Connecticut Milch Goat Keepers' As sociation was held at West Hartford. Conn., on February 2, 1909. Prestdent Smith, to compare cows' and goats' milk, made a demonstration analysis for milk-fat and milk-solids, with the following result: Cows' milk, 4.4 per cent. fat, 14.16 per cent. solids; goats' milk, 5.8 per cent, fat, 15.46 per cent. solids. The society is constantly receiving inquiries from various parts of the country, indicating the increased interest that is being manifested in the milch goat industry. - Weekly Witness.

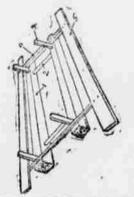
Heifers vs. Mature Cows.

A bulletin of the Connecticut Starion gives some interesting and valuable facts about the comparative production of cows and helfers.

Tables are given summarizing official records of 2008 Holstein-Friesans and 400 Guernseys, classified acthe Holsteins "the quality of milk is culated butter fat yield in seven days fixed and the flavor is excellent at even age of two years is 9.05 pounds; at three years, 11.21 pounds; at four years, 13.22 pounds, and at five years, 14.30 pounds. The average yearly yield of butter fat of the Guernseys for the two-year-old class was 325.28 pounds; the three-yearold class, 403.9 pounds, and the fouryear-old class, 433.5 pounds. The mature form class (five years old and over) averaged 455.7 pounds,

Five in One.

I find the following arrangement to be the most convenient and useful contrivance of its kind on the farm. Hence I submit it to the benefit of the



I will not give any particular lengths, as that depends on size of irregularly distributed. Professor wagon and the preference of the

No. 1 is about 5x6 inch light wood. No. 2 is 2x3 inch. Sink holes in No. No. 2. This holds No. 1 in place. Now if you want to haul logs simply place two bunks (one at each end of wagon) on No. 1 and you are ready. Then if you want to haul 4-foot wood | Life in America. put in standard No. 3.

Then perhaps you may want to do some transferring on the farm-simply place boards on cross pieces No. 2 (after putting in about five) and you are ready. Next you may want to haul out manure—put in standard to hold sideboards and you are ready. Now you see a rain coming up and made. you want to change to getting in hay. Then remove standards and bring out inches to hold boards (No. 5). Put in standards at front and rear end of No. 1, just inside of pieces No. 4, to hold No. 4 and No. 5 at proper place.

When through using either of the above, drive in shed, remove standards and hang from No. 5 on pins; have pins on opposite side of shed for pieces No. 1; then you have everything in the dry and out of the way, without any hard lifting.-Levi J. Shenk, in The Epitomist.

Partial Cow Ration.

No one would attempt to run a steam engine that was driving a modern threshing outfit with but thirty pounds of steam. Yet many dairymen attempt to get profitable rasults from their cows by feeding them a partial ration. They attempt to run them with but "thirty pounds of the strength of the germs of the eggs steam." Chemists tell us that two- laid by them as similar rations apthirds of what a cow consumes goes to maintain her body. The remainder goes toward milk production.

It is evident to all that the profit for maintenance, and that the more she eats the greater will be the profit.

There are many good cows in the country that are not recognized as such and cannot be made profitable germs. unless they receive more feed. There is no profit in feeding partial rations to milch cows. We cannot get profitable results running cows on "thirty pounds of steam." If there is a food shortage, the might better feed full rations to half the number rather than feed the many on half rations In the latter case there will be much work and little profit. In the former the cows are sure to give profitable returns and the labor of caring for the herd would be much lessened .-

Sweets For the Family Cow.

Milk Reporter.

H. W. Heard, of LaFarge, Wis., states that when the American farmer's wife, a few years hence, hands her husband the shopping list, there will appear the following:

"Chocolates for daughter Susan, tagy for little Bill, and a gallon of

molasses for the cow." "Cows like sweets," he said. feed my herd a regular ration of molasses every day, and I find that they thrive on it. It makes their flesh fat are diseases of the mind, but they and their skins glossy. It gives zest are epidemic. They are contagious to their appetites and helps their not as cholera is contagious, but condigestion. It increases the quantity tact to others is essential to them and improves the quality of their They are mass phenomena .- Profesmilk, for it puts the cow in a good sor W. G. Sumner, in "Folkways." humor, and a good-humored cow is

the best milker.

