Subject: Children.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the pastor, Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, took as his text Matt. 18:3, "Little chil-He said:

The Bible is a book for the child. I had almost said it is a children's book. It is written in the language of the child for the most part and its themes are so treated as almost entirely to be intelligible to youth. Its precepts are for them. Its admonitions to adults are importantly in the

precepts are for them. Its admonitions to adults are importantly in the interest of childhood. Its counsels are largely to the young. Its history is fascinating when properly delivered to the young. Its stories are fortile for inspiration to the mind and soul of the child. Its invitation is to the child in years and to the childlike in heart allke.

The greatest single character with whom the Bible has to deal was and is superlatively interested in the child. For whatever else Jesus was. He was supremely keen in His appreciation of children, consummately philosophical in His attitude toward them, pre-eminently conscious of their ultimate value. He loved them better than their parents did. He loves our children more than we can ever love them. For He saw in the child whom He took in His arms more than its mother held expacity to discorn. He sees in our children more than we, scientific students after a fashion of the sees in our children more than we, scientific students after a fashion of children as we are, dream. Josus saw the soul value of the child, the eternal relationship of the being of the child to the eternal kingdom of Almighty God, far more clearly than any man before His time and far more plainly than we have, with all our wisdom and attainments is an age of surpassing scholarship and investigation, taken the trouble to see. And it is not strange that Jesus should have placed a high estimate upon the child. It is not at all wonderful that He should have given special attention. tion to children.

For the child is the most important and most promising as the most numerous element in the human race. He is ineacapable. He is the hope of the race. He is the field of our largest expectations. He is the largest reason for the endeavor and activity of the world. No man can overestimate, no man should underestimate, the child, as a factor in human history and in the future of humanity. He is worth all our care, worthy of all of our expenditure of effort, time and money, worthy of a far more discriminating and assiduous scientific study than he has ever been given.

As the result of the ages and the progenitor of the future of humanity the child of to-day is entitled to the best breeding that possibly he can receive. His parentage should be far more the concern of society than it is. For the child has largest relations with the society at large, and society has a claim upon him which no family the society at large, and society For the child is the most important and most promising as the most

For the child has largest relations with the society at large, and society has a claim upon him which no family tie, no matter how sacred and beautiful that tie may be or just, can nullify or deny. So long as children constitute an integral and important part of the social system, so long society will be under compulsion, to them as a matter of obligation and to itself as a matter of self-concern, to procure for every child that is born into the world the best birth that can be obtained. That is to say, that it ought to be impossible for a man to be permitted to get drunk by the consent of the State so that in a state of maudiin intoxication he may be able to send

the State so that in a state of maudin intoxication he may be able to send a soul into the world. That is to say, that it ought to be beyond the pale of nossibility for any person who is mentally, morally or physically unfitted for the duties of parentage to enter into the contractual relations of wedlock. The State ought and is under obligation, to provide for the future.

The field of prenatal influence is one which is too largely neglected. And yet, under the guidance of the wisdom of God, and in fidelity to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, there is no more wonderful, as there is no more fruitful or sacred, field for study and research, then the life of humanity in the fashioning. Why should we be so eternally mawkish? God made us! And shall we be ashamed of the wonderworking, of the handicraft of deity? A woman should be ashamed not to know, a father should be ashamed to neglect, the everlasting truth of God that the prenatal life of a child has more influence upon its character and condition, its physical, mental, moral and spiritual capacities, than all the influences of after life combined can ever have. Knowing this we shall be more careful not to curse our children before we send them into the face of the hardships and trials of this earthly pligrimage, trusting to the influences of the after life to overbalance and to eradicate those qualities that are, by our own unto overbalance and to eradicate those qualities that are, by our own un-wisdom, quite ineradicable. Children deserve study and they amply repay it. The Government

