is supplying that demand with its exec. at combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remark-

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine-manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggista. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Thre are 10 negro banks in Missis-slppl, and they have organized a State Bankers' Association of their Mobile Register.

What Causes Beadache. From October to May, Colds are the most request cause of Headache, Laxative rouse Quinine removes cause, E. W. rove on box.

One of the largest gas companies in London has reduced its price from 71 cents to 49 cents a thousand reet

needs attention. Ask your druggist for Brown's Bronchial Troches, which will quickly relieve the cough, The population of New York City,

That Dry Hacking Cough

including all the territory now em-braced, has doubled since 1885.

There is need for Gartield Tea when the dain is callow, the torque coated, and when headaches are frequent. Over \$12,000,000 was given by he Church of England lust year for

philanthropic work Mrs. Winslow a Southing Syrup for Children teathing, softens the suma reduces inflamma-

teething softens thegums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25ca bottle There are 1,557 walled cities in China where there is neither a for-

Billion Dollar Grass.

eign nor Chinese pastor

Most remarkable grass of the century. Good for three rousing crops annually.
One lows farmer on 100 acres sold \$3,, \$00,00 worth of seed and had 300 tons of hay besides. It is immense. Do try it. VOR 10e AND THIS NOTICE

con 10e and this notice send to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., to pay postage, etc., and they will mail you the only original seed catalog published in America with samples of Billion Dollar Grass, Macaroni Wheat, the sly miller mixer, Sainfoin the dry soil laxumator, Victoria Rape, the 26c a ton green food producer, Silver King Barley yielding 173 bu, per acre, etc., etc.

And if you send Me we will add a package of hew farm send never before seen by you. John A. Salser Send Co., La Crosse, Wis. A. C. L.

Missou i School With One Pupl'. Worth County has a school district that we bell ve cannot be duplicated in

It is district 2,65, 83, Greene Township. There are only three children of school age in the district and only one of hom is attending the home school, the attending the home school, the attention attending the home school, the attention attending the home school, the other was attending the home school, the other is paid \$32 a month to teach this one pupil, and there 1 no doubt about the child attend and that a teater. getting good inst uction. A district that will keep school open for the beneatt of one child and pay a teac er \$12 per month must certainly be loyal to the popu ar educ

Indian tables Don't Cry.

"Affection for children is an Indian characteristic" says Dr. Charles S. Moody, of Idaho. "I have never seen an Indian mot or or father punish a child, nor hav I ever seen an Indian child erg. An Ind an c ild never sols when huit. Just an extra susp of the bright blac eyes a das ight frown is all to indicate to the observer that the little fellow is suffering. I have never heard even an Indian baby cry."—New York Pr. as.

Taking the Bishop's Adv ce. "Ethel has gone over to the church to

pray To prey! What for?" For her husband, of course,"
Why, she hasn't any!"
I know it." - Smart Set.

recking a Clue

"I wish I knew wh t my wife would say to me wien I come home tonight." "I wish I knew what my wife wouldn't

HAPPY OLD AGE

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating. As old age advances, we require

less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourish-

Such an ideal food is found in Grane-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into sugar.

The prosphates also, placed up under the bran-coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but left out of white flour. They are necessary to the building of brain and nerve

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an lowa man, "for 8 years and feet as ood and am stronger than I was .en "ars ago. I am over 74 years old and attend to my business every day

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is 92 years old and attributes his good health to the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Graps-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts I could not say that ! enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, now my habita are as regular as ever in my

"Whenever I make extra effort f depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and

write a great deal caster." "There's a Reason." Name given Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "The Road to Wellville," in THE PULPIT

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. JOHN F. CARSON.

