

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient laxative remedy of known value...

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 druggists.

There are 10 negro banks in Mississippi, and they have organized a State Bankers' Association of their own.—Mobile Register.

From October to May, Cadzara is the most frequent cause of Headache. Laxative Bromo Quinine removes cause. E. W. Groves on box.

One of the largest gas companies in London has reduced its price from 71 cents to 69 cents a thousand feet.

That Dry Hacking Cough needs attention. Ask your druggist for Brown's Bronchial Troches, which will quickly relieve the cough.

The population of New York City, including all the territory now embraced, has doubled since 1885.

There is need for Girdled Tea when the skin is raw, the tongue coated, and when headaches are frequent.

Over \$12,000,000 was given by the Church of England last year for philanthropic work.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc.

There are 1,557 walled cities in China where there is neither a foreign nor Chinese pastor.

Billions of Dollars Grass. Most remarkable grass of the century. Good for three mowing crops annually.

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 Billions of Dollars Grass, Macaroni Wheat, the sky miller mix, Sainfoin, the sky lawnmower, the Victoria Klage, the sky green food producer, Silver King Barley yielding 175 bu. per acre, etc., etc.

And if you send me will add a package of new farm seed never before seen in our country. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., A. C. L.

Missouli School With One Pupil. Worth County has a school district that we believe cannot be duplicated in the entire State.

It is a district 2 1/2, 33, Greene Township. There are only three children of school age in the district, and only one of them is attending the home school, the other two attend a co-school. The teacher is paid \$22 a month to teach this one pupil, and there is no doubt about the child getting good instruction. A district that will keep so open for the benefit of one child, and pay a teacher \$22 per month, must certainly be loyal to the cause of popular education.—Grant City Times

Indian Babies Don't Cry. Affection for children is an Indian characteristic, says Dr. Charles S. Moody, of Idaho. "I have never seen an Indian mother or father punish a child, nor have I ever seen an Indian child cry. An Indian child never sobs when hurt. Just an extra snap of the bright black eyes and a slight frown is all that indicates to the observer that the little fellow is suffering. I have never heard even an Indian baby cry."—New York Press

Taking the Bishop's Adv. "Ethel has gone over to the church to pray." "To pray! What for?" "For her husband, of course." "Why, she hasn't any." "I know it."—Smart Set

Checking a Clew "I wish I knew why my wife would say to me 'I am home tonight.'" "I wish I knew what my wife wouldn't say."—Smart Set

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 nourishment.

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

The phosphates 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 cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 5 years and feel as good and as strong today as I was when I was 20. I am over 74 years old and attend to my business every day."

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is 82 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 Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together."

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

"Whenever I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

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, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, preached a stirring sermon on "Signs of Progress." The text was from 1 Chron. 12: 12: "Men that had understanding of the times. Here are some of the things he said:

"Any student of our age will find in existing conditions much that was against truth and righteousness and honor, and that threatened the good 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 the lust for power, whose only personal gain of wealth together to control political situations; certain public officials are growing rich on harvests reaped from the black fields of vice and crime. In the commercial world there is dishonesty. For personal gain of wealth or power men sacrifice principle, compromise conscience, become reckless operators, unscrupulous gamblers, sandbags of banking, highwaymen of the industrial world there is unfairness and injustice. Corporations ignore the interests of and oppress their workmen, crush competition, defraud the people; workmen band themselves together to force 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 criminal leadership. In the social world there are wrongs. The rich flaunt their extravagance 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. Satiation and languid weariness in parlor and salon, suffering and sighing in workshop and in tenement.

If you tell me that there are unscrupulous men who operate schemes of high finance, which 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 lands. 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 all relations. If you tell me that the rich are defrauding the poor, I would remind you that there never has been a time when the money of the rich was so readily at the services of the poor as it is to-day through schools, colleges, libraries, homes, hospitals and innumerable agencies and institutions; 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 Mission Society for the Poor of New York, issued in 1817, which depicted the existence of small houses, crowded with four from two 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 the good 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 148 licensed retail liquor dealers and not less than 600 "abandoned females" added to the vice and shame. Of course, there is more actual sin and shame in a city of four millions of people than there was in a city of a hundred thousand, but I am persuaded that an honest study of conditions will disclose that New York City is proportionately better to-day than it was a hundred years ago. There are dark, deadly things in our conditions, but the moral tone and the ethical standard is higher than it 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 the saloons and brothels are being fought 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 better to-morrow. The light of that to-morrow begins to dawn, as the sun is piercing the darkness. The east is aglow. The gleams of a new radiance begin to illumine the horizon.

