Theme: Overcoming Evil.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- In the Church of the Good Shepherd, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers, preached Sunday morning on "Overcoming The text was from Roman "Be not overcome of evi but overcome evil with good."

This is the closing verse of a rather remarkable chapter. The words im-mediately preceding my text, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; "Bless them which persecute you, bless and curse not." do not sound like the words of A Jew who was trained under the maxims, love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. They have much more thins enemy. They have much more
the sound of the voice of Jesus, who
said, "Love your enemies." It is
very impressive to think how deeply
Jesus was able to fasten His peculiar
teaching upon a man like Paul, who
had been trained in the religious
philosophy of the old schoole.

Paul has lost his old prejudices; he has separated himself from the narrow tenets of Judaism; he has imbibed the spirit of Christ; he has been born again into a new world of moral philosophy, and he has been regarded as the best interpreter of the Gospel of Christ among the writers of the New Testament. Luther said the Epistle to the Romans is a complete epitome of the Gospel. In our text Paul has something to say about evil

and something to say about good. He does not deny the existence of evil, as some moderns are doing; he does not pass it over as merely "good in the making." He says, "Abhor in the making." He says, "Abhor that which is evil;" hate it, fight it, overcome it. But while he thus presents the reality of evil and the im-portant influence it has in human experionse, yet he looks upon it as something to be conquered, to be eliminated from life. He looks upon as only a temporary condition of lings. It is not a necessary complement of character. He says, "Be not overcome of evil;" therefore, a

man can be free from it.
It is a matter of very great imortance to every man to be sure of of his being; many a man is in deer of his being, many a man is in deep discouragement because he has been taught the permanence of "this in-eradicable taint of sin," this neces-sary weakness and frailty of human

Paul has a much finer conception of a man's possibilities. "Be not overne of evil, but overcome evil with is his massage to every man's soul, and in this he is but following his Master, who said:" Be ye perfect even as your Father in Heaven is per Thus if we follow Paul's teach ing it will be wise for us to know of a certainty that there is evil in the world, that we can know it inwardly by conviction, that we can know outwardly by its consequences. B let us at the same time know that we have the power to be separate and free from it and the ability to con-

Good is the power which overcomes evil. While evil is transient and temporary, good is permanent and eternal. Good comes from God. Wherever evil is present bring good wil is present orms.
Wherever hatred is present bring love to conquer it. ever ignorance and superstition is present bring truth to enlighten it. wherever lust and impurity are pres-ent bring love and purity. Wherever unbellet and recklessness are present bring your faith to victory. Wherever despair or moral rebellion is present bring hope. Wherever strife and enmity are present bring charity. This is Paul's philosophy of good overcoming evil. Once set free the forces of good in a man's individual life he will be saved from wrong. Once set free and active the forces of will be destroyed. This is not a mere system of theory or speculation; it has the power of demonstration be-The experiences of life are full of illustrations of this fact. let my especially tall you something wonderful work being done Emanuel Church, Boston, which is being taken up by other churches, and will grow more and more widely as it is investigated and its marvelous power comprehended.

The whole genius of this great work lies in the power of good over-coming evil. The two clergymen in that church are curing men and wom en of such ovils as drunkenness, drug habits, gambling, kieptomania, mur-derous impulse, despair and morbid-ness, leading to suicidal mania, and mental prostration. A young woman was recently cured of the habit of lying and impudence to parents and eachers, a very grisvous affliction which seemed impossible of cure by the best skill and advice. These are a type of a hundred other evils which yield to this new method of treat-ment. You will notice that each one has its basis in moral disorder of some kind, and I have no doubt whatever that every moral delinquency is remediable in the same way.