Subject: Signs of Progress.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, paster of the Cen-tral Presbyterian Church, preached a stirring sermon on "Signs of Pregress." The text was from 1 Chron-icles 12:33: "Men that had under-standing of the times." Here are some of the things he said:
Any student of our age will find in

existing conditions much that wars against truth and righteousness and bonor, and that threatens manhood honor, and that threatens manhood and the social order. In the political world there is corruption. Votes are sold to the highest bidder from the Senate to the ward caucus; men, whose only creed is greed, whose only patriotism is pelf, band themselves together to control political situations; certain public officials are growing rich on harvests reaped from the black fields of vice and crime. In he black fields of vice and crime. In he commercial world there is disnonesty. For personal gain of wealth or power men sacrifice principle, compromise conscience, become reckless operators, unscrupulous gamblers, bandits of banking, highwaymen of linance. In the industrial world there s unfairness and injustice. Corporations ignore the interest of and op-press their workmen, crush competition, defraud the people; working-men hand themselves together to orce employers to their terms, forbid men to work except on terms fixed by a union, limit apprentices and so deny young men their rights, enforce their demands by violence, pay homage to priminal leadership. In the social world there are wrongs. The rich domineer in their swollen pride and flount their extravagances in the face of the poor; the poor sin and suffer, because herded in poverty and squalor. In all our life is the spirit of unrest and discontent. Satlety and languid weariness in parlor and salon, suffering and sighing in work-

salon, suffering and sighing in workshop and in tenement.

If you tell me that there are unscrupulous men who operate schemes
of high finance, I would remind you
that the sentiment of the day is so
strong that many of these men find it
convenient to seek homes in other
tands. If you tell me that there is
corporate theft and labor intolerance,
I would remind you that, as never
before, there is a demand for the play
of justice and equity in al! relations,
If you tell me that the rich are defi-If you tell me that the rich are defi-antly extravagant and that the poverty of the poor is appalling, I would emind you that there never has been a time when the money of the rich was so readily at the services of the people as it is to-day through schools, colleges, libraries, homes, hospitals and innumerable agencies and institutions; and when you call my attentions; and when you call my attention to the condition of the submerged, I would remind you of the time when most people were slaves, and I would challenge your thought to the fact that there never has been a time when the middle class was so well off as it is to-day. If you call my attention to the deplorable housing of the East Side poor, I will call to your mind the report of the Mis-sionary Society for the Poor of New York, issued in 1817, which deplored the existence of small houses, each crowded with from four to twelve families, often two and three families living in a room, and "of all colors."
If you tell me of the saloons and brothels that are ruining manhood and ruling in politics, patronized and protected by political influence, I will remind you that when the population of New York was 110,000 there were 1489 licensed retail liquor dealers and not less than 5000 "abaudoned females" added to the vice and shame. Of course, there is more actual sin and shame in a city of four million of people than there was in a city of a hundred thousand, but I am per-suaded that an honest study of condi-tions will disclose that New York City

is proportionately better to-day than a hundred years ago. There are dark, deadly things in our condi-tions, but the moral tone and the eth-ical standard is higher than it ever was, and our black things appear all the blacker because they are viewed in the light of a whiter background. There are gigantic evils in our life, but a gigantic battle is being waged against them. The struggle is bitter, but there are signs that it is not fruitless. The throes of to-day are the birth pangs of a belter to-morrow. The light of that to-morrow begins to Its sun is plercing the darkness. The east is aglow. The gleams of a new radiance begin to illumine the horizon.

I call your attention to the demand for the play of righteousness in all our life—political, social and commercial. There is a new and wide ethical awakening in all our land. Never has the demand been so insistent that men shall be honest in the administration of sacred trusts committed to them. And the great majority of our financiers are nobly meeting that command. We are living in a period of investigation and criticism. It is well, it is a health ful tone, if men are sane enough to discriminate. But men are not always that same. In the presence of these investigations suspicion creeps into the mind and men are tempted to think that all men are dishonest scause some men have been prov thieves and robbers. It is a fatal mis-take. I um persuaded that there is more honest fiber in the life of to-day than there ever has been. The very investigations which are being con-ducted to-day are evidence of a figer and bigher ethical sense than has

heretofore existed.