spends good money and much of it to study crops and cows and sewers and trolleys and posts and ships. It spends generous appropriations to make troileys and posts and ships. It spends generous appropriations to make two ears of corn grow where one grew before, to eradicate lice on plants, to destroy the pests that destroy products that are valuable commercially. It teaches the horse breeder how to develop the horse and the farmer how scientifically to fertilize and plant and till and harves, and reap. Multitudes of men know more about the fine points of a deg than they do enough the points of a child and how to develop them. But with a delightful lark of the same of proportion and of the propriety of things we give speamodic, poorly supported scientific examinations into the nature of the child, the best way to breed him, the best way to develop him, the best way to develop him, the best way to inverse him. And so we neck them off to the mines or we pack way to improve him. And so we pack them off to the mines or we pack them with the same mental filling in the acacols. We are too busy or too lazy to understand them. The vets inarian for the dog that growls: for the child, the lash. And simply because we do not understand or take the trouble to. It is not bedness in us so much as confession of total is capacity to know just what else to do. No two children are alike. No to of the same parentage are alike. Why, therefore, should we deal withhem alike? No man would catalog a dachshand in the same class with spaniel. Why, then, shall we close our children with nothing save ages to differentiate their scholastic ability? Why group dull boys and bright together simply because they happen to be of an age? Why group be, and girls of diverse tastes in the same category? Why? Because we are either too impotent or lazy to devise a better way.

Children should not only be studied, but they should have their rights maintained. Their interests should be guarded. Their prerogatives should be conserved. No man should be permitted to steal their youth, no matter how profitable it may immediately be. It is a had bargein in the long run to allow it. No man should be permitted to give them the fast for drink or th gratify it. It is demoralising. No man should be permitted to ply a business which will cain their bodies and desiroy their souls. No expediency and no private or political consideration whatsoever should be permitted to include itself between them and the fullest possible development of their faculties. If we cannot have coal without children being damped, then let us no without it. If we cannot have windows without children being damned, then let us go without them. If we can clothes except at the expense of the soul careers of the youth of then let us go maked. It were far better that a mill stone should be hung about our necks and that we should be drowned in the depths of the sea than that by any fault or consent of ours God's little ones should be de-prived of the fulness of life and of life eternal.

There is nothing more criminal than the ignorance of their physical beings that so many children have. Many a boy would be kept from the path that tends toward vice, many a girl whose life is wracked or is being cast upon the rocks of wickedness would be kept from the way that leadeth to perdition, if a little careful, wholesome parental advice had been given upon the sacred operations of our physical beings. It is no wonder that so many hows fall into avil wars and that so many talk are deemed to the many boys fall into exil, ways and that so many girls are doomed to the life that is worse than death when so many fathers and mothers, so many Christian fathers and mothers, are so unnacessarily and so mistakenly, I had almost said so criminally, modest. For I know whereof I speak when I say that what a boy or girl fails to learn in a decent and godly manner from a father or mother is gathered in a wholly victous and ungodly man-

ner or in the hard school of unnecessary experience.

Colidren should be instructed and inspired intellectually. The child is entided to the fluest results of the intellectual advances of the ages. It is entitled to the finest results of the intellectual advances of the ages. It is for us to start the child where we have left off. All that precedes is simply of historic interest. It is explanatory, it is indicative, it is exemplary. But it should be only that. The less the retrogression our children make as practical interest for the advancement of the world, the faster will be the progress of humanity toward the kingdom of Almighty God.

But much as our children need to be instructed physically and intellectual endings. For the

lectually, still more do they require moral and spiritual guiding. For the social order depends upon a clean manhood and womanhood. The soci life of the world is dependent upon the clarity of the spiritual vision and the spiritual alertness of every human soul. Nothing is more important than that we should inculente into the minds and souls of our youth a proper conception of the moral and spiritual realities of the universe. We shall be indeed childish if we think they can mature properly in these fields without experienced and expert guidance. The moral training of the fields without experienced and expert guidance. The moral training of the formative years of a child's development will persist; the spiritual training that we afford our children in their callowest youth is the training that will endure. Nothing can eradicate it, and, with proper safeguarding and guidanes, nothing in later life will be able to overthrow it. The moral and spiritual development and culturing of the child pays eternal divi-

that we shall take care that they be not misled or made to stumble. It is idle to instruct, the while we propagate and foster and palliate temptations that attack the very qualities we have been culturing. He is a poor cotton raiser who tests the quality of his cotton and the resistance of the plant with the boll-worm. Not otherwise is he a silly preceptor of the child who tests the moral and spiritual vigor of the child with the factory, the dramshop and the woman of the unclean life.

shop and the woman of the uncean tire.