The method by which this moral

healing is accomplished is plain to every student of psychology, but it is not easy to explain to others. The point of great interest to you and me, ordinary people, is this: There asems to be in every human being what is called a sub-consciousness, or sublimal self. In other words, a substratum of morality—a foundation moral nature. It is to this funda-mental moral nature that these healers appeal. When the man afflicted with the cursed hab't of drunken-ness applies for relief, he is put into a hypnotic sleep, which frees him from the ordinary cares of everyday experience. While in this state of ep, this moral nature of have been speaking is awake and is appealed to, strengthened and in-structed. The drunkard is told of the goodness of God, of His desire to re-deem a man from his evil habits. A moral stamina, an appreciation of the beauty and power of God's righteous-ness is put into this sub-conscious self. And the result is that this good, implanted, overcomes the evil. victim goes out into life with a as his moral self strengthened, and he is cured of his debauching sin,

whatever it may be. A very marvelous and astounding thought in connection with this method of influencing men through this sub-conscious self is that some of the most learned students say that it is impossible to influence men to do wrong or immoral things while in this wrong or immoral things while in this state. They may be made to do fool-lish or humorous things, but rebellion is encountered if a wrong or evil thing is suggested. It is this which leads me to call this state of sub-consciousness a man's moral nature. What a wonderful revelation this is, to know how we are guided and guarded

against evil, it we will listen to and obey the advice which God has put within us.

It is important for us to note well why this very subtle method of in-lucing a hypnotic state is necessary pefore men can be cured. Why cannot the moral nature of persons af-ficted be appealed to in the ordinary way of teaching and advice? The reason seems to be that in moral de inquents, this substratum of moral nature is so buried in bad habits, is to separate from the ordinary thoughts and acts of life, that it is oractically lost, and therefore this appnotic means is necessary in order to drive from the field the ordinary onsciousness which is associated with svil. It is very important to see that a person may be so taken up with the physical affairs of life that the moral foundations are based so deep as to be practically non-existent. This is a sad state for a man to arrive at.

Now, as you think of this new method it is simple to understand—at east in a general way. It is forcibly building up the moral foundations in man—God's sovereignty, father-tood, goodness; awakening in man he consciousness of the nobility of his own nature; that his purpose in life is to love God, love his neighbor, love and respect himself. When this is accomplished in a man's soul he has a new vision of the power and glory of human nature under God. He sees the bideous face of sin and its blighting consequences on life; he understands the power of good over-coming evil. Thus it is that in a re-ligious and moral clinic the evils and immoralities of life which crush men are overcome by implanting goodness, which drives out the demons of evil from the soul. These men in Boston say that in a year's treatment of about 500 cases there is not one fail-ure to be recorded. Now, I hope we are all very much interested in the principle involved in this illustration or demonstration of the truth contained in my text from St. Paul. I teaches plainly that where evil is present and controlling you in some habit of life which you know to be bad, it is because good is absent, beand not allowed to do its work in your life. In order to be free from evil a man must build himself up in the moral foundations of God. Happy will we be if this work was begun in childhood and continued all along the years. I once quoted to you Evangelist Hadley's statement that he had never known of a fallen man or woman to make a complete recovery of himself unless he had been trained in the Scripture truths in childhood. This is only another proof of the need of moral foundations strong ough to be vitalized at critical perods in order to recover a man from destruction by evil. The unfortunate man who has no such moral establishment has no power in him to recuperate when the critical time comes This experience has its counterpart in bodily sickness. The great value of religious training is easily recognized. The value of Bible reading is that a man may see the moral foundations which God has laid for him-the value of the church and the Sundaychool, that we may be constantly re minded and stimulated and instructed in these moral obligations; the value of prayer, which keeps us in vital nmunion with the source of all truth and goodness. Let God's stand-ard of goodness be deeply set in our Paul has also a philosophy of good. lives, and evil will never find a rest-ing place. If a temporary lapse in our moral standards shall permit recovery will soon assert itself and

drive off the intruder.

The purpose of God toward man is redemption. This is the lesson of Jesus' presence among us; the Son of Man came seek and to save, and cer-tainly one of the great messages of His life is to teach the truth of overcoming evil with good. Let us have no fear of evil. Many men remain in bondage to their sins and bad habits by being in constant fear of them, paying all their attention to the foes outside and giving little or no attention to the divine power within them. To such I would say, stop thinking of your faults and evils for a while God, to know His goodness, His will. Search the New Testament and know who Christ was. Learn His message; do the things which He asks, and you hold of you and evil will have gone

The Value of Confession,

"Next to not sinning," says some one, "is confessing sin." A very learn-ed man has said: "The three hardest words in the English language are 'I was mistaken.'" Frederick the 'I was mistaken.'" Fred Great wrote to the Senate: just lost a great battle, and it was entirely my own fault." Goldsmith more greatness than all his victor-SAYE: es." Such a prompt acknowledge-nent of his fault recalls Bacon's course in more trying circumstances I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and so renounce all defense. I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken - Pittaburg Christian Advo-

Threads of Gold.

Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathies, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite ten these are the threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves .- Canon Farrar.

An Uncomfortable Time.

When a minister begins to home the truth, there are always those in the congregation who would feel more comfortable if they could

BUREAUS NOT USELESS "I see the navy may decide to get rid of its bureaus.

'Is that so?" she responded bright-"Well, I suppose roll-top desks would suit the navy better, and, John, if those bureaus are the old-fashioned, mahogany kind, with a lot of drawers, I wish you'd write to the secretary and find what he'd take for one."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Sawdust is turned into a transportable fuel by the simple device of being heated under high pressure steam until the resinous ingredients secome sticky, when it is pressed into bricks. One man with a two horsepower machine can turn out 10,000 bricks a day.

It has been calculated that a man of the ordinary size sustains a pressure of about fourteen tons. But, inasmuch as the pressure is exerted equally in all directions, and permeates the whole body, no inconvenience follows.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR APRIL 5.

Subject: Jesus the Good Shepherd, John 10:1-18 - Golden Text. John 10:11-Commit Verse 9-

Commentary on the Lesson. TIME,-October, 29 A. D. PLACE.

EXPOSITION .- I. Jesus the Door. -9. Anyone who seeks to get access o the sheep in any other way than by the door, i. e., by Christ, is a thief and a robber. The sheep can always ell the difference between the true thepherd and the robber (vs. 3, 4. 16, 27). Christ's sheep have six haracteristics: (1) They know the Shotherd's voice (v. 4). Every sheep in the East, unless he is sick, recognizes his shepherd's voice as soon as he speaks. Every one of Christ's sheep recognizes Christ's voice. The rue sheen recognizes Christ's voice lespite all the destructive critics. "The sheep hear His voice" (vs.
). They not only know it, they
it. This is one of the surest theed it. This is one of the surest cests as to whether you are one of Thrist's sheep. Are you heeding His voice? (3) "The sheep follow him" (4, 27). Wherever the sheep see the (4, 27). Wherever the sheep see the shepherd going they will follow (Matt. 16-24). The way may seem lark and dangerous and difficult, but hey "follow him." (4) "They know not the voice of strangers." A true sheep will not follow a strange voice. The voice may seem soft and silvery. It matters not, it is not the voice of the shepherd. Those "Christians" who are forever run.ing of after strangers, "just to hear what they have to say," are not sheep. (5) "A stranger will they not follow." Evidently many professed Christians are not sheep. (6) They "will fiee from him." Jesus is also the door by which the sheep pass in. To what is ,ie the door? (1) To salvation, "By Me if any man enter in he shall be saved." This makes the way of saisation very plain and limple, door is open to all, "any man." Though a man be the greatest of sinners the door stands open (1 Ti. 1:15). He is the only door (Acts 1:12). Neither the law, nor the s:12). Neither the law, nor the shurch, nor morality, nor baptism, nor a creed is the door. "I am the door." This door was opened by His atoning death (vs. 10, 11; Gal. 3:12; Eph. 1:7; Heb. 9:22). We enter it by simple faith in Him (Rom. 3:25, D. V. 4:28. Eph. 3:25 Apr. 12:28 4:3, 5; Eph. 2:8; Acts 13:38, Any one who enters in by Jesus Christ will be saved, no one else will. (2) To liberty, "shall go in and out The true acceptance of Jesus leads to a life of fear and constraint but to the perfect liberty of a child (cf. Rom. 8:15). (2) To security. This too is found in the "go in and out." The one who really enters by Christ is eternally secure (vs. 28, 29).