Second, I call your attention to the demand for the abolition of such practices as war against the common weal.

A lift while A little while ago that demand was for the abolition of the lottery. A for the abolition of the lottery. A Christian postmaster put the Louisiana tottery out of business. Just now the demand in New York is for the abolition of race the abolition of race track gambling. Third, I call your attention to the triumphs of the temperance move-ment. The change of sentiment on the temperance question is one of the most radical that the country has ever known. Twenty years ago the demand for the abolition of the saloon awakened a smile or provoked a sneer. To-day that demand is the fixed purpose of thousands of our fel-low citizens and it is being fulfilled. Five States-Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Georgiz-are now prohibition, and in one more (Alabama) prohibition becomes oper-arive on January 1, 1909. Six States of the Union prohibit the sale or man-ufacture of intoxicating drinks.

The progress of the temperance movement in the South is one of the most significant and inspiring signs of our times. Two States, Georgia and Alabama, have emacted prohibtion laws. Ninety-five per cen. of North Carolina has declared against the saloun Mississiant has a realist. the saloon. Mississippi has a prohibi-

tion Legislature and a prohibition Governor, and ninety per cent, of the State has barred liquor. Tennessee has voted the saloon out of all but four of its ninety-six counties. Kentucky has nearly a hundred of its 119 counties entirely free from saloons, and seventy-five per cent, of its population are living in prohibition ter-ritory. Two-thirds of Louisiana has no saloons. In Florida three-fourths of the State has voted no license, In Texas 148 of the 246 counties have wiped out the saloon, while fifty-one other counties are partially probibition, so that in only forty-seven coun ties of the State is liquor freely sold. In South Carolina about half the counties have voted no license. In Virginia seventy-two counties out of 118; In West Virginia thirty out of fifty-five, and in Maryland fourteen out of twenty-three prohibit the sale of liquor. of liquor. Twenty out of twenty-seven millions of people south of the Mason and Dixon line live in no liquor territory. There are more drinking places, legal and illegal, in New York

than in the whole South.

The temperance movement is taking hold on the North. By a majority of 18,000 out of a total vote of a little over 100,000, the new State of Oklahoma declared for prohibition. Maine, Kansas and North Dakota are enforcing their prohibition laws with new vigor. Two of the three counties of Delaware have prohibited the sa-loon. Fifty-two per cent, of the peo-ple of Ohio and Indiana are living in prohibition territory. Prohibition claims fifty-eight of the seventy-five counties of Arkansas. The rapid progress of the movement may be learned from the story of Missouri. On January 1, 1905, there were three counties which prohibited the sale of liquor; to-day sixty-four of the 115 counties of the State prohibit the traffic. In nineteen other States ad-yanced temperance legislation has been enacted, while there has not been a single measure adopted by any State favorable to the liquor traffic, An effort is being made in the present Congress to secure such legislation as will respect the rights and policy of the States which see fit to prohibit

the liquor traffic.

There is not a single case on record where a county, or city, or town that closed its saloons has reported a decrease of business. Much is being said by the liquor interests about the money which they and allied interests pay to the city, State and National Government for taxes and licenses and the Philadelphia Liquor Dealers Association recently declared in resolution adopted by their convention, "To eliminate the saloon would be to undermine the foundation of the country's revenues." This country This country does not depend upon blood money for its support. The fact is the coun-try would be better off without the traffic and taxation upon every other business would be lessened. For every dollar that the liquor interests pay to the country it costs the country \$20 to maintain the asylums, homes, almshouses, jails and such institutions as are created by the liquor habit and to maintain the courts and prosecuting machinery. The saloon is a highwayman of the baser sort and a pirate of the worst type. It has been tolerated because it uply been tolerated because it emed impossible to get rid of it. But now the issue is drawn, the battle is on. The foe is adroit, cunning, resourceful, unscrapulous, desperate, It is marshalling its forces for a con-flict, the impact of which will shake the land. Christian men must meet this foe with inflexible and determined purpose. In facing the conflict it should be clearly understood that the warfare is not against a legiti-mate business, a business which men have an inherent right to pursue. The traffic is on a status entirely dif-ferent from any business enterprise. There is no inherent right to sell

