

Liberal in Food.

food and care from now on until they have gone through the exhaustive will protect the chickens after they process of growing new feathers. They surely deserve the very best of the coop. care instead of the neglect which is \* often their portion .- Farmers' Home

Roosting Places. In olden times when light-bodied fowis were the go, it did well enough to let them roost high, especially as the ben house was not carefully closed at night to prevent the visit of predatory rats, weasels and other animals the results with alfalfa at the station with a relish for chickens in the and the experience of alfalfa growers rough. Now we have heavier fowls, throughout the State are reviewed. are more particular in regard to the It was found that upland clay and condition of the plumage, and take sandy first and second bottom lands more pains with them, so these aerial have produced the lowest yields. roosting places can be dispensed with. a substitute being readily found in the new popular roosting benches, which can be made but with a small outlay of time, labor and money, and humus, limestone and inoculation. are movable, permitting the fancier and the degree of perfection of the to move them wherever necessary, These benches can be made from twelve to sixteen inches high and of the crop. two by one inch slats. There is no upland with natural surface drain-regular length for these benches, age were twelve per cent, greatfrom five to six feet being a very convenient size, though if the compartment be not too wide they can be made to conform to the width of the house, being careful to make them set true to the floor, with widespread legs, well fastened on .- Weekly Wit-

Too Many Poor Apples.

Farmers were sorely disappointed in the sale of their apples during the past winter and spring. The rosy outlook for prices last October did not materialize, and many of our farmers fed out barrels of apples to their stock through the winter, the greater portion of which would have sold in ordinary years.

Is it possible that the apple bushness is being overdone? Apples were in abundance here far more than it know that panicky times have caused an untold amount of trouble in the prices of farm products, but it is not probable that the multiplication of orchards all over the country will have a disastrous effect on the apple business in the near future if not immediately. What say you, brother farmers, to that? Is there any danger shead? The general outlook for business is rather gloomy for the coming season. Nearly all the mills and factories are running on short time. and some of them are running only two or three days a week, while many men and women are out of employment. Let us hope for a better condition of things soon, and may a tide of prosperity return that shall compensate the laborer in part for the losses he has suffered .- S., in the American

## Good Place For Cranberries.

Why do not more people raise cranherries when the demand for them is of quantity and not quality. Those ever increasing, and they are such an wanting tobacco may procure either easy thing to raise? Here in this section are some of the best locations the grower or the stems or ribs of the New England, and yet very few bother with them at all; most of them are The former is preferable, as it conare covered with berries. I have in alone, and it also possesses the dehere that used to produce more than concentrated form. The stems, howdo not think there was ever a dollar fectual. laid out on it. But the present owners have let it grow up to brush until all instances tobacco must be pulverthey only get enough berries for their ized and given in connection with own use. Cranberry growing could salt, as sheep would not otherwise be made a profitable industry in this take it. Begin with one-fourth tosection if we only had the men that bacco, by measure, and if necessary understood the business to develop it, add more salt until the animals are have cultivated them, have raised cessible at all times, giving no other enormous yields, and after they are salt. Sheep will practically refuse to once started they will bear for many eat it at first, but in time they will years with very little trouble. There learn to like it. The writer, who is a wild bog here of about twenty lives in a tobacco section, has known acres that could be flooded at small instances in which sheep and even expense, has a stream running cattle have learned to devour tobacco through it, and plenty of sand right on the grounds. It is covered with it eat it in such quantities as to prove small brush grass and wild cranber- fatal. If fed in connection with salt ries, and no doubt if some one had as above suggested no such injurious this bog that understood the business results need be feared .- H. E. Tweed, he could make a fortune from it. Another swamp a few miles away has Farmer, several square miles of the same kind of land, but would need to be drained. which would require capital. It has plenty of water, and an inexhaustible supply of sand. It seems a pity to see such valuable land go to waste, doing bring in an enormous income and give employment to many poor people. J. A. S., in the American Cultivator,

## Kerosene For Lice.

Here is the way H. B. Geer, a noted poultry authority, uses kerosene to kill lice or to keep them from little chicks: "First, before setting a hen. we clean out the nest box, and sprinkle the bottoms and sides of it inside with kerosene oil. Then we put in the straw about the eggs and none on I the hon.