 But Jesus is not only the door.
 He is the Shepherd also, "the Good Shepherd." False christs and leaders come claiming to be shepherds, but really thieves and robbers. The Pharisees were such. They came to "steal and kill and destroy." But Jesus' mission was glorious. "I came that they may have life, and may have it abundantly." Any of us then may not only have life, but have life "exceeding," life "beyond measure." Have you this superabundant life! So many have such a thin thread of life. How abundantly we may have life appears in Jno. 1:15 (cf. Col. 1:19; Col. 2:9, 10, R. V.; Eph. 3:16-Then comes that great declaration, "I am the Good Shepherd." The is the one you will get upon your knees pondering them, turning them over and over, constantly looking to God to let you into their wealth of meaning. It is not only a wonderfully comforting thing that Jesus says here, it is also an amazingly daring one. In the Old Testament Jehovan is the Good Shepherd (Ps. 23; Isa. 40:10, 11; Ez. 34:11-13). If we aspire to be true shepherds we must be ready to do the same. If at the approach of danger we leave at the approach of danger we leave the sheep and flee for our own safety we are hirelings and not shepherds (cf. 1 Pet. 5:2). Jesus knows His own and His own know Him even as the Father knows Him and He knows the Father (R. V.). Wonderful, who can fathom that depth and intimacy of that knowledge? And there is life and eternal security in it (Jno. 17:3; 2 Tl. 2:19; 1:12). Ten great points about the Good Snepherd: knows the sheep even as the Father knoweth Him and He the Father.
(2) He is known by the sheep. (3) Has personal interest in each sheep and deals with it individually-calls it by name (v. 3). (4) "Leadeth them out." (5) Thrust forth the laggard sheep (v. 4). (6) Cverlooks none, "all His own" (v. 4, R. V.). "Goeth before them." He has (7) "Goeth before them." He has trodden every step of the way that we must take. (8) Careth for the sheep (v. 13). (9) "Layeth down His life for the sheep" (vs. 11, 15).

To satisfaction, "shall find pas-" There is no such pasture for

sheep in all the world as the one who

enters by Jesus finds. The pasture is "green" (Ps. 23.2). It is "good" and "fat" (Ez. 34:14; cf. Iga. 40:9, 10).

II. Jesus the Good Shepherd, 10-

laying down of His life was a per-fectly voluntary act on Jesus' part. TINY WAS INSULTED. A great elephant named Tiny re cently disturbed the orchestra at the Theatre de Varieties, at Beziers, in France, under exciting circumstances. The conductor offered him a carrot, s he was making his bow from the stage, and in stepping forward rather too hastily to get it, the elephant brought down the front of the stage, and, accompanied by two zebras, which were performing with him crashed into the orchestra below. The lephant caught the conductor round the waist with his trunk, and, after waving him in the air a minute or two, threw him out into the audience There was a small panic, but Tiny's keeper persuaded his charge to clam her up an improvised gangway to the - 7 > pggin .- American Cultivator.

(10) Giveth eternal and abundant life to the sheep (vs. 10, 28, 29). Jesus has sheep outside of Israel (v. 16).

When He has brought them they will

Gal. 3:28). It is through hearing His voice that they are brought. The

become one fold (Eph. 2:14.

A WIFE'S RETORT

"You're trying very hard to be a man, it seems," said the disgusted husband the other day to his wife. "Well," she replied coldly, "don't you think we need one in the fam-

ily?"-New York Tribune.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

APRIL FIFTH.

Songs of the Heart. IV .- The Men Whom God Accepts. Ps. 24. (Consecration Meeting.)

Men who are holy. Lev. 11: 41-45. Sanctified by the truth. John 17:

Without "spot or wrinkle." 5: 25-27 After Christ's example. Rom. 15:

Like God. Lev. 19: 1-8. Seeing God. Heb. 12: 14-17. Better to ascend the hill of the

Lord than to ascend a throne, and to stand in His holy place than to stand efore kings.

As only those whose natural eyes are pure and clear see God's creation, so only those that are pure in heart see the Creator.

The "blessing from the Lord" is righteousness;" that involves all "righteousness;"

Those that seek God, God seeks. Suggestions.