liquor. The Christian men of America, if they were wise enough, could take America for any moral issue. The The manhood of America can rule. But it must put principle above party and conscience above compromise and duty above ease. The manhood of America, united in the effort and intelligently directed, can, if it will, put an end to the greatest economic and moral plague of the age by outlawing

There are signs of progress-a radical demand for the play of honesty in business life, a new movement for the rbolition of gambling in all places, a determined purpose to abolish the saloon. These movements are in harmony with the Divine econmovements omy and purpose and that is the as-surance of their triumph. God is in His world and God is working. There never was an age in which so many people were working for the better ment of life. With an all-controlling purpose, begotten of faith in God and nurtured in love of man, multitudes are working to better the conditions of life, and that Christ, in whom God is reconciling the world unto Himself is drawing men into the circle of His infinite love, into the sway of His beneficent purpose and keeping them there until He shall come to reign in

Getting Better of Commonplace. Steady-going goodness is harder than spectacular heroism. It calls for more endurance and more character to hold to the highest standards of life in the commonplaces of every day routine than to nerve oneself up for a single and exceptional effort. five-mile run is more exhausting than the 100-yard dash. Yet this prolonged and severer test of every living is the only true test, and it is the one which we must all meet. Moreover, the best way to be ready for the emergency test, when it comes, is to live through the comm day was common to Christ, nor will it be to those who make every day His. - Sunday-School Times.

Battle Field Logic.

Among the men who rerved with Rooseveit's Rough Riders in Cuba was a little Dutch Jew, who, according to the men in his own troop, was "the very incarnation of cool, impudent bravado in a fight." He was a consistent fatalist,

One day he observed a comrade dodging a spent bullet that had whistled uncomfortably close to him. 'Vat's de use to todge dem pullets?" sang out the little Jew. "Dey'll hit you shust as vell vere you are as vere you ain't!"-Everybody's Maga-

MIGHT BE WORSE. "What you swearin' about?" in-

quired the farmer. "O!" growled the disgusted motorist, between oaths, "this machine's broke down and I can't get it to go. "Gosh! you're in luck. Last feller seen 'round here got all broke up cause he couldn't git his to stop."-

Philadelphia Press.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR MARCH 29.

Temperance Lesson, Proverbs 23:26 35-Golden Text, Proverbs 23: 32-Commit Verse 31 - Commentary. TIME. - All times. PLACE .-

EXPOSITION .- I. Six Great Evils

That Result From Indulgence in Wine, 29, 30. Solomon here gives us a very vivid picture of six evils that result from indulgence in wine. Cenresult from indulgence in wine. Centuries have passed since Solomon's day, but it is as true in our day as it was in his that these evils pursue the winebibber. Note them carefully. (1) "Woe," literally, "Oh!" 1. e., the intense pain that leads one to cry "Oh." How many "Ohs" are arising to-day from the lips of men and women whose bedies are tortured. and women whose bodies are tortured with the many ills that arise from the use of alcoholic stimulants. I can see still the man that I once carried bod-ily through the streets of a city shricking "Oh, oh, oh," in indescrib-able agony from drink, and I see him later as I held him down with my knee upon his cheat as they strapped him to a bed in the hoxpital. (2) "Sorrow," literally, "Alas!" i. e., the deep scated and abiding grief that causes one to cry "Alas! alas!" This sorrow of the drunkard is of innumerable forms. Sometimes it is the erable forms. Sometimes it is the sorrow of seeing loved wife and children reduced from plenty to poverty. Sometimes it is the sorrow of being passed upon the street unnoticed by old-time friends and associates. Some-times it is the sorrow of standing by the grave of the once beautiful and happy wife who has died of a broken heart over her loved one's degrada-tion. (3) "Contentions." Contentions at home, contentions in society, contentions in the place of business contentions on the street. Alcohol mothers most of the broils in this world. If a man wants a perpetual war let him drink. (4) "Complain-ing" (R. V.) Wine injures the stom ach and breaks down the nerves and thereby spoils the disposition. The drinker soon becomes a grumbler and grumbler is miserable under any circumstances. (5) "Wounds with-out cause." Go to the police court out cause. Go to the police court to-morrow morning and see the black cyes, broken noses, crippled arms and legs, chowed ears and more serious and entirely unnecessary wounds that have come through drink. (6) "Redhave come through dring.