Children are naturally grateful to Almighty God. They may be easiest fitted to His kingdom. They are openminded. They are expectant. Their hearts are tender. Their souls are responsive to the invitations and ministrations of the Spirit. They welcome knowledge. They are without

They are worthy of imitation. Their readiness to be informed, their susceptibility to divine impulses, their simplicity, their inaccessibility to importunate truth are patterns for us. If we would rest upon the bosom of a loving Lord we must be like them. If we would know God and enjoy Him we must become as a little child,

High Realities.

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The search after truth is the most necessary of all the means to the ends of life. It is hard to conceive of one as having really lived in this world who has not possessed himself of its high realities. This is what the scriptures say to us in ceaseless iteration, and this is what men say to us who have anything to say which we care to hear.—Rev. W. J. Tucker, Baptist, Hanover, N. H.

Churacter Day by Bay.

Day by day all of us are writing our characters upon the things around us. Why should we be surprised when the Holy Spirit writes His character upon the house in which we dwell?—Rev. J. G. Beauchamp.

Character Day by Day.

In the Secret.

Those who fellowship with His sufferings are in the secrets of His will.

God does not cease to speak, but the noise of the creatures without and of our passions within confuses us and prevents our hearing.—Fene-lon.

# EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27.

The Foundation and Purpose of the Church (Eph. 2: 19-22). Passages for reference: Psa. 102: 3; Isa. 35; 1-10; Heb. 12; 22-24;

ph. 1: 10. 22, 23; Zech. 14; 8. Paul is compelled steadily to write reassuring messages to his Gentile converts. The Judalzing party at Jerusalem are undertaking to make their rule supreme in the so-called saving ritual forms, as Rome after-ward did to a large degree. Israel was originally the Theocracy, the household of God," God's consecratthe ed people, who were showered with ssings when loyal to him. Christ has made it possible for to enter this class. Through him we go to the Father (verse 18). Then we are no longer "temporary guests" ("strangers"), nor folk "Hving in the kingdom with no rights as citizens ("foreigners"), but are "fellow-citizens," on the same plane of privilege and power as members of the orig inal "family" ("household") of God 'Saints' are not made by appoint ment or inheritance, but by goodness" (see Greek). These privileges come because we have followed the teachings of the "apostles prophets"-having been "gathered to-gether into the church by the apostles' preaching of the gospel' (Thayer). The "apostle" is "one sent forth with orders," and the prophet" is "one through whom God peaks." The reference is probably limited to the present, though it may take in the past, since Paul is proving the right of the Gentiles to inheritance with the Jews. We square our lives by "Jesus Christ," the cor-He also holds even diner stone. vergent classes like the Jews and Gentiles together as the corner stone does two walls. All beliefs, groups and individuals, when properly shaped (see 1 Kings 6: 7) by faith, life's experiences and activities, are "fitly framed" and grow into God's new Inrael ("holy"). But it "groweth" and we are to prepare and add material, gathering it wherever we may, recognizing that as there was no curse or exclusion on the Gentiles, so there is none on the heathen or out-

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVUR NOTES

OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVENTH.

Topic-Foreign missions: The Kingdom of Christ in Europe. Acts 16: 6-15. Early European missions. Acts

Opposition, Acts 17; 5-9. Receptive hearers. Acts 17: 10-12 Itching ears. Acts 17: 16-21. Converts. Acts 17: 32-34. Helpers. Acts 18: 1-11. Shut doors are as important to the

Christian as open doors, where not to go as where to go.

The Macedonian vision is the highest honor that can come to any man, for it comes only to Pauline men.

