so that the cans stand up to their necks in water. Thoroughly clean the spring house. Put a good lock on the door and keep it locked at night.

Provide nails to hang the can lids on and a wire screen to lay on the top of the cans, and keep out the sometimes inquisitive frog.

If you cool the milk with ice in a vat change the water frequently. See that the cooling vat doesn't stand near the stables or hogpen. A good spring is better than ice.

Milk regularly and as quickly and clean as possible. Some cows will let their milk down better while eating; humor them.

Dehorn, and stanch the blood with chloride of iron; better, however, to start with the young calves and stop growth of horn by moistening the little buttons and rubbing with a stick of caustle potash.- Country Life in America.

Stick to the Farm.

In endeavoring to prove to its good old farm and taking up other pursuits in the more populous cities and towns, the Drovers' Journal says:

Thousands are on the farm who no doubt are contemplating making a hoisting arm. One end of the arm a change to some other calling. Perhaps agriculture appears to them menial drudgery, and in perspective other vocations appear to offer greater attractions for livelihood and competence. In most instances they find the glamour of success in new fields of industry a delusion. It is certain that whoever cultivates their land is sure of a living. To own but small place of land is to acquire large measure of independence. The farmer is the personification of selfreliance, as he depends on the exercise of personal judgment and indi-Noye in a city whose position is al- ments Fourth Estate.

ways precarious, employment depending largely on the changes in industrial enterprises. How many are employed in cities whose ambition is to acquire capital enough to buy a small Carolina Station last winter a mash farm? How the heart is inspired to economize to realize what appears an Eldorado. Not so with the young man on the farm; he already realizes the manly independence and luxuries obtainable only in agricultural pursuits. There are ten reasons for staying on the farm for one excuse in experimenting in other vocations, The fact that the pursuit of agriculture leads to wealth is demonstrated in every rural community. Every locality has its examples of men who commenced to work farms without capital other than vigorous health and laudable ambition who have acquired a competence. In no occupation is a man the architect of his own fortime more than in operating a farm. The opportunity for betterment of environments and increase of income are more numerous than in any other professions. The young man who is content to stay on the farm and will intelligently try to keep abreast of the improvements in agriculture is assured of success."

Why Sheep Need Salt.

"Why do sheep require salt?" There is a natural law which controls this matter. That is, that everything that is contained in any animal must come from the food and water used; that every minute of an animal's life there is a waste of the substance of it, and consequently whatever is thus wasted must be supplied

in the food. Every secretion and excretion from any animal (these words mean wastes from the body of all kinds) contains salt, and we have learned by exact That many of the odors and much methods that a sheep excretes from

their sheep? There is a very small part of it supplied in the food, but this is wholly The tin cover should be higher mal. Now, these facts will answer cheese cloth covers large enough to chinery of it. The watch will stop. reach five or six inches over the side and nothing can restore the movements of it but the return of the ab-

structed pant. Just the same with the machine we call the animal. It wears out every moment by the activity of its parts, just as soon as any other machine does. And if these worn parts are not repaired and made good continually something goes wrong, and the machine goes irregularly for a time

and then stops. Any person having a watch which is not duly olded at regular intervals has this experience, just the same as of the pail, where it may be secured any man having a sheep will do if by a tape or by slipping a hoop of every natural want of the animal is sheet iron of proper size over it, and not completely supplied all the time. pushing it down hard. Put on one A handful of salt is a small matter. but the life of a score of sheep may be sacrificed for the want of it any getting to the milk, and if these cov- first result of this want is falling off ers are washed in boiling water and in appetite. Or the appetite becomes perverted, and all kinds of rubbish will be sought to supply the want .--

Removable Chicken Coop.

One of the essentials in the raising of chickens and other fowls is cleanliness. To insure good stock they must be eared for with as much diligence as canaries and parrots Chicken coops are seldom more than four or five feet in height, and when cleaning them even a man small in



Lifts Coop Off the Ground stature is compelled to bend himself all angles to reach perches and nests. To avoid this back-breaking work a Texas farmer has designed a chicken coop that is right up to date, readers the fallacy of leaving the The coop is not unlike the ordinary one, and can be built to suit the individual's taste. In the rear and extending above the top of the coop is a post, at the top of which is pivoted connects with cables extending to the four corners of the coop; the other end serves as a handle for raising the coop off the ground when necessary to clean the interior. This innovation will appeal to all those who are interested in poultry and their care

-Philadelphia Record. Malice Forbidden

"A newspaper may print anything. even to erroneous statements when they are not malicious," says Judge Sulzberger, of Philadelphia. Yes, but in the case of an erroneous statevidual effort. There is a vast differ- ment that causes a libel malice is ence between the farmer who owns taken for granted and the burden the land he cultivates and the em- of proof is on the defendant, com-