ness of eyes," the sign of distempered brain and premonition of approaching insanity and death. Note these things come from "wine, merely from the stronger distilled liquors. "I know, of course, that there is danger in whisky and rum

and gin and such things," many are saying, "but what harm is there in wine?" H. The Only Wise Attitude Toward Wine, 31. "Look not thou upon the wine." This is total abstinence with a vengeance. Not only "don't taste," but "don't look." It is good advice, inspired advice. If a thing ought to be left alone, leave it alone utterly. There are many who do not mean to sin, but they will just look at the sin. That look is fatal. Eve first looked, then she lusted, then she ate, then she died (Gen. 3:6). Many a man and woman has taken the same path to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell.

III. "At the Last," 32. "At the last." Three significant words. If last." Three significant words. If men could only see the end from the beginning how many things they would leave undone which they now do. Before entering upon any course of action we ought always to ask where it ends. "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is the way of death" (chap. 14:12). The way of the wing drinker is undeniably such a way. The beginning is likely to be pleasant indeed. In the beginning it singeth like a bird, it is "at the last" that "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." But most of the trains on that road are through trains, and if you get on the train you are not likely to get off until you reach the end

of the line IV. The Wine Drinker's Eyes and Heart, 33. "Thine eyes shall behold strange things" (R. V.) Indeed they shall. They shall see things out of all proper proportion, they shall see couble, they shall see snakes and monsters and devils. The drinking monsters and devils. The drinking man has perverted vision, physical mental, moral. Folly looks like wis-dom and wisdom looks like folly. Right appears wrong and wrong ap pears right. A man who is truthful and honest and pure when sober will lie and steal and commit abomination when he has drank a little. Wine incapacitates men for business, for study, for decent living. If we take the rendering of the A. V., the verse is still true, for when the stomach is full of wine the eyes are full of lust. How many a young man (yes, and young woman) has taken to the young woman) has taken his first step in unmentionable vileness when all that is bad in him has been set on fire by a glass or two of wine. Is the seducer's most potent ally.

not only the eyes are wrong, but worse yet, the heart is wrong. V. The Wine Drinker's Brain, 34, 35. The head of the drinker reels and is stupid. He tosses to and fro as "he that lieth down in the midst of the sea" and sways back and forth as "he that lieth upon the top of a mast." It is a graphic picture of a drunkard's confused and unsteady mental condition. Furthermore, the brain is for the time insensible to in juries received and the drinking man is thus rendered incapable of self-protection. Last of all, the drinker is the complete slave of his enemy. With full knowledge of the injury drink does him he cries, "I will seek it yet again."

Rescue Work For Firemen.

Hoseman Fred Dobratz, of Engine Company 34 of Brighton, says that while his company was fighting a fire in Allison the other day an old man pushed his way through the crowd and grasping a fireman by the shoulder begged him to go back into the house and save the old man's glass

"It's worth \$20 to me," yelled the oser, "and I can't afford to lose it; and while you're up there you might bring down a box of curls which a little fellow who lives in the house says were cut off some years ago."-Boston Herald.