Having seen the vision, straightway seek to obey-that is the essence of Christian Endeavor. It is ours merely to approach hearts with the gospel; it is God's part to open them to us.

Mission Notes from Europe. In Spain there is one teacher for every 460 of the population, one priest for every 400, one monk or nun for every 200, and one school

house for every 2,200! The three Protestant denominations in Bohomia have wisely formed union for the defense of their

fuith: The final separation of church and state in France is one of the most important events in the history of religion, and gives great opportunities for Protestantism.

A great Moslem mosque is pla London, and there is one already in Liverpool, supported by Moslem converts from Christianity.

During the six years from 1899 to the end of 1904, the Protestant churches of Austria made a net gain of 24,238 members, nearly all being converts from Romanism.

In one hundred years Protestant church buildings in France have increased from 50 to 1,300; pastors from 120 to nearly 1,000; besides 200 creased from 50 to 1,300;

evangelists. Lutherans have churches, with 35,840 pastors and 70,

Russia exceeds all other countries in the amount of free railway transportation given to Bibles in aid of

the Protestant Bible Societies. The greatest of all missionary societies is the Church Missionary Society of England, with Its missionaries, and its yearly income of nearly two million dollars.

SNAPPING" A MUSERAT FIGHT. All night long the splashing noise and querulous cry of the fighting males would come into our "shanty windows, and day by day we haunted the deepest bays and swamps, hoping to get a picture of a combat.

At last chance gave us the opportunity. We had managed to get a fair picture of a male muskrat as he came swimming up-stream, and we still stood watching him. He was so close to us that we could see his "hands" held together at his breast, just in the churn of the water, and his legs kicking out very much after the manner of a frog when swimming. Suddenly he dived down through the clean water to a tiny randbar and picked up a clam with his hands. It was fully two minutes by our watch before he came to the surface again. He sat within fifty feet of us turning the clam over and over. Then he incised it with his strong teeth and tore it open. He had only just swallowed the juicy bivalve when another musk rat, intent on stealing it, dashed

across the bay. There was a sharp, chattering cry. low, plaintive whine followed, and with hair bristling and eyes flashing they stood erect and tore at each oth-Biting, scratching, tearing, they rolled around, but the spot was too distant for us to focue it. Finally, however, locked in each other's paws, they fell into the stream. Still tearing savagely a each other they fought their way past us, unnoticing. had given us a unique picture.— From "Hunting the Muskrat With a Camera," by Bonnycastle Dale, in The Outling Magazine.



the ho.

shod as nature would have it. Dur-

ing the summer months the horse

should be shod with plates in front,

with the heel cut real low, thus re-

not burn the hoof with the hot shoes.

which cannot help being injurious to

In caring for the hoof the use of

sustain the foot, and where life is there is growth. When the horse is

allowed to be out in the dew it will

often prove injurious to the hoof.

Care should be taken that the horse

used on the road should not be al-

lowed to run in the dew, as if so he

will have hard and dry hoofs. Keep

the hoof in a growing condition .- T

Nature and Insects.

Before man placed the woods and

prairies under cultivation, excessive

increase of any insect species was

Nature has always provided forces

which operate against each other, as

it were, and insects, as with other

creatures, a balance between the

Modern methods of farming have

often decreased the natural enemies

sects not formerly present in danger-

The practical entomologist of to-

day, while not discounting the value

of poisons and sprays as implements

of war against the six-footed host,

recognizes that really satisfactory

control is brought about by a partial

or total restoration of the conditions

under which nature formerly pre-

vented the different species from be-

coming too numerous. The entomol-

ogist accordingly studies parasitic en-

emies and diseases which destroy the

injurious insects, and oftentimes he

is enabled to encourage the parasites

to such an extent that they largely

or entirely control the injurious

Cooling Milk.