Those that are accepted of God are acceptable to God's children; not, necessarily, to other men. God will not accept a part of us or even the most of us, but He must have all or nothing.

We are not our own; we are bought. Our bodies, and all that they can do, must be living sacrifices, if we would be acceptable to God. When God accepts us, He accepts us not on trial and for a short time,

but forever. Hustrations.

When God examines us for His service, instead of a civil service examination paper, it is out character that He reads.

An editor accept2 a manuscript if it is good, and is needed; but God always needs men, and Christ supplies the needed fitness.

A lover is accepted, if both he and she are in love with each other. But God always loves us.

A battleship is accepted if it proves itself able to go at a certain rate, carrying a certain load. So are tested by our deeds.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

God Praviding for His Birds, His Lilles and His Children-Matt

6. 25-34; Paa. 37, 23-29. Matt. 6, 25-34. The birds and the lilles are God's creatures; we are his children. They take what he gives, and can do no other. As he gives they live, and it is wortny of note that birds and lilles, for the most part, live perfect lives. Because we are God's children he gives us a larger freedom. We take what he gives or we refuse it; we use it wise ly or we use it foolishly; but still the birds and the lilies teach us that he who takes God's perfect gifts and them according to God's Intent will live the life that God meant him to live. There is only one thing to be anxious for—not food or raiment, but the kingdom of God and his right-In a very important sense cousness. food and raiment are God's to give or to withhold, although we may cooperate with him even here; but in the matter of seeking the kingdom of God, and the righteousness that be-longs to it, we are left entirely free, All the more reason that we should seek and use this higher, nobler gift since God has put upon us the dignity of a free and untrammeled choice.

Psa. 37, 23-29. The whole message of this psalm is that righteousness profitable, godlessness short-lived. The psalmist does not know all he would like to know about God's providence, but he is sure that infinite love rules over us all. Then it is blessed to trust. The afflicted may triumph, and the defeated may be the real victors. Of course, as we know, the Christian message very greatly enlarges this view. Whatever God's providence may bring to us. if we are in harmony with his purpose, it can bring us nothing that is not Sorrow, loss, trouble, burden, hindrance, limitation-all these can be made ministers of blessing and power to the man who believes that God is using them to teach and to train and to develop him. To those who can not believe this these things are unmixed and unexplainable evils.

Americans Growing Bigger.

A tailor whose firm has been continuously in business in Philadelphia for 105 years has compiled from his books of measurement some statistics that discount the statements of the pessimists.

These statistics show that the American in the past century has grown taller, stronger and slimmer -greater in height and in chest girth, less in the girth of waist and hins:

The average chest of 1795 was thirty-six Inches. It is now thirtyeight inches. The average height was five feet seven inches. It is now five feet eight and a half inches. The length of leg has increased in the same proportion. The shoulders and chest have greatly developed. The waist, on the other hand, has lost two inches .- New York Press.

First Aid to the Uninjured. A young lady had a rather embar-

rassing experience in a London church last Sunday. She accidentally let her handkerchief fall. By repeatedly stooping to reach it furtively she attracted the attention of the gentleman in the pew behind, who thought she was about to faint. With the best of motives, therefore, he took her gently under the arms and raised her up, greatly to her surprise. As she tried to release herself another gentleman went to her assistance, and before the lady knew what was the matter they were moving her out into the aisle, and, indeed, carried her into the vestibule before she could recover sufficiently from her astonishment to find words for protest, The finale, of course, was ludicrous in the extreme.—London Tribune.

CAUTIOUS BRIDE.

Mrs Bacon-"I see a fashion article on bridal vells relates that a recent bride wore her face covered on

Mr. Bacon—"I suppose the bride didn't want the groom to see she was laughing at him."—Yonkers States-

The Farm

The Buffalo Horse World says: Tigores show that many great mares have produced some of their greatest performers after they were past fifeen years of age. These figures, however, should cause no one to refrain from using a good young mare for

Brewers' Grains.

breeding purposes."