The first annual meeting of the are bad for daughter Susan, or too much taffy disagrees with young Bill. But a steady diet of a small quantity of molasses is a great thing for a dairy herd. My cows don't relish their fodder without it. I feed it to them all the year round, except in the breeding season. The carbons in it

are dangerous then. "I have had occasion to go rather iceply into the subject of the relation between the nerves of taste and the nerves of digestion. As a general thing, it is true of human beings that the things they like are the things that are good for them. The same thing is true of animals. The most profitable feed for the farmer in a general way is the feed his stock

Cultivating Seedless Tomatoes.

Since 1899 Professor Halsted, of New Jersey, has been giving some attention to seedless tomatoes. The cording to the age of the animals. In first seedless plant occurred among the progeny of a cross between two quite uniform for animals of different standard varieties. At the very start ages. The milk of two-years-old helf- the fruit was large and was called the ers contained 0.2 per cent, less of Glant. The stems of the plant were butter fat than that of cows in the noted for their long joints and slow mature five-year-old form." The cal- growth. The variety seems to be well

Another hybrid produces seedless tomatoes of a different type. A fair proportion of the fruits in each cluser do not attain a size larger than seas, but go through the regular stages of ripening and remain seedess. Professor Haisted has also obtained seedless fruits from several other crosses, showing that this is quite a common phenomenon in the breeding of tomatoes. Most of the geedless fruits possess a desirable flavor, but it is not always like that of the other tomatoes; in fact, in some cases the flavor has been pronounced more like that of a straw-

Recently Professor Sandsten, of Wisconsin, has demonstrated that the use of excessive quantities of fertilizer exercises a truly remarkable effect upon tomato plants. It appears that the plants react differently to overfeeding. Some are dwarfed, some greatly elongated, some lie flat upon the ground, and in many the flowers and fruit are very abnormal. On two different types of plants thus produced seedless tomatoes grew. One type produced a large, solid tomato, while the other bore fruit not larger than a walnut. Both types ome true when propagated from cuttings. Several other plants were obtained which produced fruits of an intermediate character, with fewer seeds than in normal tomatoes and Sandaten does not consider either type of seedless tomato of any commercial value at present, but in time they may become so, and in any event 1 about 1 1/2 inch deep by 2x3 for it is important to know that such profound changes in the growth and habits of a plant may be produced in a single generation by changing the amount of the fertilizer .- Country

To Get Fertile Eggs.

A great many experiments bave been conducted to ascertain, if possible, the cause of lack of fertility in eggs. Many experts are at sea who have thought the discovery had been

One plan is purposed to ascertain strong fertility and when the experithe following which you should have ment is made a second time there is hanging at the side of shed on two a different result. Again, there may pins, place on pieces No. 1 and you be strong fertility and low vitality in are ready. No. 4 are cross pieces 2x4 | the chick that is hatched or in the embryo which fails to hatch.

The best of us are willing to confess that there is much mystery in the business of incubation and the

causes of eggs failing to hatch. Some experiments have been conducted in the Canada Experiment Station to gain some information along this line. Different breeds and rossbreeds were tested and also eggfrom hens which were kept in houses that were as cold as the ordinary couses where coultry is kept. Fresh air and exercise are important and such cannot siways be obtained in warm houses. The following is a summary of the results of such ex-

periments: The generous and gently stimulating rations given to the fowls kept in cold houses did not seem to affect parently did in the case of hens kept in artificially warmed houses.

Eggs laid in early December by the hens kept in artificially warmed houses showed a greater percentage above that which the cow requires of strong germs than did eggs laid by them later in the season.

Eggs laid by the same hens in early spring showed a greater percentage of fertility, but the weakest

The most striking and gratifying results were obtained from the fowl: which, like their parent stock, had never known warm quarters. From forty-eight eggs laid by these fowlt in early apring -after laying well during the winter-forty-five strong chickens were hatched.

In contrast with this are seventeer chickens from fifty-two eggs laid by hens kept in warmed but compara tively limited quarters.

Results were strongly in favor o' the average farm conditions. One successful farmer has an open shed attached to his poultry house, and to this shed, which is protected by a curtain in stormy weather, his fowly have access, so obtaining fresh ni anti exercise. The latter is secured by throwing grain in litter, which is always on the floor of the shed .- Inland Farmer.