One of the most general methods

bottom and the warm be drawn off

from the top. If the water is al-

lowed to run constantly through the

vat it would not be well to have the

to be cooled. Where ice is available,

the volume of water should not be

cooled.

or ice water.

more than that of the milk to be

sionally but not vigorously while be-

ing cooled. It would hasten cooling

barrel-shaped can containing cold

Arrange the details of your cooling

removing the animal heat quickly

Insist upon all your co-patrons

Eternal vigitance will be the price

Cows Love Each Other.

tion asked by Prof. Gowell in the

New England Farmer. His reply to

the question is as follows: "One of

the meanest acts of my life, the one

I would give most to forget, was the

selling of an old cow that I had raised

because she was homesick. Were

In reply to the question "Do cows

love each other?" he says: "We have

other, one of the most beautiful five-

year-old Guernseys that I know of,

were brought home at different times.

Those two animals, that are so much

unlike in everything except beauty,

express strong friendship for each

that was bred in York County.

you ever homesick?"

"Do cows love home?" is the ques-

to insert in the centre of the milk

The milk should be stirred occa-

forms.-Coleman's Rural World.

ous numbers.

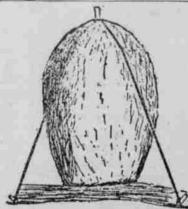
E. K., in the Indiana Farmer.

Before the American Veterinary Medical Association at Kansas City, Mr. S. H. Guilliland, of Marietta, Pa., described the effect of the test for tuberculosis on the lactation of milk cows. He said that in experiments on 658 cows none of the healthy animals showed any decrease in the amount of milk produced. Animals that were tubercular showed a decrease as soon at the tests were be gun. He said there should be no fear on the part of dairymen to have their cattle tested.

Peach Mildew. The Colorado experiment station has been paying special attention mildew. Mildew is a peach fungus disease that affects plants. The bulletin says it is not a serious disease and can easily be controlled by spraying with a standard fungicide. The application should be thorough and should be done during fair weather. Trees with an open head that follow free circulation of air and light suffer the least injury Setting to distances that will allow free circulation o. air around the trees is also desirable. Factors' Home . curaal.

#### Making Haystacks Safe.

When hay is stacked, it will keep numbers of different species has been better and waste less if put in as maintained. large stacks as possible. It is often convenient to let animals feed out of the stack, and unless something is of injurious insects, and in other done to prevent it, there is danger of cases have afforded conditions favor their undermining the stack and being the rapid multiplication of in-



Keeping a Stack From Falling.

coming suddenly buried under it, hence the importance of securing the adopted for cooling milk is to place stack, as shown in the Illustration, the cans in a vat containing water The hay is stacked around a stout which reaches a point slightly above pole in the centre, explains Farm and surface of milk. The water may be Home, the top o' which is allowed to kept cool by running fresh water project enough so that three ropes or from well or spring through the vat, heavy wires can be attached to it and carrying off the heat as it passes the the other ends of them fastened to sides of the milk cans. The cold stakes driven securely into the water should enter the vat at the ground.

## " Breed Draft Horses.

There is a greater inclination to an vat contain more than from one to more breeding of draft horses than two times as much water as there is for several years. Many will increase for several years. Many will increase milk to be cooled. If the supply of this class of breeding next spring, water is limited and cannot be al-This is due to the fact that there is a lowed to run constantly, then the volsteady advance in the demand and ume of water should be at least two prices of good draft horses both in or three times the volume of the milk this country and in Europe.

The American draft horse has the water will be kept cold by addiachieved the distinction of being the tion of ice instead of cold water, and horse of the age that breeds into more money, whether grade or pure bred, than the grades or pure breds of any other stock. He has brought a new prosperity to the farm never before accorded to American horse breeding .- Indiana Farmer.