First, I call your attention to the demand for the play of righteousness in 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 demand. We are living in a period of investigation and criticism. It is well. It is a healthful, but men are sane enough to discriminate. But men are not all ways that same. In the present of these investigations suspicion creeps into the mind and men are tempted to think that all men are dishonest thieves and robbers. It is a fatal mistake. I am persuaded that the proved honest fiber in the life of to-day than there ever has been. The very investigations which are being conducted to-day are evidence of a finer and higher 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 little while ago that demand was for the abolition of the lottery, a Christian postmaster put the Louisiana lottery out of business. Just now the demand in New York is for the abolition of race track gambling. Third, I call your attention to the triumphs of the temperance movement. 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 fellow citizens and it is being fulfilled. Five States—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Georgia—are now prohibitionary and in one more (Alabama) prohibition becomes operative on January 1, 1909. Six States of the Union prohibit the sale or manufacture 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 enacted prohibition laws. Ninety-five per cent. of North Carolina has declared against the saloon. Mississippi has a prohibition

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 29.

Temperance Lesson, Proverbs 23:29-35—Golden Text, Proverbs 23:32—Commit Verse 31—Commentary.

TIME.—All times. PLACE.—Everywhere.

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. 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!" i. e., the intense pain that leads one to cry, "How many 'Oh's' are mine to-day! From the lips of men 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 bodily through the streets of a city shrieking, 'Oh, oh, oh,' in indescribable agony from drink, and I see him later as I held him down with my knees upon his chest as they strapped him to a bed in the hospital. (2) "Sorrow," only see the Ophian 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 Philippines in that splendid society on Dewey's flagship, the Olinde. It spread rapidly among the Filipinos and it is destined to be an important agent in planting Protestant Christianity in those islands. There are about 1,725 islands in the Philippine archipelago, with an area of 120,000 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, 200,000 Buddhists and Confucianists, 200,000 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 new era of Christianization, superstition and barbarism. About 18,000 converts have been made by our missionaries in the Philippines. More than one hundred little 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 help toward the spread of the gospel.

II. 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. Ever first looked, then she lusts, then she ate, and she had been led on the path to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell. III. "At the Last," 32. "At the 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 seems right unto a man, but the end thereof is as a snare to his feet. (chap. 14:12). The way of the wine drinker is undeniably such a way. The beginning is likely to be pleasant indeed. In the beginning it singeth like a bird; it is smooth and pleasant like a serpent and stings 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 of all possible proportion, they shall see couples that make men and women monsters and devils. The drinking man has perverted vision, physical, mental, moral. Folly looks like wisdom and wisdom looks like folly. Right appears wrong and wrong appears right. The man who is truthful and honest and pure when sober will lie and steal and commit abomination when he has drunk 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 his first step in unscrupulous villainy when all that is in his head is the glow from a fire by a glass or two of wine. Wine is the seducer's most potent ally. But not only the eyes are wrong, but worse yet, the heart is wrong. V. The head of the drinker reels and it is stupid. He tooses to and fro as "he that lieth down in the midst of the sea" and aways back and forth as "he that lieth upon the top of a mountain." It is a graphic picture of a drunkard's confused and unsteady mental condition. Furthermore, the brain is for the time insensible to injuries received and the drinking man is thus rendered incapable of self-protection. Last of all, the drunkard is the complete slave to 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 Dobrats, of Engine Company 34 of Brighton, says that while his company was fighting a fire in Allison's 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 eye.

"It's worth \$20 to me," yelled the loser, "and I can't afford to lose it; and while you're out there you might bring down a box of curies 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 coarse." "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 Press.

Getting Better of Commonplace. Steadying goodness is harder than spectacular heroism. It calls for more endurance and more character to hold to the highest standards of life in the commonplace of every day routine than to nerve oneself up for a single heroic exploit. Yet this five-mile run is more exhausting than the 100-yard dash. For this prolonged and severer test of every day living is the only true test, and it is the one which we must all meet. Moreover, the best way to ready for the emergency test, when it comes, is to live through the common day in the red-letter-day spirit. No day was common to Christ, nor will it be to you. Live through every day His.—Sunday-School Times.

Battle Field Logic. Among the men who served with Roosevelt'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 lodge dem bullets?" sang out the little Jew. "De'it hit you shunt as vell were you as were you ain't!"—Everybody's Magazine.