GOING OUT OF HIS WAY. "His talk disgusts me; it's so

"Oh, don't mind it. He's simply gotten into the habit of calling a spade a spade."

"Yes, but he calls lots of things spades which are not."-Philadelphia CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MARCH TWENTY-NINTH.

Home Missions: Progress in the Philippines. Matt. 13; 31-33. An is land mission, Acts 13: 4-12, A cheering promise Zeph. 3: 17-20. A deliverer at hand. Ps. 72: 10-12. The isles shall listen. Isn. 49: 1-10. The isles glad. Ps. 97; 1-6. An island exile. Rev. 1; 4-9. Progress in the Philippines depends

not only upon the seed, but also upon the soil, which was there before we

The seeds of Christianity are small, —a few schools, Sunday schools, Bibles, Christian Endeavor Societies, churches; but they produce the great

The birds that lodge in the branches are the blessings of a Christian civilization, — comfort, safety, and civilization, - comfort, speace, now and hereafter. Christianity is pervasive like hea-

farm, business, all life, sacred and secular. Philippine Notes. The saloon is the greatest enemy of progress in the Philippines, as it is the greatest foe to missions

everywhere. Break it down at home, and you will do the most for missions abroad Christian Endeavor came to the Caristian Endeavor came to the Philippines in that splendid society on Dewey's flagship, the Olympia. It speedily spread among the Filipinos, and it is destined to be an important agent in planning Protestant Christianity in those Islands.

There are about 1,725 islands in the Philippine are about 1,725 islands in

the Philippine archipelago, with an area of about 122,000 square miles. A glorious new empire to win for Christ.

The population of the Islands is about eight millions, nearly all of them Catholics, though, fortunately, three million are Independent Catholics. There are 270,000 Mohammedans, 75,000 Buddhists and Confucian-tsts, 260,000 Animists. A complicated task for the missionaries!

All the largest denominations, and several of the smaller ones, hastened to the Philippines at the close of the war with Spain, and inaugurated a second war, with ignorance, supersti-tion and barbarism.

About 18,000 converts have been made by our missionaries in the Philtopines. More than one hundred lit-tle churches have been built, each a center of light in much darkness. Nearly 800,000 of the Filipinos speak English fairly well, and this is a great

## EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

help toward the spread of the gospel

SUNDAY, MARCH 29.

The Awakening of China and the Gospel Opportunity. Acts 11: 19-26; Psa. 2.)

This is the story of the mission to Antioch, when the infant church de-finitely accepted its call to preach to the Gentiles. At Antioch the disciples were first called Christians, and it is likely that the name was given in contempt and derision.

theme has to do with one of the oldest of the nations. Its civilization goes back of the time of Mozes; its literature reached high water mark before David sang. When Homer lived in Greece China had her ancient heroes. Printing and paper making, the manufacture of gun powder and other arts were known a thousand years ago "A thousand years ago the forefathers of the present Chinese sold silks to the Romans, and dressed in these fabrics, when the inhabitants of the British Isles were coats of blue paint and fished in willow cances."

China is a land of old faiths, curtously intermingled and confused. The most distinctive is Confucianism, to be counted in the strict sense and morals. At its best it is a great preparation for Christianity. Buddhism is an imported faith, largely a matter of form, and modified from its Hindoo characteristics, according to the genius of the Chinese mind. Taoism is the native religion, a system of illimitable idolatry and terror ism, with its dread of evil spirits and demons and its blind efforts to avert their vicious influences. All these faiths have failed, and there is today throughout the empire a new con-sciousness of their failure.