Manias Are Epidemics Manias and delusions are mental phenomena, but they are social. They

There are in all thirty-five electric manded the respect of a single man of course, the thing can be overfurnaces in operation in this country such as He has now. Suppose a man na. Too much molasses is bad for and Europe for steel production. done. Too much molasses is bad for and Europe for steel production.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. ALVAH S. HOBART

Theme: The Unlisted Asset.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- The Rev. Dr. A. S. Hobart, of Crozer Seminary, preached Sunday morning in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette avenue and St. James place. His subject was "The Unlisted Asset," and his text was Matthew 22:41-44: "While the Pharisces were gathered together Jesus asked them, saying: 'What think ye of Christ? Whose son is He?' They say unto Him, 'The son of David. He saith unto them, 'How, then, doth David in spirit call Him Lord, saying the Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy foot-stool. If David then call Him Lord how is He his son?' And no man was able to answer Him a word, neither durst any man from that time forth ask Him any questions." Hobart said:

Sometimes in the summer the thermometer runs up into the nineties, and we call it hot weather, but we take off our coats and attend to our business and say to our friends: "This is summer, but after all I summer. I do not see that ther like mer is to be so much dread the next day the thermome And just as it did the day before, but we are nearly smothered, and we say: "I cannot stand it at all. I think this the worst climate; What is the enough to kill a man." The thermometer not tell the whole story. To-day there are only sixty degrees of humidity, but vesterday there were nine There is a certain unlisted element in the weather that the thermomdoes not make any account of but that unlisted element makes all the difference in the world. A man is sick and his doctor tells that he has an incurable disease and cannot live, because the medical records do not show a single case of recovery from that particular disease. Never-theless the man recovers completely, and the only way the astonished docthat the man had a great fund of in-exhaustible vitality. That vitality is the unlisted asset in the case.

This is the idea I have in mind when I speak to you concerning the unlisted asset in Jesus. These people wanted to know certain things and He wanted them to believe certain things. There seemed to be some doubt as to the Messiae, and Jesus asked them what sort of a man they "Whose son will He be when He comes?" and they said. "Why, David's son." Then He said. "Have ye not read the pealm wherein David said. The Lord said unto my Lord?" In the Jewish realm no man would ever call his son "Lord." How was it? They did not know. They found in the Old Testament Scriptures that there was an unlisted asset. Now. history presents a similar problem Things have happened that we cannot account for in the ordinary way. Before, or soon after, A. D. 300, the pagan kings of Rome ceased to be, and a confessedly Christian king sat in the centre of the Roman Empire. Now the teachers of that gospel did not have philosophy like the Romans or literary culture like the people of Rome or Athens.

They suffered persecution and were called "the off-scouring of the world." They had no armies, nor temples, and yet inside of 150 years they displaced the Emperor on his throne by the Gospel of Jesus Christ. How are you going to account for that? Somehow these untrained fishermen, and that cast-out Pharisee of the Jewish ecclesisstical institution, had gone ahead with the unlisted power and won these marvelous victories. Something was there besides, something greater than a son of David. A humble peasant's son in Palestine prophesied that His name should be above everything and that all the nations of the world should know it and bow down to it. What do we see to-day? statesmen of the world are being guided by the fundamental principles that that peasant taught. To-day the philosophers of the world are sloughing off all the speculations that are not in harmony with the fundamental conceptions and the peasant's ideas of God. All are admitting that they must come to the recognition of the existence of an Infinite source and personal God who controls all things, and this is the specific statement of Jesus when He said: "Pray, Father, who art in heaven." I OHY statement and every theory of the sociologists of this time is pre-stated in the language of the old Jewish peasant's son and every great princithat guides us is stated better by When you look over the world you find that where this Gospel has gone the world has new conceptions of man. Nowhere else do you find the conception of man "in the image of God" and standing in all fundamental essentials on a common platform. It has given new conception of man's attitude toward God, of his duty to his fellow man. no conception of international law until Christianity brought it. And this peasant's son in Palestine prophesied all this recognition of these principles 1800 years before. What are we to say about that? Is He more than a peasant's son or is there some unlisted element there?