Dried brewers' grains rank close to bran in feeding value, containing a little more protein and fat, but not quite so much carbohydrates. It is claimed that in 100 pounds of this feed there are 15.7 pounds of pro-tein, 36.3 pounds of carbohydrates and 5.1 pounds of fat. Malt sprouts and dried brewers' grains are valuable cow feeds, especially the lat-Sprouts are richest in protein, but not much relished by cows and should be fed only in limited quantities. Wet brewers' grains are apt to injure the quality of the milk .- Philadelphia Record.

Feeding Molasses.

A correspondent of the Practical Datryman says:

In reference to my experience in feeding molasses to my dairy cows. will say that I found it to be much better as a milk-producing feed than I expected.

I commenced using it by mixing it with the brewers' grains, one pint to each cow, and, after feeding fifty cows two weeks on said feed, I stopped feeding the molasses two days, and the cows fell off sixty quarts per day, when we began feeding it again, the cows came up again, which demonstrated to my satisfaction that it is a good and cheap feed. If it was not for the fact that I am having a surplus of milk just now. I should feed it to my full herd and increase the amount by giving them during dry weather.—Farm and Firetwo feeds of it each day, instead of one, as I am confident the results would more than pay the extra cost

Better Than Whitewash,

A serviceable paint for farm buildings can be made by thickening sour bright red paint powder to the ordithe outside of my barn (rough lumber) with this mixture and also painted a few boards with ordinary oil paint as a check, and six years after the milk paint had preserved the wood better than the oil paint. It has kept its color and shows no sign rence. of age. This paint will not rub or wash off like whitewash. The grease in the milk seems to have the fixing quality, as I treid using water with the cement and paint and found it rubbed off readily. For this reason it is judged that sour milk is better grease. This sort of paint costs but ed at slight expense. little and can be mixed up instantly. It is very valuable for doing little odd painting jobs around the farm which M., in the Indiana Farmer.

Stick to One Breed.

mind what you want, keep on in that ono, Me. will have a uniform herd of some kind, and as a general proposition a from one breed to another each sucseeding season. You get a reputation er breed of cattle, even if you never desired results, but it takes more feed ad a pure bred female on the place, providing you have a sire of the same preed for two or three succeeding generations. Even with the greatest fat her pigs will tend in the same dicare that can be used in selecting rection; but if they are fed lightly afsalves there will be disappointments. Occasionally a calf that you expected appointment. The best sires are ofen sacrificed before their real worth s known. On several occasions we would have given many times what a comparatively good bull could be bought for if we could get back some animal that had been sent to the butther before his real worth as a breeder was known. Of course, this is an and close observation on the part of the breeder can obviate.-Weekly Witness.

Feeding Growing Pigs. There can hardly be a one rule method of feeding pigs, as conditions vary so much. It may be from the weather or something peculiar to the animals themselves that some litters can be fed heavily and others only very carefully for fear of crippling the animals. By care and practice a person can find out a proper method and should aim to carry it out systematically. It is not a wise thing to feed any thing that happens to be handy and that will satisfy the pigs appetite, for it will result in making the pigs unthrifty, with consequent loss. Choose the ration that is best adapted to the conditions at hand and then stick to it.

Do not keep too many pigs in one pen unless the space is large and has plenty of troughs. Troughs should be of the proper height, with partitions to prevent the pigs crowding each other from the trough, and this also keeps the food clean,

Feed regularly and carefully, in creasing in strength and quantity as judgment sees fit. The object should not be to fatten exclusively, as is too often the case, but to moderately fatten while keeping growing till the pigs reach a weight of 160 to 200

It is extremely important that th animals should be kept clean and dry Remove the soiled and damp bedding often and replace with a little dry straw. Wheat straw is preferable, as it does not keep dampness or pack and heat as quickly as the others,

material fed to pigs, it should be re-membered that it is the properly matured animal that gains the place of onor, though unfortunately it often happens that the man who produces the right material too often falls to reap the reward and benefit to which he is entitled .- Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.

Young Turkeys.

The main point with young turkeys is to prevent them from being attacked by the large gray body lice, and the best way to do so is to begin with the parent birds before the young ones are hatched, as lice usually go from adult birds to the chicks. When turkey hens desire to sit they should be ancinted on the head once a week with some kind of oil, such as olive oil, linseed oil, or lard oil, This will kill the large lice and prevent the chicks from being destroyed the first few days of their existence.