"When the chickens are first hatched we take the coop and sprinkle it with kerosene just as we did the nest box. Then we put some dry dust in the bottom of it. We take the hen and rub her shanks with a soft rag saturated with the kerosene We also rub her feathers under the tail, and just a little bit lightly underpeath the wings, with the rag filled with the odor of the oil, but not heavily saturated or dripping. We any kind directly on the little chick-In fact we have never greased or oiled the heads of a dozen young chickens in all the days of our life.

Give the hens a liberal amount of week thereafter will keep the brood free of lice. The same precaution are weaned, so long as they roost in

"There is no question about kerosene being the best remedy for lice and mites, and in all our experience with it we have never lost any chickens from the use of it, when applied as above suggested."-Weekly Wit-

Yields of Alfalfa. In a bulletin of the Ohio station Good yields and poor yields have been produced on all classes of soils, including muck. It was observed that the presence or absence of drainage, seed bed, were usually the controlling factors in the growth of The yields on clay er where tiles were also used. Sandy soll or soll with a very poor subsoll is considered as usually not sufficiently retentive of moisture to insure certain results on upland. The soils which heaved the alfalfa were either poor in drainage or in humus, or in both combined. The average yields from solls rich, fairly rich and poor in humus were respectively 4.25, 3.75 and 3.33 tons per acre. At the station an alfalfa plat receiving eight tons of manure per acre gave a yield of 10,275 pounds, or 1347 pounds per acre more than unfertilized plats. The use of time on acid soils is recommended, and it is pointed out that fields on hillsides and upland usually ecome acid before those on bottoms. Inoculation with soil was found much better than inoculation with liquid cultures. It is stated that alfalfa was thought to be at harvesting. We may be seeded at any time after spring frosts are over until the middle of August, provided the seed bed is in proper condition. - Weekly Wit-

### Tobacco For Sheep.

The efficiency of tobacco in eradicating the internal parasite, and thus contributing greatly to the general health of the animals that consume it, is attracting wide attention among sheep raisers. Effectual in treating all internal organisms, it has proven especially desirable in eradicating the deadly bowel nodule, which is a frequent source of trouble. These being destroyed many of the ills usually attributed to other causes disappear. It matters little what variety of to-

bacco is used for the purpose. It has been reported, however, that a certain variety has proven fatal to the animals which consumed it. As mentioned below it is probable that this disastrous effect was from a matter for cranberry bogs to be found in cured leaf after the intervening tissue has been removed for other purposes natural wild bogs, and some years tains much less fiber than the stems mind a bog only a few miles from sired medicinal qualities in a more 100 barrels of berries a year, and I ever, if finely ground should be ef-

It should be remembered that in Some who have small bogs, and induced to eat the mixture. Keep acravenously, and if permitted to have in The National Stockman and

## Languages Revived.

This century is witnessing a revival of neglected languages. A writer "There are no fewer than BAYA: no good, when it might be made to nine tongues which since the beginning of the nineteenth century have retaken their places, politically and in literature, among the languages of modern Europe. The nine are Greek. Bulgarian, Servian, Roumanian, Magyar, Czech, Finnish, Norsk and Flemiah. This list does not include Gaelic, which is now experiencing resuscitation is some parts of Ireland at the hands of the Gaelic league, nor Polish, which achieved a political and literary revival in Galfresh straw and the eggs, and so set icia. The nine languages first named the hen. But we put no kerosene on are now used by 50,000,000 people -a fact which does not suggest much likelihood of the approach of a universal language.

Silk Manufactore. From all accounts silk manufac ture originated in China. Chinese tradition has it that the Emperor Foh Li taught his people the art of the neck-hackle, about the roots of cultivating the allk worm as early the tail, and just a little bit lightly as 5000 B. C. Spain was the first European country to receive the silk worms, the Arab conquerors introducing them about the tenth century, put no kcrosene and no lard or oil of probably from their home on the borders of Persia. The foundation of the silk industry in France dates from the year 1516, when Francis I. "The sprinkling of the interior or Sabbath Reading.

# THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. J. LEWIS PARKS.

Theme: A Sermon to Churchmen.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- The third annual union service of the Men's Parish Clubs of the P. E. Church in Brooklyn was held Sunday in St. Ann's Church. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., of Calvary P. E. Church, Manhattan, preached the sermon. His text was the vision of the prophet Exckled and his discourse was an Ezekiel and his discourse was an earnest exhortation to the men of the church to stand fast by the faith as it is in Jesus, and to Scripture It received close attention from the congregation. Dr. Parks said

In captivity Ezekiel sees the glorious God, the Almighty, in the like-ness of man, seated upon His throne, borne upon His charlot. Strange liv-ing creatures sustain it at each corr. Four faces there are: The face a man, the face of a lion, the face of an eagle and the face of an ox. And we are warned that the human element is the one upon which we should fix our attention, for the symhol is of the ideal man, with all his rich variety of gifts: Courage and force, like the king of beasts; patient in toil, like the ox; the eagle's eye, to pierce into the hidden things of na-ture and scan the mysteries of God. This kind of man, with his reason and his conscience and his heart, this ideal man, is the representative of all humanity in all his generations; his business is to serve the Lord God Almighty and to show forth His glory. But, as the beasts in the Revelation of St. John cave their place in heaven, these have theirs on earth, and the chariot bath its wheels, wheels in the middle of wheels, so that they go whithersoever they will without turning, and they go and return as the flame of lightning, and the sword of the living God is in the wheels. And all this represents our humanity as organized. It has a vital organism. It has a vital mechanism -men bound together for the service of God. The Spirit moves the wheels and moves the whole chariot; moves

the entire humanity. In very truth the Holy Ghost is imminent in man. In very deed the body of Christ is the temple of the Spirit of God in every age just as the needs of the time demand. He blows, as it were, the breath of man upon the hearts and minds of men. quickening, reviving, energizin throwing them collectively ar unitedly into the work of the day. reviving, energizing and one of the most patent and

one of the most consolatory of his-torical phenomena, and you are in the midst of one such great revival of the Spirit now. Not that I forget the wickedness of the world. That is the very reason that I perceive the hour of God; the Holy Ghost fighting against anti-Christ; and the spiritual revival shows itself in some very vis-ible, unmistakable signs. First, there is the marvelous revival of the missionary spirit to carry the Gospel to the four quarters of the globe. Then there is the yearning for the unity of Christendom. Then there is the calling of the multitude of workers into the field, not clerical. alas, but lay. Not women only; but the Spirit of God has made man somewhat see that he must serve and work for God. And finally, more strange still to anyone who has nonlered human nature, there has taken possession of our time a passionate desire to serve mankind, to better human life, to make happier human conditions, to plead for justice as between man and mar, to teach mercy and rejoice against judgment, that the intolerable and individual and unseen suffering of the day might little by little be done away.

But, alas, my brethren, strangely error and disruption balk the steps of man. Every light has its shadow; every virtue its corresponding vice; every movement of the Spirit tempts men to pervert and misunderstand His works; and I think most of you will beer me out when I say that the very spiritual movements of the day each and all of the tendencies which I have pointed out tempt the present age to deny the faith deny the faith and easy to see how it should be so. are men worried with sectarian theologies, worn out spiritually but alive still. Men forget, in their impatience and desire for unity, that all these creeds, as we call them (and falsely called), are merely ephemeral efforts to express the fundamental truth of Jesus, and, putting aside these transient expressions, they forget the truth as it is in Jesus. consumed as men are to-day to work for their brothers, are ready to say that social service is the gospel, that it is not only the fruit of the gospel exclusively the whole of it, declaring that the Spirit of Christ is service; that any man that hath this spirit is a Christian, let him call himself Jew or Agnostic or Mohammedan or Buddhist, it matters not, he is a Christian. Is it not easy to see how such a condition of things may presently lead to the pervertio of conduct? And men in their zea conduct? And men in their zeal men, and desire to co-operate with all good men for all good things, may come to think of little impor-tance the body of Christ. And yet not possibly could the social aim of the day be more injured and jeopardized than by anything that should forget the faith or weaken the Church