We must look around to find the cause of this unaccounted for phenomenon of history. We have exhausted the assets of David's son, and we must find something else. Some things, it is true, can be accounted for as the son of David, but not all. times and the character of Jesus will account for some, but there is a large residue left that cannot be ac-counted for that way. Some say, "Jesus is undoubtedly the pre-emin-ent teacher of the world. Nobody ever equaled Him before or since or s ever likely to, but," they say, 'Shakespeare was undoubtedly the highest genius in his line, and he went so high that nobody aspires to touch him. Socrates was a philoso-pher, and in his line nobody aspires to take away his crown. And so Jesus in His line was the pro of people, a most pious family, in a time when the world was trying to be ac wicked, and rie was a spiendid reli-gious genius and we bow down to Him pre-eminent in His sphere." Will It do? We will admit that the circumstances and times did for Jesus about all that could be done to make

Him pre-eminent as a moral teacher, but why did not other people—the martyrs, the disciples—why didn't

Paul rise to the same pre-eminence? No man could lay a finger on Paul's

life and say, "Here is a moral weak-ness that accounts for it." If Jesus

was no more than a peasant's son He never could, then or since, have com-

in America and worship Spurgeon; start Phillips Brooks clubs and become Brooksites, we would say,
"There is a sanitarium over there;
you had better go there." You see
that if Jesus were nothing more than a pre-eminent son of David He would be on the same plane with Spurgeon and Brooks. We will honor such men and take counsel from their wisdom, but never bow down to them. And men would never bow down to and worship Jesus Christ if He were not something more than a son of David. "But," you say, "that hy-pothesis does not account for the fact.

"We admit the mystery, but there is a certain unlisted element that we cannot see yet." Let us see what His apostles say. Paul had his own theory when he said that He was "in the form of God, yet He made Himself of no reputation and took upon Him the form of a servant, and was found in the likeness of the flesh and suffered death, even the death of the cross." There is a notion of pre-existence. That is Paul's conception of the unlisted asset, that pre-existing glory with God. That does not answer the question, but it answers something. He did weat David never did. He took on Him our form and went back to accomplish the finish of the work. In the Hebrows we read that He was the "express image" of God and "by Him all things consisted and held together." So you have the hypothesis of His being larger than David's son, who took on Him the form of David's son. Then we find Jesus speaking with authority. "It hath been said by men of old time, do so and so, but I say unto you do so and so." Again, 'I came down from My Father, and all authority is given unto Me and all judgment is given unto Me that men may honor the Son as they honor the Father," and "he that hath the Father hath the Son; he that hath not the Son hath not God." It does not solve all the mystery, but it tells un of a certain element of divinity about Him which no son of David ever had.

Then again He says that whosoever believes and follows Jesus will be with God. That does not solve the mystery, but it tells us that so far as God can teach mankind He teaches

us by His Son Jesus Chris.. You say: 'I am handicapped, be-use people calling themselves bristians have not Christianity Christians have not Christianity enough to distinguish them from the rest of the world." Confine yourself o those whom you will recognize as genuine Christians, those whom you would like to have pray with you when you are sick. Ask these people, 'How is it you have managed to overcome where others have failed? How is it that you have kept straight forward with a cheerful spirit where others were discouraged? And they will tell you this: "Since I believed in Jesus, a strange inside power has come to me that has changed my affections, that has opened my eyes, strengthened my courage, nursed my virtues, nerved my will and has kept me steadfastly going toward the ideal that I regret I have followed so far away." I say that such testimony is the strongest testimony that this Son of David has an asset of power that He imparts to His people to give them victory

This is the New Testament explanation: He was the Son of God and had in Himself certain immeasurable assets of divineness that belonged to Him, not because He was the Son of David, but because He came to be Son of David from on high, and because of that he has a claim to our obedience and worship and confi-

What sort of a Christ do you want? You need a saviour. What do you want Him to do? First, to forgive you. Second, to purify your heart. Third, to give you grace. Can anybody do it except it be the Son of David to come in touch with you, and the Son of God to have power? I have spoken these words to you this morning that you might believe, not only that Jesus is the Christ, but that Christ is the Son of the Living God. and that believing in Him ye also might have life.

Every Christian a Worker.