We are living in the midst of China's most amazing transition. Things which have been considered permanent for thousands of years have changed within the memory the youngest member of the Epworth League. Here are some indications time-honored examinations in the Chinese classics for candidates for public office have been abolished. An interesting article in the Epworth Herald for October 23, 1907, will show what is taking their place. There is a general spirit of educational unrest. The age-long love of he Chinese for education is taking new forms, and western learning is being substituted for the hoary native literature. barbarous system of foot-binding is being discontinued, to the intense re-Hef of millions of women. The use opium is being rapidly restricted, and will shortly cease to be a nation-

Another Japanese Invasion.

A Japanese has obtained a ten-year lease of sixty acres of land in Green Valley, a few miles north of Vallejo. in which he proposes setting out His example will soon be followed by other Japanese, and in a very brief period we may confidently expect to see another settlement of the Mikado's subjects in Solane County, in the neighborhood of which white competition cannot endure. It is a mere question of time, unless the process is arrested, when these foreigners will take as full possession of most of California as they have of Hawaii, where they are rapidly becoming the dominant race, with the willingness and perhaps the ability to throw out the whites, who once thought they were going to control it forever. — San Francisco Chron-

A remarkable piece of work was recently shown at a German exhibition in the shape of a well executed landscape made of colonies of different colored bacteria thriving in gelatin and meat extract. The thing was shown at an exhibition of eccentric art, where there were also artistic apositions in spinach and egg and other effects secured by resorting to the use of spices of different colors as the media, instead of paint.



In Washing Animais.

To protect them from parasites, which either bite or annoy them, skins are rendered much healthier, they will be practically free from further annoyance by insects.

Acetylene Waste.

What is the value of refuse from an acetylene gas machine as a fertilizer, how best apply it, and to what land? C. L. M. The lime from acetylene plants is simply lime. It may be poisonous if applied in too large quantities, but is as useful as any other lime if applied in reasonable quantities. The worst trouble is that it is soft and sticky, and therefore hard to apply.-Country Gentleman.

Ripening Cream.

It is very essential in cream ripening to agitate the cream frequently to insure uniform ripening. When cream remains undisturbed for some When time the fat rises in the same way that it does in milk, though in a less marked degree. The result is that the upper layers are richer than the lower and will sour less rapidly, since the action of the lactic acid germs is greater in thin than in rich cream. This uneven ripening leads to a poor bodied cream. Instead of being smooth and glossy, it will appear coarse and curdy when poured from a dipper. The importance of stirring frequently during ripening should therefore not be underestimated .- Professor John Michels,

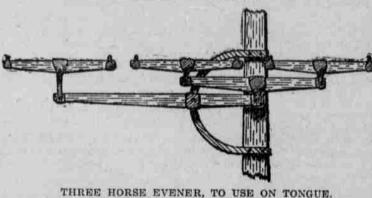
and the depletion in the supply of lumber it behooves every farmer, who is fortunate enough to own a piece wash them with borax water, when of forest land, to follow out a defithe dirt and disagreeable odor are nite plan in practical forestry. At not only removed, but the animals' this time of the year a great deal can be done in the way of prolonging the bair will be soft and glossy, and the life of the trees now growing in the woodland, and more especially the life of the young and vigorous ones. The dead, dying and diseased timber can be cut down and converted into fire wood or sawed into lengths for fence posts or logs for the saw mill. By so doing, the timber that otherwise would go to waste through decay can be readily turned to some good purpose. thinning out of the dead trees allows more space for the remaining healths and vigorous specimens to grow and develop to advantage. Whenever it is necessary to fell a large, healthy tree the stump should be left high enough to insure a growth of vigrous sprouts. Chestnut, oak and hickory are examples of this class of trees. Cutting out the under brush and letting the stronger and more promising growths of young forest trees stand to develop into future timber material is always profitable. Any attention that may be given to the wood at this time will be certain to bring in good returns a little later on .- A. G. R., in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

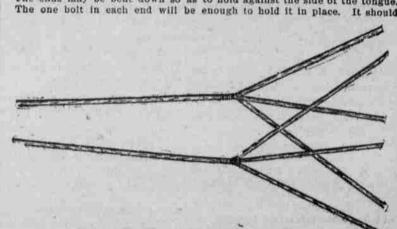
One who has tested the matter compiles the paying factors in the following paragraphs, in a very con-

It takes less fertility out of the soil than any other form of agricul-

THREE HORSE EVENER



Some one asked for a three horse evener to use on a tongue. Here is one. There must be an offset iron made in the form of a half circle. The ends may be bent down so as to hold against the side of the tongue.