will not say that modern civilization is the product only of Christianity, I will not say there are not other factors that have made for the present state; but I am bold to maintain that modern civilization never could have come to pass without the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ Look at it. Did not the great doc-trine of the incarnation bring into the world personality, fraternity, equality, charity? Is it not the doctrine of democracy? The Lord took human nature, not of any class, not of any race. In Him there is neither nor Greek, barbarian, bond or free; but Christ is all and in all. How naturally slave and master went to the altar side by side! How naturalsince the days of Philemon, the Christian spirit set itself to break down slavery! How naturally wom-an was elevated and honored for blessed Mary's sake! A wise man of the East says that according to the status of the women of a nation, so is its civilization; that the reason is its civilization; that the reason that Mohammedanism, the most progressive effort of the human race, came to naught, is the harem. Naturally Christianity made the hospital the normal appendage of every civic state. It sought to break down the state. It sought to break down the terrors of privilege before the law until it worked out in civic liberty and democracy. Naturally, too, because of the infinite pity of Jesus Christ men are pitiful and loving today toward their brethren. And mark you, only in Christian lands has this thing come to pass. There

have been great civilizations of old in Nineveh and Babylon and Rome and Greece. Sennacherib was no puny, petty sovereign. Rome gov-erned and administered the world, but the care of man for man and self-sacrifice for a brother were never taught as the duty of man until Jesus came. I believe these things concern

the men of the church.
I have ventured, with some bold-

ness no doubt, to invite the attention

of an assembly of lay churchmen to what I believe to be a most serious danger. Never, believe me, will the selfishness of men be moved to altruism, and what the Gospel calls the love of our brother, if you break down the church that carries the Gospel, the teaching of God's love to man; and your duty in this regard is very simple. But if you will perform it, it is potent for good. You have church clubs. You have been organized for some special service or other, but you are a church organization. Never forget that nothing that you can do in this world that en-feebles the Church of God, or ob-scures the truth of the Gospel, will count for man for long, nor between you and God for much. Your duty is to maintain the Church of Christ, to reverence her Sabbaths conscientiously as in the fear of God, not for your own pleasure disregarding the great commandment. Your duty is reverently to feed upon the Word of Life, and never to forsake the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of many is. As for your duty toward the State, it is equally simple and briefly to be stated: "If any man will do My will, he shall know," and if any man will seek to know God's will, he will be sufficiently instructed in the truth as it is in Jesus. When the largest of all our lay organizations for men (St. Andrew's Society) was initiated, always the Bible class was thought to be a natural and in-separable adjunct. I know not how It is now, but I am certain that the study of the Word of God is the very best foundation of the faith. I do not care for geographies and archaelogies, but bring your common sense to bear on the Holy Scripture, and ask what it has to say to you for your own life; how you can follow out the teaching of the blessed work; what is its application to the problems of the day; what comfort it has for your sorrows; what hope for your reward Believe me, no man who reads and prays over and tries to live the Word of God is in any danger of forgetting his faith.

How to Be Encouraged. "David encouraged himself in the Lord"—Sam. 30:6.

These words concerning him reveal to us the secret of his joy and suc-cess. Like Abraham, he believed in God. Trusting people are a happy They are contented and satisfied whatever their lot may be. They encourage themselves in the Lord and therefore have a continual Their joy does not depend feast. apon what people think or say about them, neither do they depend upon friends for comfort and encourage-ment, but they lean hard upon God

and stand upon the promises.

Those who encourage themselves in the Lord are a great blessing and stimulant to others in many ways. but they carry sunshine with them wherever they g. Such people will always be needed. They never need o seek a place or position, but places, positions and people, both friends and enemies, will seek them. They have no troubles and sorrows to burden other people with, but they become real burden-bearers for others, and like Paul are able to comfort them that are in any trouble by the comwherewith they are comforted of God.

Friend, if you have not yet learned' to encourage yourself in the Lord, begin to-day and the result will be glorious. (Read Phil. 4:4-7.)—G. W. S. Herald.

Unhesitating Obedience.