Each member of a Christian church should be a worker for Christ. Our Lord has never granted a dispensation to a single one of us; any of us desire that He should? His vows are upon us all without excep-

Are we each obedient to His word, Are we put-'Occupy till I come?" ting out our talents to interest? we are not doing so, we can never enter into rest. Rest implies previ-que labor. We are bidden by the Holy Spirit to labor, to enter into the rest of God; It is the way thereto. idlers are unrestful, fidgety, worried and worrying, fretful and fanciful, roubled and troublesome. They are he happiest who are the most comconsecrated to the service of God and most fully absorbed in obe-dience to His will. Oh, that all our hurch members were constrained by Divine grace to do their utmost for the Lord!—C. H. Spurgeon.

The New Testament. It is an easy thing to take into one's hand the New Testament, and turn its pages; but do you estimate Testament aright? colossally sublime. It has no parallel in human language. It is the power of God among men. It is the critic of our thoughts. And it is all this because it enshrines the Christ. It perpetuate the Master .-Rev. David Gregg.

Be Emotional.

A man can never move the world who lets the world move him.—Mar-

Remarkable Thermometer.

Some curious thermometers were made. Otto deGuericke, burgomaster of Magdeburg, made one which was twenty feet long and gorgeous with blue paint and gilt stars. It consisted of a large globe fastened to a tube, both of copper. The tube was bent upon itself to form a very narrow U. in which was placed the requisite amount of alcohol. One arm of the U was shorter than the other and open at the top. On the liquid was a float, to which was attached a cord passing over a pulley. At the other end of this cord was hung a gilt angel, its finger pointing to a scale on which the degrees were painted.

The Writer's Power.

Newspaper influence and power will widen, just as newspapers are more and more read, and correspondingly it behooves newspaper men to look well to every word they write, for they write not as one man to another, but as one man to multitudes. -New Haven Journal and Courier.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR APRIL 25.

Subject: The Gospel in Antioch, Acts 11:19-30; 12:25-Golden Text, Acts 11:26-Commit Verses 22, 23-Commentary on the Lesson.

TIME .- A. D. 42, 43. PLACE .-

EXPOSITION.—I. Great Revival at Antioch, 19-21. It took years for them to learn that the Gospel was for men of every nation. But while these early Christians had not as yet learned all things, they had learned some things well: (1) what to preach—"the Word;" (2) how to preach— "speaking the Word" (R. V.). They just talked the truth in a natural, unstilted, conversational way. (3) Who ought to do the preaching—the rank and file of the church, for "they that were scattered abroad" were not the were scattered abroad were not the apostles (comp. ch. 8:1). God had led on step by step; first, Jews, then Samaritans, then Jewish proselytes, but at last genuine Gentiles. The first missionaries to the heathen were just ordinary lay Christians, who had gotten so full of the truth as it is in Jesus that they could no longer fol-low the slow lead of the authorities in the church, but were forced to break the bonds of Jewish prejudice and narrowness and speak out to the perishing Gentiles. The movement was of God and soon carried the whole church with it. The word for preaching in v. 20 is not the same as in v. 19. It means 'telling good tid-ings.' Those good tidings which they told are summed up in three words—"the Lord Jesus." They did not expend their strength in attack-ing heathen superstitions and immoral practices. They told the good news of salvation in Jesus Christ. There is of salvation in Jesus Christ. Incre is no proof that these men had the hand of bishops, presbytery or council upon them, but they had "the hand of the Lord with them." The great secret of success in Christian work is here indicated. The outcome of the hand of the Lord being with them was, "a great number believed and turned unto the Lord." State-ments similar to this abound in the Acts (v. 24; 2:47; 4:4; 5:14; 6:7; 9:31, 35, 42; 12:24, etc., etc.). We

dicated by 1 Thess. 1:9; Acts 26:18,

clear setting forth of God's part, the

worker's part, and the convert's part, in repentance and conversion.

workers preached the word, the Lord Jesus (vs. 19, 20).

II. Barnabas Follows Up the Work, 22-24. As soon as tidings of

the Gentile revival at Antioch reached

there. They sent one of their best men to investigate and co-operate. "He was a good man." It is far more important that a man be good than that he be brilliant if he is to edify

young converts. He was also "full of the Holy Ghost." He was also "full

of faith," and no man that is not need

undertake the work of instructing and developing young converts, espe-

cially converts from heathenism so dark as that in Antioch. He was free from the love of gold (ch. 4:36, 37). He was free from personal ambition and leading the love of the l

and jealousy in his work (vs. 25, 26).