## Value of Nitrogen.

Nitrogen is one of the principal method lo suit individual circumstan needs of a plant. It is worth, commerces, keeping in mind the necessity for cially, about twenty cents a pound. The air is eighty per cent. nitrogen, and cooling to as low a temperature and yet plants cannot use it in the as your water ice will permit. Cool, form in which it appears in the at- and cool quickly. mosphere. Certain bacteria, if introduced into the soil, will work on cooling carefully. Every can of milk the root, of clover and other legum- entering a lot of cheese or butter inous plants, take the nitrogen from should be properly cooled if the make the atmosphere, and convert it into is to be of high standard. One can plant food. Our bacteriologist prop- of inferior milk will spoil the fine agates in his laboratory and supplies flavor of the whole. One make of in small bottles millions of these poorer grade than the standard of nitrogen forming bacteria, which may the factory will affect adversely the be spread upon the seed before it is reputation of that factory. sown, and thus introduce into the soil these nitrate forming bacteria. A of our advance to and maintenance of crop of clover will leave in the soil the first place as producers of highin the root alone about fifty pounds class dairy products.-Bulletin, Onof nitrogen per zere. Thus the plant | tario Departm at of Agriculture. food supplied to the soil by a crop of clover is \$10 per acre in one year, and the farmer has the clover crop. tops, and leaves to the good. This if practised on every farm, would mean millions each year to the farmer.-Weekly Witness.

## The Horse and His Hoof.

It is no longer a question as to from calfhood. Every time she could whether the horse's hoof should be break away from her new home she given special care that he should be would come back to us, sometimes enabled to render longer and satis- through the rough storms of winter, factory service to his master, as well as to have comfort to himself. We are now where it is not necessary that the horse must be shod only one two times during the twelve a four-year-old Shorthorn, a great, months, as in early days, but he must be kept with shoes on the entire twelve months.

The question comes, should not the hoof of the horse receive as much careful attention as any other part of his body, as if the hoof gives away, what is your horse worth? Early shoeing oftentimes stops the development of the hoof and gives to the horse a much smaller foot than otherwise it would have been.

Again, the horse has been allowed to go without shoes until the outside guage." wall of the foot becomes broken and split; the inward covering of the inside construction of the foot becomes York City water supply, on which so thin, which often results in bruised work was recently begun, will cost tendons and often is followed with \$150,000,000, and will give the city corns and chronic ismeness.

When possible the horse should be gallons a day.



To Hold Sheets.

Sheets will stay in place on the mattress by sewing three large buttons on the head end and foot end of the bed, on the under edge of mattress. If the same size sheet is to go on either side of bed sew loops of white the same distance apart .- New York Journal.

Care of Piano.

Don't place your plane, if you value it, near the windows. The lieving the frog pressure of the foot. Then there should be care taken that varying temperature will in time play the smith who shoes the horse should havoc with the strings, etc. Another bad position is where one end will be near the fire and the other exposed to the draft from the door or window -New York Journal. some soft oil, would prefer the use of

Washing the Dishes.

tallow, well rubbed in just at the upper edge of the hoof, will often Dish-washing need be done but once a day. If dishes are cleaned strengthen the growth and help to with the pliable blade of a palette knife they can be put away in neat piles and washed as one task. There are dish-washers which save the hands and require no towels in drying, the dishes being rinsed and left to dry. One of my maids told me that the castles of Ireland, the part from which she halled, were supplied with ideal kitchens equipped with racks where dishes were left to dry. The china and glass were of the finest kind, there was a large quantity in both and this process kept the pieces bright. Why do we still cling to the perhaps unknown, or, at most, very dish towel?-Betty Bradeen, in the w Have Register.

#### A Great Help.

If you wish never to fall to get light pot-pie, have a shallow steamer made that will fit inside the kettle and come up just even with the top. liquor will boil up over the dumplings, but they are not sub-

merged, which makes them heavy. To bake two kinds of bread or cake in a tin, fit a section of heavy cardboard crosswise in the centre of a brick-shaped tin, or better, get a tinner to solder in a piece of tin With the card-board, which should be well greased on both sides, only bread or cake can be baked, but with the tin, meat may be cooked in one partition, beans or a vegetable in

the other. Akin to this is the divided spider, to use with a hand coal-oil stove. It has three tin receptacles, each with cover and handle, so shaped that they fit together in the shape of a spider. Meat can be boiled in one, a vegetable in another, and in the third, water be heating for tea and dish-water. Any one of these can be removed when the contents are done. This is a great help in winter, as well as in summer when one does not wish to keep up the fire in the kitchen stove.-Sarah E. Wilcox, in The Country Gentleman.