A GOOD WAY TO ARRANGE THE LINES.

be made of iron two inches wide and one-half inch thick. There should be twelve inches from the centre of the tongue to the draw holes in the iron. The length of the long evener may be found by placing a single tree at the end of a set of whippletrees. It will be about fifty-four inches between the end holes. This would bring the draw hole eighteen inches from the hole in the short end. This side draft caused by the offset may be remedied by a strap from the hames of the third horse to the end of the neck-yoke. Care must be taken to hitch the second horse so that the iron semi-circle will not interfere with his freedom of action while at work.

In using three horses try this way of arranging the lines: Take a pair of old single harness lines and make two cross lines a little longer than the regular ones. Fasten them to the inside bit rings of the outside horses. Let this run over the back of the middle horse and buckle into the regular buckle. It works fine and gives one full control of his team .- J. U., in the Indiana Farmer.

Getting Alfalfa Started. quickest and best way to get a start tion. of alfalfa-use culture or inoculate the soil. Inoculate by all means. This is

the surest way and by far the most practical, and where the soil responds to the treatment one may get a good stand from one seeding. It does not require a large amount of dirt to sufficiently inoculate a field to insure a stand. Soil taken from an old clover or alfalfa field is the kind to use, but if this is not available, hunt and calves. up some sweet clover along the roadside and use this soil. Alfalfa ver solls. The best way to scatter lly dirt is with a manure spreader. Put only a very thin layer over the entire bottom of the spreader box, and gear it so that the dirt is fed out slowly. Then disc and cross disc, and follow with a harrow and sow your seed. A careful sower can get pretty good results by sowing broadcast out of land, and then cross sow. But whatever method is used make sure that the ground is covered evenly. If strips are left unseeded weeds soon appear, and it will take double work afterwards to get these covered .-Indiana Farmer.

The Farm Wood Lot.

A good sized wood lot is indispens able to every well regulated farm. The demands made upon it are many and various in the course of a season. Here it is that the farmer comes to lay in his supply of fuel "Storek sepers, traders, bankers, for both summer and winter use and financial men and politicians all fully on & he depends for the timber to realize, after years of experience, repair his buildings, fences, farm that wherever dairy farming is contools and machines. On account of ducted farmers are most prosp its great importance in the economy of agriculture the timber tract should be one of the best cared for sections considerably enhanced.—From "Dairy its great importance in the economy of land on the farm.

In these days of our failing timber

I ture, and hence it is useful in follow-A subscriber asks which is the ing a well-regulated system of rota

It can be combined readily with

other forms of agriculture or horti-

culture. The dairy provides in winter a quantity of stable manure in which the straw from the barn is profitably

utilized. The by-products from the cow, skim-milk, whey and buttermilk, are a source of income in raising pigs

Dairying gives constant and regular employment of a light character responds quickly to these aweet clo- to every member of a farmer's fam-

> Dairying inculcates habits of punctuality, industry, cleanliness and thrift on the farm. Cheese and butter are condens

> products, and the cost of carriage, in comparison with their value, is less than that of any other farm product. The demand for good butter and

cheese on the world's markets is un-

limited, and, so long as the quality is maintained, an all-around, even and profitable price can always be se-The monthly check from the fac tory provides the mainstay in the

household, as against the precarious returns from yearly crops. The farmer's household, as a result of dairy work, is always supplied with fresh milk and cream, butter,

cheese, pork, bacon and veal.

Farming Pays," in the Indiana Far-