MIGHT BE WORSE. "What you swearin' about?" inquired the farmer. "O!" growled the disgusted motorist, between oaths, "this machine's broken down and I can't get it to go." "Gosh! you're in luck. Last feller I seen 'round here got all broke up 'cause he couldn't get his to stop."—Philadelphia Press.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MARCH TWENTY-NINTH.

Home Missions: Progress in the Philippines. Matt. 13: 31-33. An island mission. Acts 13: 41-2. A cheering promise. Zeph. 3: 17-20. A deliverer at hand. Ps. 72: 10-12. The Isles shall listen. Isa. 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 came.

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

The birds that lodge in the branches are the blessings of a Christian civilization,—comfort, safety, and peace, now and hereafter.

Christianity is pervasive like heaven, blessedly influencing the home, farm, business, all life, sacred and secular. Philippine Notes.

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FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

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 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.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA AND THE GOSPEL OPPORTUNITY. Acts 11: 19-20; Psa. 2.

This is the story of the mission to Antioch, when the infant church deliberately 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. This theme has to do with one of the oldest of the nations. Its civilization goes back of the time of Moses; 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 wore coats of blue paint and fished in willow canoes.

China is a land of old faiths, curiously intermingled and confused. The one most distinctive is Confucianism, not to be counted in the strict sense a religion, but a system of conduct and morals. At its best it is a great preparation for Christianity. Buddhism is an imported faith, largely a matter of form, with little in the memory of the youngest member of the Epworth League. Here are some indications of the 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 you what is taking their place. There is a general spirit of educational unrest. The awe-long love of the Chinese for education is taking new forms, and western learning is being substituted for the hoary native literature. The new system of foot-binding is being discontinued, to the intense relief of millions of women. The use of opium is being rapidly restricted, and will shortly cease to be a national vice.

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 grapes. 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 Solano 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 Chronicle.

The Farm Wood Lot. A good sized wood lot is indispensable 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 for both summer and winter use and on he depends for the timber to repair his buildings, fences, farm tools and machines. On account of its great importance in the economy of agriculture the timber tract should be one of the best cared for sections of land on the farm.

In these days of our falling timber



In Washing Animals. To protect them from parasites, which either bite or annoy them, wash them with borax water, when the dirt and disagreeable odor are not only removed, but the animals' skins are rendered much healthier, the hair will be soft and glossy, and they will be practically free from further annoyance by insects.

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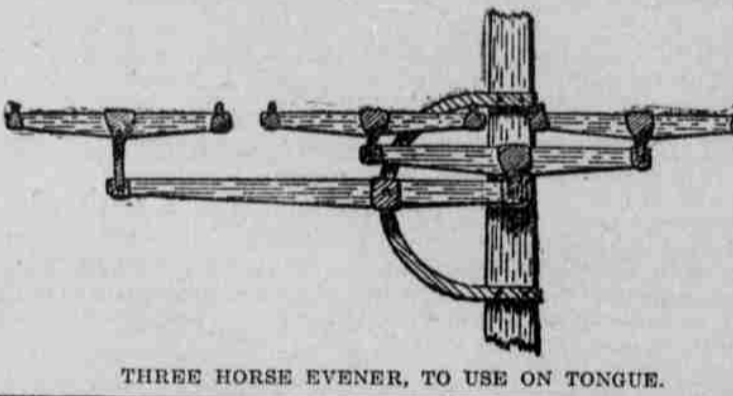
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In these days of our falling timber

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. The one bolt in each end will be enough to hold it in place. It should



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 whippetrees. 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. A subscriber asks which is the quickest and best way to get a start 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 up some sweet clover along the roadside and use this soil. Alfalfa responds quickly to these sweet clover soils. The best way to scatter 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 on land, and then cover with a light layer of soil. However, the best whatever method is used must be such 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.

It can be combined readily with other forms of agriculture or horticulture. 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 and calves. Dairying gives constant and regular employment of a light character to every member of a farmer's family. Dairying inculcates habits of punctuality, industry, cleanliness and thrift on the farm. Cheese and butter are condensed 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 unlimited, and, so long as the quality is maintained, an all-around, even and profitable price can always be secured. The monthly check from the factory 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. Storekeepers, traders, bankers, financial men and politicians all fully realize, after years of experience, that wherever dairy farming is conducted farmers are most prosperous, mortgages are rarely found, and the value of landed property becomes considerably enhanced.—From "Dairy Farming Pays," in the Indiana Farmer.