He was very sharp-eyed to see the

sincerity and promise of a young con-vert (ch. 9:27). "When he was

come, and had seen the grace of God,

was glad." Barnabas was in sympa-thy with God and His work. It is sad

to say that not a few who see the

grace of God wrought through other

hands than their own, are mad, and

try to belittle it. Note the character

of the working of God's grace in An-

tioch: it was a grace that could be "seen." We need more of this visi-

ble grace in our churches to-day. Bar-nabas knew just what to do. Exhor-

tation was Barnabas' forte (ch. 4:36,

young converts. It is not enough to "turn unto the Lord," they must

'cleave unto the Lord" or continue

in the Lord. This must be done with

"purpose of heart." There is always much in the way of persecution or

worldly allurements of one kind or

another to draw a young convert away from the Lord, and unless they

cleave to Him with fixedness of pur-

Saul at Antioch, 25-30. Barnabas showed his largeness of spirit in still

showed his largeness of spirit in said another way. He said to himself, "This is just the place for Saul. I will go get him." For a whole year Barnabas and Saul worked together

Antioch, and their work was great-

blessed. Their ministry consisted

es got at this time the name by

The name was given to

26:28; 1 Pet. 4:16). It was

largely in teaching, systematic incul-

cation of revealed truth. The disci-

Christians. The name was given to them by others (perhaps in contempt,

a glorious name and they clung to it.

The real prophetic gift was manifested in the church (vs. 27, 28; cf.

ing Gentile church in Antioch to their

A Considerate Captain.

Jewish brethren in Judea is

brethren that dwelt in all Judea."

deftly interposing a story.

the captain timidly.

-Rochester Herald.

with."

the cook.

mind of a hard, cruel sea captain.

it's only fit to mend their sea boots

'em cookie?' the captain asked.

"'How much beef are you givin

"'A pound apiece a day, sir,' said

'Well,' said the captain, gently,

give them half a pound aplece from

now on. I should be sorry to force 'em to eat what isn't to their taste."

which they are best known since

III. The Ministry of Barnabas and

that which should be given to all

His exhortation was precise

Jerusalem there was great

We have in these verses a very

Krapf, a German, was the Livingstone of northeast Africa, and he also would do well to ask why the Gospel does not make the same uniform headway to-day. The answer, in part died on his knees in prayer, Cox, first Methodist missionary from the United States, went to Afriat least, is suggested in Acts 2:42; ca though he knew he could not live 6:4; Acts 1:8; 8:4. The faith of those converts in Antioch proved its there long; and indeed he died in five genuineness by its effect — they "turned unto the Lord." What is meant by turning unto the Lord is in-Bishop William Taylor toiled to es-

tablish self-supporting missions in Africa. This heroic man for years carried a stone with him, his only pillow at night.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

APRIL TWENTY-FIFTH.

1: 6-12.

9: 16-23

13-17.

The missionary's passion. 1 Cor.

The missionary's danger. Ezek. 2:

The missionary's faith. Isa. 49: 1-5. His reward. Mark 10: 28-31.

The missionary's joy. 2 Tim. 4:

The missionary's triumph. Rev. 7:

God's messenger may be a child,

If ever a man had an excuse for

fear, very often it is the missionary; but he least of all men is afraid, be-

cause most of all men he is conscious

quent; but God's yord in their mouth's does God's york on human

hearts, which is far inter than elo-

tions, to make them strong, build them, and change history, as in

China, Hawaii. Japan, the Islands (v.

Heroes of Africa.

What missionary that has gone to

Africa, the Dark continent, is not a hero? The "great" missionaries are

those of whose heroism we know

more than of others.
One of these is George Schmidt,

ploneer missionary to Africa, who was

on his way thither seven days after travelers brought him news of the

negiect of the blacks there. He toll-ed among them six years, till he was

sent back to Europe by the godless

derkemp of Holland went to South Africa at the age of fifty. He was a

converted infidel, a learned physician.

In three years he himself spent \$5,000 to redeem slaves.