Peter was the man of impulse, the man of action, with a swift-beating heart and an every-ready hand. his forward-stepping mind, decision was easy and immediate; and so, almost before the command was completed, his swift lips had made an-It was the language of a prompt and full obedience. It showed that his nature was responsive and genuine se had learned to obey, the first lesson of discipleship; and having learned to obey, he was therefore fit to rule, qualified for leadership, andworthy of being intrusted with the keys of the kingdom.

And how much is missed in life through feebleness of resolve, a lack of resolve! How many are the intebrate souls, lacking in will and void of purpose, who, instead of sur-mounting waves and conquering the flow of adverse tides, like the medusae can only drift, all limp and languid, in the current of circumtance! Such men do not make apostles; they are but ciphers of and blood, of no value by themselves, and only of any worth as they are attached to the unit of some strong

Time Enough For Every Duty. No man has any more duties to do than he has time to do well. God assigns all duties, and all time, and all strength for the doing of duties; God xpects good work from all His children; and God never expects more than is reasonable. Therefore when we think that we have not time enough to do all our duties as well as we ought, we are either wasting our time, or borrowing trouble, or trying to do what we ought to let The honey-bee has a heavy ourden of work to do, and only lim ited time to do it in; but ne gets it done, and well done; and he gives no evidence of worrying over it. We ought to do at least as well.—Sanday-School Times.

# Hard to Convict.

In his report on the administration of the police of the Punjab in 1907 the lieutenant-governor states that the more serious the crime the greater the chance of escape from law. Convictions were obtained in only toriy-one per cent. of the murder cases, whereas they were obtained in aixty-four per cent, of the attempts e murder and in seventy-four per

of the cases of culpable homidide. The district magistrate at Jullundur states that it is getting harder every year to obtain a conviction in the Sessions Court, the plea of enmity raised against the prosecution being generally held to suffice to throw doubt on the statement of their witnesses .- Calcutta Statesman.

AT THE CONCERT. The Late Comer (anxiously)-

"How far have they got with the program?" Major Stymie (an ardent golfer) -Beven up and two to play."-Harper's Weekly.

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY SEVENTH.

Our Christian Endeavor Comrades the World Over. Ps. 98: 1-9.

(Christian Endeavor Day.) universal God. Rom. 3: 27-31. Universal worship. Ps. 66: 1-20. A universal kingdom. Matt. 13:

Universal fellowship, 1 Cor. 1: 1-9. Universal service, Mark 16: 14-20, Universal -brotherhood, Matt. 12:

Christian Endeavor is such a mar-vellous thing that it must have come from God, since man could not cause its rapid growth (v. 1). Christian Endeavor is reaching to

all the ends of the earth; and as it is ever evangelical, it carries everywhere the gospel message (v. 3). Christian Endeavor is a singing so-ciety, a shouting, enthusiastic society, Endeavoring Christians will have songs in their mouths (v. 4). Christian Endeavor teaches and inculcates righteousness; it is not a

mere sentiment (v. 9). Suggesions.

Christian Endeavor is a society of Comrades, drawing closer together the oung people of a church, a town, a denomination, different denomina-

ions, nations and races. Caristian Endeavor is a great mission-studying society, and mission-study makes comrades of all men. The great Christian Endeavor Conentions, with delegates from all lands, introduce thousands to thought of Christianity as a religion

The World's Christian Endeavor Union is becoming each year a more vital bond among the nations of the earth.

Illustrations.

China's United Society of Christian Endeavor, that has held a convention of two thousand native Christians,greatest religious gathering ever held in China,-illustrates our comradeship.

India, with its seven hundred societies and its great conventions, is another illustration of Christian Endeavor comradeship. The next world's Christian Endeavor Convention will be held at Agra, in 1910.

Great Britain has more than ten thousand societies, and has held in London a world's Christian Endeavor Convention that was the equal of the monster gatherings held in America.

# EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Our Messiah-Matt. 11: 3-6; Luke 24: 25-27; John 1: 41-45.

John 1: 41-45. "We have found the Messiah," said Andrew. For many centuries the hope had burned in the hearts of every patriot that a Deliverer was to come who would restore their national glory and reconstruct their throne of David. They were suf-fering from oppression. Their kings were gone; they were a subject race. Andrew was a patriot, and he though! he saw in Jesus their Cromwell. But there were other ideas connected with this idea of a Messiah which lay in the minds of some few thoughtful ones. Out from prophecy and the writings of the rabbis these few had eached the conclusion that their Ancinted One was to rule also in the empire of the heart. He was to come, too, to deliver the soul from its slavery and sin. Andrew felt a great need that the presence of Jesus, as he saw him, satisfied. In the presence os Jesus it ceased. The pain passed

away and his soul was satisfied.