#### For the Home Sewer.

Don't stitch the pleats on a skirt before first trying the garment on. Don't expect any skirt, coat or dress to look well unless thoroughly pressed while in the course of con-

struction and when completed. Don't dampen silk when pressing. A moderate hot iron, with cloth or paper between the garment and the iron, when the pressing is done on the right side, should be used.

Don't double the materials in making folds for trimming skirt; cut them singly, allowing enough extra width for a very narrow hem at the

top and bottom. Don't stitch skirt seams all in one direction. The bias side should be the seams of half the skirt should be

stitched from top to bottom and the other half from bottom to top. Don't attempt to stitch long seams, bias, or bias against a straight seam, without basting. A basting stitch saves a great many fulling up of materials and puckering up of seams, which any amount of pressing can-

not do away with. Don't forget that a sninning or notching of the seams here and there. particularly with a selvage edge forming one side of the seath, will counteract the shrinking tendencies when seams are dampened and pressed. When the selvage shows a puckered or drawn effect in the goods it is better to cut it away before starting the garment .- Pittsburg Dispatch.

FOR THE

Cheese Balls-Heat the cheese unil melted to the consistency of chewing gum, then mold to the shape of an oval bon bon and press a nut meat in centre.

Chicken Broth.—Take an old fowl (it makes better broth than a young one, if not too old), weigh it and cut it into small pieces, removing the skin and cracking the bones well. Proceed as with "stock." Next day, or when thoroughly cool, take off the fat, and to each one and one-half quarts of stock allow a tablespoonful of raw rice. Proceed as with mutton broth. Add a little parsley.

Currant Cake .- One cup butter, luscious, handsome roan; and an- two cups sugar. Beat together, then add one egg, one cup milk, one cup flour, then one egg, one cup flour, then one egg, one cup flour, then one egg, one cup flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half spoon soda, nutmeg and currants. This makes two loaves in one. Put currants in other, and whenever in the loose herd | the other one Four eggs in all.

with forty others, in yard or pasture, Ham and Tomatoes.-When there they are constantly together, freis a little meat left on a ham bone, a palatable dish can be made from it. Take six good sized tomatoes quently expressing themselves in exchanging laps of love, true cow lanand hollow out the centres. Fill with onion and ham, chopped fine, and a few breed crumbs. Season with salt and pepper. Cover the opening on top with a thin slice of ham, and drop The Catskill extension of the New it of butter on each. Bake in a an additional supply of 500,000,000 ittered tin pan until tomatoes are

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MENTS FOR OCT. 27 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Caleb's Faithfulness Rewarded, Josh. 14:6-15-Golden Text, Matt. 25:23-Memory Verses, 7, 8-Commentary.

Caleb's reward is indicative of the faithfulness of Jehovah to actualize His promises. Caleb had been a careful and courageous investigator and reporter in the days when Moses wished to know of the character of the land and the people of Cansan (Cf. Lesson for September 1). He had valiantly and consistently maintained a spirit of optimism and of ashad valiantly and consistently man-tained a spirit of optimism and of as-sistance to Moses when Israel's days were dark. God had promised him that he should live to see the realiza-tion of his dreams, the fulfillment of his prophecies, the fructifying of the hopes of his people. And the prom-

ise is kept.