Robert Moffat, the Scotchman, fol-

lowed in 1817. One of his triumphs was the training of the flerce chief,

Africaner, whose conversion is one of

David Livingstone followed Moffat,

in 1841. His great work was heroic

exploration, and he died on his knees,

the miracles of missions.

alone in African wilds.

Sixty-one years later, in 1798, Van-

Missionaries are really set over na-

always elo-

of God's presence (v. 8).

quence (v. 9).

colonists.

Missionaries are not

but God is not a child, and the mes-senger is God's agent (v. 7).

of African Missions - Jer.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, APRIL 25.

Our Spiritual Birth-John 3. 1-13. John 3. 1-13. The truth of a spir itual or new birth is fundamental in Christ's method of salvation, and it is therefore given a prominent place here in the Gospel of John, corresponding somewhat to the position of the Sermon on the Mount in the Gos pel of Matthew. The time is early in the ministry of our Lord, so that there is still in part an attitude of honest inquiry on the part of the Pharisees into the new teaching. though there are also already the beginning of a spirit of hostility, and is stated concerning some Jesus's hearers at this feast of the Passover that he "did not trust him-self unto them" (John 2.+24). But we are fully warranted in regarding Nicodemus as a sincere inquirer, while he comes partly as a representative the Pharisees, indicated in his words, "Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God" (John

Christ's initial statement, "Except one be born anew, he cannot see the kingdom of God (3, 3), at once clear light the great truth that the kingdom requires in everyone who enters it a radical transforma-The new Christian impress reaches to the very center of personality, and is as pervasive and potential as that which is given by one's natural heredity.

A little later Jesus says: "Except one be born of water and the Spirit. he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (3, 5). By his use of the term "water" the Master shows that he is loyal to the mission and ministry of his forerunner, John the Baptist, for Pharasisees . . . "the for themselves the counsel of God, being not baptized of him" 30). was distinctively "the baptism of re-pentance" (Mark 1. 4). Also the term "the Spirit" here stands for the

Christian baptism had not yet instituted, and John's baptism Also the work of renewal or spiritual change, makes the converted person like God in nature and character. Thus our spiritual birth or regeneration embraces the two factors of repentance and renewal.

CANARY TIP.

I think you will be interested in ch. 21:10, 11). The self-sacrificing love of this young but rapidly growthis letter about my canary, Tip. was given to me as a Christmas gift from a friend. He is a very interesting pet and does some amusing touching. No sooner did they hear of the hard times coming than they determined to send relief "unto the things. When I first saw him, on Christmas morning, he was singing sweetly in the window, only stopping to plunge his head from time to time in his little drinking cup. I immediately opened the door of his cage, At Portsmouth, N. H., where they being careful to close all the windows were to unveil a statue to the memof the room. At first Tip seemed frightened at finding himself thus ory of T. B. Aldrich, during an author's argument on international copyliberated and ceased chirping. Gradright, Thomas Nelson Page broke up ually, however, his courage returned, a rather acrimonious discussion by and he began an inspection of the room, flying here and there at will, "After all," he said, "there is not Finally he selcted an old rolltop desi much real help in that idea. It is as his permanent abode. So at-Finally he selected an old rolltop desk such an idea an emanated from the that I had great difficulty in catching "In mid-ocean the cook approached him when the time came for him to get into his cage, as he would hop into a remote corner of some pigeon-" 'Captain,' he said, 'the men are growlin' about the beef. They say they can't chaw it nohow. They say

hole. Now every time I open his cage he flies straight to the desk, perching or the inkstand, and often ruining fa-ther's papers by hopping on them with ink-stained feet. — Gerald W Lane, in the New York Tribuna.

Child Mortality in New York There is a weekly average of 45 deaths in New York City among chil dren under five years old.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Who Are Alcohol's Defenders? The discussion as to whether al-cohol is ever a food is equally idia and evasive of the main issue, de-clares Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York. It is not a food like bread and butter, for it has venom in it As Professor Abels, of Johns Hopkin University, says: "It is an easily or, idizable drug with numerous unto, ward effects, which inevitably appear when a certain minimum dose is exceeded."

I have emphasized the word drug because it is as a drug that alcohol is now regarded by most physicians. It is placed among the narcotics and ap-

aesthetics.

I should like here to present a very brief summary of what scientific investigators have recently determined to be the action of this drug: It is no longer considered to be a stimulant, but rather a depressant.