Luke 24: 25-27. "O \* \* \* slow
of heart ot believe!" "Beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. To get the force and beauty of these words you must read all the chapter Luke never wrote a more beautiful chapter in our Lord's biography than this. These two men who were "slow of heart to believe" were Jews. All their life they had heard the Scriptures read and expounded, at home in the synagogue, in the temple "daily." They had been taught the "daily." They had been taught the meaning of "the Messiah." They too were expectant and eager for his coming. Yet with Jesus in the midst of them, teaching, performing miracles, doing all that he said he would do, they did not know him.

Matt. 11: 3-6. "Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see." Poor John the Baptist! He was in prison, and its gloom eclipsed his faith Once he had cried out to the multitudes on the banks of the river, "Behold the Lamb of God," but now he doubted and said: Strange how a little persecution will oftentimes throw a cloud over our belief! Jesus told these two of John to go back and tell him the their sight, and the lame to walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up." and tell John the things ye hear." sure and tell him that the poor have the gospel preached unto them. No-body but Christ could do all these things. After that John was quite content to go to his martyrdom

Colors of Birds' Eggs.

A. R. Horwood, of the Leicester (England) Museum, remarks that the colors of birds' eggs can .n a large number of cases be traced to the necessity of "protective resemblance." White eggs are usually laid by birds nesting in holes in trees, or in dark situations, like owls, woodneckers and some pigeons. Most birds nesting on or near the ground lay eggs of an olive green or brown ground color. The eggs of grouse, ptarmigan and so forth, resemble the heather among which they are laid. Those of the ringed plover, little tern and oystercatcher resemble the sand and shingle of the beach. The lapwing's eggs closely simulate bare soil or dried ents. The young chicks show similar "protective" colors.

CONUMDRUMS. If a pair of andirons cost \$5, what would the wood burned on them for a month come to? Conte to ashes.

Where can one always find happi

In the dictionary. What was Joan of Arc made of? Maid of Orleans. Why is a gun like a jury? Because it goes off when dis-charged.—Washington Star.

# Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR FEBRUARY 7.

Subject: True and False Brotherhood. Acts 4:32-5:11 - Golden Text: Prov. 12:22-Commit Verses 32 33—Commentary on the Lesson. TIME .- 30 A. D. or later. PLACE

Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION I. A Spirit-filled Church, 4:32-37. Some time has passed since Pentecost, perhaps a year or more, but still the unity and love of the early church abide. was deep seated and permanent. Its origin is shown in the immediately preceding verse, "they were all filled with the Holy Gho." This is the spirit of genuine Charlet in every age. The form of er ression may dif-fer, even as it did in the early church for we find no community of goods outside Jerusalem, but no true Christian regards aught of the things which possesses as his own (1 Jno. 3:14. 17. 18). "And with great power gave the Apostles witness of the resurrec-tion of the Lord Jesus." Here was another result of being filled with the Holy Ghost. There is much witness-ing to "the resurrection of the Lord Jesus" in these days, but is it great power?" There is evid great power?" There is evidently nothing more needed by the individ-ual believer and the church than a ual believer and the church than a new filling with the Holy Ghost, that there may again be love, unity and power. The word translated "gave" in this verse occurs forty-seven times in the N. T., and always has in it the thought of giving something due. "Their witness to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus" was something the Apostles owed to the world, and it is something every one who knows Jesus Christ owes to the world to give Christ owes to the world, to give their witness to Him (Rom. 1:14, 15). "Great grace was upon them all." It is not said whether it was God's favor or man's favor that was upon them. It seems, therefore, to imply both (cf. Luke 2-52). The reason why "great grace was upon them all" was because love and self-sacri-fice abounded. No man looked upon his own interests, "but every ma the things of others" (comp. 2 Cor. 9:7, 8; Phil. 4:15, 19). "According as any one had need." Not according to distinguished abilities or notable services, but according to need. That