God's promises were effective in the life of Caleb for the reason that is stated in the fourteenth verse of the lesson-"because he wholly fol-lowed the Lord God of Israel." That was the ground of promise. It was the ground also for the realizing of the promise. God makes few promises to poor followers. There can be no promises to those who refuse to do His will. The promises of God are many and beautiful and possible of fulfillment in the lives of those who, after the pattern of Caleb, whoily followed the Lord God. Caleb heard the voice of God because he lived for God and within God, and had confidence in Him. The promhad conndence in Him. The prom-ises of Jehovah were completed for him because he was steadfast in the divine life and continued and ex-panded in his faith in God. Caleb had an abiding belief in the integrity of God. Therefore God was able to speak plain words to him. The man who doubts God never hears the sub-limest messages Jebovah sends to men. Only the souls who believe on Him, who trust Him, who obey Him, who are faithful to Him, hear, or are able to hear the messages the prom-

able to hear, the messages, the promises, the confidences of God. It could not be otherwise. It is not otherwise. The twelfth verse illuminates the character of Caleb. The Anakim entrenched among the hills were the most formidable enemies with which Israel was called upon to deal. They were most powerful and to be feared. They were the sort of opponents that Caleb chose. He wanted no easy task, His arm was mightlest and his heart most courageous against the most terrifying foes. As he possessed extra-ordinary strength and faith so he deaired the most dangerous expeditions. His trust in God excelled any awe he may have had for his foes. His confidence in the enabling of Jehovah made him fearless where others

might have been afraid.

Caleb requested the infested mountain of the Anakim as his portion. The sons of Anak were to fly before his prowess and the power of his God. Trusting in the promises of God his Lord, Caleb demanded Hebron for an inheritance and was certain of his ability to conquer and to hold it. What to him were giants and cities great and fenced. He would under God overthrow the giants and de-stroy their cities and topple down

their walls.

Those characteristics in the personalities of Caleb and God that the lesson unfolds are applicable to prest conditions and the modern life, they are not they are hardly worth the study of those who are engrossed with the cares of to-day and the expectations of to-morrow, who are compelled to live and to labor in the days that are. If they are not they are subjects most for the blateries and the jects most for the historian and the study. Those Sunday-school lessons study. Those Sunday-school lessons that do not relate themselves to the needs and the men of to-day, that do not apply themselves with readiness to the solution and explication of the problems of the modern world ought to be laid aside. But this lesson is

relative, it applies. For the faithfulness of a promis ing Father is daily proven. Multitudes daily test Him and find Him trustworthy. He is as faithful to trustworthy. He is as faithful to us as He was to Caleb. Whenever we keep our covenants with Jehovah we discover that He more than keeps His agreements. There is not a promise that God makes to obedient souls that is not abundantly fulfilled. Those who are valiant and consistent and courageous, trustful; who maintain their spiritual and moral wholeness and their confidence in God; who put themselves and God to the test en-joy the realization of the ultimate promises of God.

With us as with Caleb these promises become effective when we wholly follow the Lord our God. Caleb enjoyed the favor of God because he served Him. He heard the voice of God because he listened for it. He saw the realized and objectified glory of God because he kopt his eyes open to discern the wonders of the ma-jesty and might of God. That is to say that Caleb followed God with every faculty. When we walk after God and before Him after that manner we too shall perceive His glory in the land of the living. When we open our eyes we shall see His ma-jesty revealed. When we open our ears we shall hear His voice. When we submit ourselves to His will we shall realize His power.

Living like this we shall be like Caleb who longed for the largest tasks, the most victous enemies, the sternest strife. We shall welcome the labors that are most irksome and the difficulties that are commonly regarded as insuperable. We shall welcome them with joy. For we shall have confidence in God.

A DOG BETECTIVE.

In 1829 a peasant was found murdered in a wood in the Department of the Loire, France, with his dog sitting near the body. No clew could at first be gained as to the perpetrators of the crime, and the victim's widow continued to live in the same cottage, accompanied always by the faithful dog. In February, 1837, two men, apparently travelers, stopped at the house, requesting shelter from the storm, which was granted; but no sooner had the dog seen them than he flew at them with great fury, and would not be pacified. As they were quitting the house, one of them said to the other: "That rancally dog has not forgotten us!" This raised the suspicion of the widow, who overheard it, and she applied to the gen-darmes the neighborhood, who foi-lowed and arrested the men. After a long examination one of the criminals confessed. — From "A Few Dog Stories," by Ralph Neville, in The Outing Magazine.