It perverts digestion. It depresses and weakens the heart action.

It decreases the capacity to do muscular work.

It diminishes the intellectual func-tions by dulling the creative faculty, impairing judgment, veating the correctness of percentions and by generating timidity.

tI brings about slow, far reaching anatomical changes, such as fatty de-generation of the heart, kidney dis-ease, diseases of the blood vessels, changes in the muscular tissue and in the cells and fibres of the nervous

Its habitual use lessens the normal defences of the organism against infectious diseases, especially tubercu

If you find here and there some dissenting voice, that of some university professor perhaps, you may be sure that is it not that of a person with medical experience or any one famillar with the material which all may read but rather the voice of some one perversely interested. You might well question whether such a one is simply seeking sensational exploita-tion of himself or whether he might not even be subsidized by the vast commercial interests at stake, for you must remember that the annual con-sumption of alcoholic drinks in the United States is over a billion gal-

I believe that human evolution has now reached the stage when the abolition of the use of alcohol as a beverage is expected and required. Abstinence is one of the principles of human eugenics, that new science that is just being born.

There is no one here present who There is no one here present who would feed alcohol to his dogs, horses, sheep or cattle. These possessions are too precious for that. He is too interested in improving their breed. He would recall Professor Hodge's experiment with alcoholized dogs, in which among twenty-three pups born in four litters to one pair of alcoholized dogs nine were born dead, eight were deformed and only four apparently normal.

and only four apparently normal.

Our best mathod of eradicating the alcoholic evil is that of a campaign of education. Every man, woman and child should be made familiar in one way or another with what is known by the medical profession of he ravages of alcohol.

A Strong Argument.

The following card made into a blotter, signed by a dozen grocery firms of Delaware, Ohio, has been scattered by the thousands, and has proved very effective in a campaign which, writes Dr. C. W. Barnes, "is moving splendidly."

'Anyone who drinks three glasses of whisky a day for one year and pays ten cents a drink for it, can have in exchange at any of the firms whose names appear on this card three barrels flour, twenty bushels 200 pounds granulated sugar, one barrel crackers, one pound pepper, two pounds tea, fifty pounds salt, twenty pounds rice, fifty pounds butter, ten pounds cheese, twenty-five pounds coffee, ten pounds three dozen cans tomatoes, ten dozen pickles, ten dozen oranges, ten dozen bananas, two dozen cans corn, eighteen boxes matches, half a bushel beans, 100 cakes soap, and twelve packages rolled oats, for same money, and get \$15.30 premium for making change in his expenditures."-Western Christian Advo-

It is a Cancer.

The liquor traffic is a cancer in soclety, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction; and all attempts to regulate it will not only prove abortive but aggravate the evil. there must be no more attempts to regulate the cancer: It must be eradremedy would be the passage of a altogether abolishing the liquor traffic, except for mechanical, chamical, medical and sacramental purposes .- Abraham Lincoln.

Just Remind Him.

When an adherent of the Hquor forces tells you that the \$45,000,000 now paid for wages in liquor manu-facturing would be withdrawn were raffic in intoxicants stopped, remind him that there would be, without sacons. an increase in factory wages of more than \$286,000,000.

Switzerland's New Sunday Law. The General Council of Geneva, Switzerland, has just passed a new Sunday law, which is far in advance of anything we have in this land.

Temperance Notes. Scoze has made beggars feel like their thrones.

last Massachusetts.

showed a "no-license" majority of 18,710 votes; twenty of her thirty-three cities are without saloons, and so are 260 of her 321 towns. More than all other causes put to-

gether, it is repsonsible for the an-nual crop of 10,000 murders and the 10,000 suicides in this free, prosperous and intelligent republic

The last week of the year is the annual holy-week of Booze, when its friends and victims shout, "Here's looking at you!" "Happy New Year!" "Skoal!" "Prosit!" or "Whoop-la!" and then go into a trance.

It is now well known that alcohol It is new well known that alcohol causes a certain receptivity for other diseases. In pointing out this fact, Professor F. Martins, director of the Rostock Medical Clinic, said at the XXII. Congress of Internal Medicine in 1905 that alcohol affects the generative as well as other organs of the body, and that this is the main factor in the degeneration of the human. in the degeneration of the