is the Christian principle of distribu-

II. A Devil-filled Hypocrite, vs. 1. 11. A Devil-filled Hypocrite, vs. 111. It is an exceeding fair picture we have been looking on up to this point, but the serpent again enters Eden. Up to this point the church's danger had been principally from without, but now it faces the greater peril of foes within. No wonder God, who loves His church dealth with who loves His church, dealth this matter with a stern hand. The atmosphere of love and entire conse-cration in which the deed of Ananias was done, made it the more unpar-donable. The same language is used in describing his action and that of Barnabas, up to a certain point. But what a difference; the one the deed of self-forgetting love, the other the deed of closely calculating hypocrisy. The early church was not perfect (Jno. 8:44). But the lie of Ananias was more than an ordinary lie. He had seen the whole hearted love of Barnabas (cf. ch. 4:36, 37), how he had literally brought all that he had and laid it at the apostles' feet. He had seen the admiration the conte crated Barnabas had awakened in the apostolic company. He decided to gain the same applause for himself, but without paying the full price. He, too, sold a possession, but se-creted part of the price and brought the rest with the intent to deceive the church. The Holy Spirit guided the early church and the attempt to deceive the Spirit-guided church was an This presumption brought swift and awful judgment. Ananias fell dead the moment his sin was uncovered, an awful warning to all who attempt to deceive God. Not all lying can be called lying to God. But when there is a false pretence of entire consecration, when something is knowingly held back for self, that is lying to God; for consecration is not unto men, but unto God. Peter's question is very solemn, "why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost?" It implies that while the plan had originated with Satan, Ananias was none the less responsible, that he had given place to Satan and permitted him to fill his heart. The fact that the sin originated with Satan did not lessen but aggravated his guilt. had entered into partnership with the devil. And that is what every liar is doing, every teacher of error instead of the truth of God (1 Jno. 2:22). In chapter four we see the true disciples Spirit-filled (ch. 4:31), here we see Ananias devil-filled. The heart that is opened to the Holy Spirit He will fill. The heart that is opened to Satan he will fill. The one who was tan he will fill. The one who tends to an entire consecration that does not exist is "tempting the Spirit of the Lord." It is a dangerous thing to do. It may not bring physical death in every instance—indeed it will not in many; for God gives an will not in many, for God gives an illustrative example of His feeling toward certain sins (as, e. g., in the case of Achan and here) then does not again visit with immediate judgment, but there will be great loss none the less. The effect in this case was most salutary. Those who were thinking of joining the church for mercenary motives were held back from so doing. Would that the Spirit were present in such power in the church to-day that hypocrites would wrand it with terror.

Attention has recently been directed to the number of trees in Glasgow which are in a dving state, their sickly condition being attributed to smoke. A correspondent mentions a singular coincidence in regard to five trees which a John Pattison planted in the centre of his garden in Kelvingrove on the birth of his five sons. Two of the sons died early in the nineteenth century, but three lived till after 1850, when there were only three of the trees standing. On the night that his son Matthew died one of the trees fell, and on the night of Frederick and John's death (some years between), one of the trees fell, certainly, as the writer remarks, a singular coincidence. - Glasgow

POSSIBLE CAUSE. Rhoderick-"I see they have discovered some new green spots on Mars."

Van Albert-"That so? Bet the green hat crare has struck that plan-ot, too."--Chicago News.

BITTER WAR ON INTEMPERANCE

SOLDIERS FIGHTING THIS CURSE GREATLY CHEERED.

The Unconquerable King. The friends of old King Barleycon
Are looking mournful and forlorn;
And well, say I, they may—
For look'ee, there's a plan new-grown
To oust the old King from his throne
And pluck his crown away.

It started with the C. T. U.,
And, laws-a-mussy, how it grew!
Just like man's thirst for drink;
And disaffected subjects cried:
"Old Barleycorn must step aside—
We want another King!"

Of course, pretenders soon arose, And which will win out, goodness knows— The long lines never stop; But those whose friends seem least afraid Are gallant young Prince Lemonade And Princess Ginger Pop.