Grease is repuguant to poultry of all kinds, hence but little oil should be used. Apply it lightly on the heads, the combs, faces and necks, rubbing it well into the skin. It will render the hen more comfortable, prevent her from leaving the nest frequently for relief from torture, and will also save the chicks from being attacked. A few drops of oil on each chick once a week should be used, and more young turkeys will be reared. The secret in rearing them

is freedom from lice and dampness. Feed them on bread crumbs moistened with milk, hard boiled eggs, chopped parsley, onlon or lettuce and cracked corn and wheat the first two weeks, feeding four times a day, and removing all food uneaten. they are two weeks old the food may be varied to suit the circumstances. Keep the hen confined in a coop, allowing the chicks to go in and out

Know the Cows' Yield.

For three years one cow gave annually an average of 11.300 pounds of milk, yielding 405 pounds of butter fat; the second cow 3800 pounds milk or buttermilk with Portland ce- of milk from which 128 pounds of ment and metallic Venetian red, or butter fat were obtained. The first ate one-half more feed than the secnary paint consistency. I painted ond but produced three times more. There was less than three dollars difference in the cost of keeping and one averaged a profit of \$37, while the other lacked \$2 of paying for her board and keep. This is not an extreme case, but it is a frequent occur-

The dairyman must know which cow pays and which one eats its head off, and profit as well. There is only one way I know of to determine this -by the scale and Babcock test, and the scale is as important as the test By combining, every man in the than butter milk as it contains more neighborhood can have his cows test

Dairying in a business, and to be successful should be understood thoroughly. A merchant knows what he might not otherwise get done. It is is going to sell, its cost and what he necessary to keep agitating the paint will make as profit. How many, afas the cement settles quickly.-G. E. ter they get a cow in the stable, know whether she is paying or not? haps the second cow could, by increasing her food a little, have been At the meeting of the Illinois made to increase her yield of milk Dairymen's Association, Mr. W. E. but there would be lots of work and Jones said, among other things, that little profit in handling a herd of whether your stock is Jersey, Guern- such cows. I believe business princisey, Holstein, Brown Swiss, or any ples must be applied to any calling other class of cattle, stick to your to make it successful .- Prof. J. E. text, and once having made up your McClintock, Agricultural College, Or-

Producing Lean Pork

The production of fat or lean pork better grade of milkers than to jump is a question of both breed and food. Some breeds run to fat and others to leanness, both of which natural tenn a short time of having a herd of dencies may be greatly modified, if ferseys, Holstein, Swiss, or some oth- not entirely overcome, by feeding for to fatten a naturally lean hog than for a naturally fat hog. If the brood sow belongs to a family naturally ter weaning and compelled to forage in the fields for most of their teed. the greatest things from proves a dis- the active life will prevent them accumulating much fat and turn a large share of their food into lean meat, the natural product of constant exercise

If this is kept up for a few generations, the characteristics of the breed. so far as these special animals concerned, will be completely changed. Nature will come to their unfortunate condition that only time assistance and gradually fit them for their environment. The scrub hog and the razor-back produce lean meat naturally, but they can be changed into lard hogs by confinement and heavy feeding in a few generations. The less active the animal, the softer the bone and the greater tendency to fatten. In all lines of breeding the question of feeding has much to do with the results attained. smooth, broad backed, short legged hog will soon degenerate into a scrub in the hands of a poor feeder.

In breeding for lean hogs, there fore, all these points should be con-sidered and while the breed should be selected which has a tendency in this direction, the management and food should be of a nature to develop this tendency still further. In doing this it will not be necessary to go to the razor-back, or some big, coarse animal, with an abnormal appetite big bone. The improved breeds can be made to answer the purpose with careful feeding and will produce lean meat at much less cost than the common breeds .- Poltomist

Explains Cause of Dreams Dr. Mark Baldwin, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, explatus dreams by saying they caused by images which have been impressed upon detached portions of the brain and which are brought into action by a rush of blood to the head or through the absence of the usual amount of blood.