To throw out poor King Barleycorn
They plot away from night to morn,
From soon to very late:
They'll get him yet, but this is plain;
Though he may be expected or slain,
He'll never abdicate.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Compensation.

As is known to all our readers the all absorbing question agitating the temperance people of England to-day, is the demand of the liquor dealfor compensation in cases where ers for compensatir in cases where the magistrates re se to renew li-censes. The Rev G. Armstrong, a Wesleyan Methodist preacher of Eng-land, in an able article printed in the Methodist Temperance Magazine, turns the tables upon the liquor men when he says: "Justice demands that the publican should compensate

the State for the unspeakable damages his trade has inflicted upon it."

The following are some of the items of the bill which he says the nation might fairly lay against the traffic:

Item 1 .- Damages for the deterioration of property in the neighborhood of the license.

Item 2.—Compensation to employ-ers for all that they lose on Mondays, and at other times, through the absence of tippling workmen from their work.

Item 3.-Compensation to employers for muddle-headed work done by boozy workmen. Item 4.—The cost of the support of

all drink-produced paupers and pauper-lunatics.

Item 5.—The cost of policemen, judges, prisons and criminal procedure, as far as they are due to

drink. Item 6.—Compensation to families for death and sickness of members of the family caused by drink. Item 7.—Damages for all drink-caused accidents, shipwrecks and the

like. Item 8.—Damages for all skilled workmen whose education has been costly to the community, and who have not given the number of years' service in return that might have been expected from them, in conse quence of their premature death through alcohol.

If the State allows this traffic, which has acquired such swollen wealth by means of an unearned increment, to go scot free with what it has got, the trade ought to consider that it has been treated with merciful

magnanimity.

Does the liquor traffic clamor for justice? It had better take care how it utters that prayer, lest God should answer it! What does the law of God say is justice for the ox that gored, and for the owner who know-ingly kept it? Does the liquor traffic ask for justice? Then justice let it be! Justice for broken hearts, for desolated homes, for commercial dis-aster, for the manufacture of paupers, lunatics, incapables and criminals. Justice for myriads of little children perishing in hunger and squalor, and reared in filth, disease and moral corruption, to be the scourge of society. Does the liquor What is it? The curse of the righteous God, whose uttermost wrath rests upon all systems that make traffic of the manhood which is so precious in His sight that He has re-deemed it with the blood of His own

Good Advice For Everybody. No one will charge Field and

Stream with being a prohibition or-gan. The advice that journal gives or the drink question is all the more valuable, especially to those who follow sports in northern woods in the winter time. It says:

Alcoholic liquor is generally worse than useless in the woods, except in the most extreme cases. Hot tea will do anything that brandy or whisky will do as a stimulant, and do it a whole lot better, and it is easy to carry a sufficient amount in pocket to last a week on the trail. cold weather especially you should use no liquor on the trail, as it leaves you more susceptible to cold after its temporary effects have passed than you were before. In zero weather tea is a life saver and liquor is a killer.

Very few mountain men of experience carry liquor, even though they be habitual users of it, preferring tea as a cold weather drink in the thin air of the high country, and use it freely. Tea can be made in a fey minutes under almost any circumstances, and will brace you up won-derfully at the finishing end of a hard trip in cold weather.

Some say that, though moderate drinkers, they are loyal followers of the Saviour of mankind. Can this be true if they continue to drink that which ruins many thousands of those for whom He died?

A Novel Campaign For Temperance. Right has always been on the side of the temperance forces, but in days past the saloons have often had the most effective tactics, and the tactics rather than the righteousness of the cause have prevailed. To-day, this can no longer be said. The methods which have served the saloons so well In the past have been adopted by the temperance forces and have been cleaned up and purified and made to serve the cause of righteousness. Chief among these, perhaps, is adver-

Questions For Pastors. Have you a Temperance Commit-

Do you occasionally have special temperance meetings?
How many of your members are pledged to total abstinence? Will you try to get your members to sign a simple total abstinence pledge?

At Fort Plain, N. Y., Alfred Billington, a veteran of the Civil War, mu dered his son after both had been drinking heavily tog ther. Rum and affection cannot thrive side by side.