Must Have Been Town Character. A letter addressed to "The man who wears the tallest hat in Bristol!" has been correctly delivered in that

AN INTERESTING CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT

Any Child Can Do it--The Result 13 Almost Like Magic--- Useful Too-

Any Child Can Do it—The Result is Almost Like Magic—Useful Too.

Anything in the nature of a chemical experiment is always interesting and usually educative. Here is a simple experiment which any child can perform and which is instructive in a very practical way: Get a bit of White Lead about the size of a pea, a piece of charconi, a common candle in a candlestick, and a blow-pipe. Scoop out a little horlow in the charcoal to hold the White Lead, then light the candle, take the charcoal and lead in one hand and the blow-pipe in the other, with the large end of the blow-pipe between the lips; blow the flame of the candle stendily against the bit of White Lead is pure it will presently resolve itself into little shining globules of metallic lead, under the intense heat of the blow-pipe, leaving no residue.

If, however, the White Lead is adulterated in the slightest degree, it will not wholly change into lead. So, it will be seen, that this experiment is not only an entertaining chemical demonstration, but also of practical use in the home. White Lead is the most important ingredient of paint. It should be bought pure and unadulterated and mixed with pure linseed oil. That is the best paint. The above easy experiment enables any one to know whether the paint is the kind which will wear or not.

The National Lead Company guar-

wear or not.

The National Lead Company guarantee that white lead taken from a package bearing their "Dutch Boy Painter" trade-mark will prove absolutely pure under the blow-pipe test; and to encourage people to make the test and prove the purity of raint before using it, they will send free a blow-pipe and a valuable booklet on paint to any one writing them asking paint to any one writing them asking for Test Equipment. Address Na-tional Lead Company, Woodbridge Building, New York City.

Why Billiard Tables Are Green

Billiards is one of the ol lest games I 'Billiards is one of the ol lest games I know of,' said a sporting man. 'It is older, even, than croquet, which was played by French kings a great many hundred years ago. But, while billiards is so old, I'll bet none of the devotees of the ivoreis and the cue can tell me why a billard table covering is green? The billiard table is always green. Well, the answer is simple enough. Billiards is merely a corruption of the good old English game of bowls which was played on a beautifully green lawn. On rainy and winter days, however, your Eng is sportsman cculdn't enjoy his bowls, so some clover. Johnny conceived the scheme of playing bowls indoors on his imitation green lawn. It was too much of a cinch, however, playing this game with the band in such close quarters, so the cue was introduced to put skill at a premium. That's how we got billiards and why billiard tables are green. — Phill deiphia Record.

Has a Familiar Sound.

The Union is rapidly hastening to-ward a state a society in which Presi-dent, Senate and House of Representa-tives, will fulfill the duties of kings. tords and commons, and the power of the community pass from the democracy of numbers into the hands of an aristo cracy, not of noble ancestry and ancient lineage, but of moneyed monopolists, land jobbers and hartless politicians." This quotation is not, as might appear, a present day jeremaid, but its author was William L. Mackenzie, the instigator of the Upper Canadian rebellion of 1837, and he gave forth this unterance in 184 t. after three years' residence in the United States.—Boston Transcript.

Consul George H. Scidmore reports that the native Japanese population of Nagasaki, on December 31, 1907 173,118, against 168,438 year ago. There are now 1,463 for-eigners at Nagasaki, 131 of whom are Russian, 101 British, 85 Ameri-52 French, 28 German and 21

Danish. Beware of Ointments For Catarrh
That Contain Mercury.

That Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when-entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Curebe sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The lynching record in this coun for 1907 shows a reduction of about 20 per cent, over that of the year previous. Fifty-six persons were done to death by mobs, and all of these crimes took place in the Southern and Southwestern States. victims were 52 negroes and 4 white

men. Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Page Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

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A girl will tell the man who did at just as quick as anybody else that he never kissed her.

A man always has a notion he sould make lots of money if he didn't have such high ideals.

bTTS,St. Vitus Dance Nervous Diseases per-manently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. Or. H. R. Kline, Ld.,931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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when it's imagination.

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