ST. PETERSBURG WORKING CLASSES

Various Pursuits in Which They Are Employed ---Bad Conditions of Life From Which the Industrial Population Suffers --- A Typical Russian Factory --- Labor Enactments in a

"Articus Parantics in Which They Are Happyered
"And the Condition of the way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Condition of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Condition of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Condition of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Condition of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Condition of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Condition of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The State of the Way.

"And the Condition of Condition." The Way.

"And the Condition of Condit

ohn

of holt lor, ver-lolt.

mit.

De-

was Ex-had lope and

1

1:3

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

And IL SOUTHER BY

And IL SOUTHER BY

And IL SOUTHER BY

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

And IL SOUTHER BY

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A SERMON FOR SUND

Enriched and Expanded.

Title Mary had just come from the window with evident pleasure, and sat down on her little stool at her paper's feet. It was just, at sunset, and a most glorious sunset it was. The Western sky was mantled with clouds of the most gorgeous hues, upon which the little girl gazed with thoughtful pleasure.

"Papa," she said at length, "do you know what I think when I see those pretty clouds?"

"No. What do you think of them, Mary?"

"I always think they are God's veils, Doesa't He have beautiful veils, papa, to hide Finn from us?"

"The chough ful little one, thought I. The glouds that veil Him from our sight are now beautiful. There is a rainbow on them if we will see it. They shine with mercy and truth."

Was that not a pretty thought of little Mary's? Does it not remind you of the time when the veils shall be parted, and He shall come without clouds and every cye shall see Him?

Think More of Others.

A writer in the Horseshqers' Jour-nal, in speaking of the effects which neglect of the weanling foal's feet may have, says'.

We will take, for instance, two colts.

We will take, for instance, two colts, weanings, they are running together on the same soil, and they are cared for much the same. We will suppose that both thrive alike, maintaining about the same increase in weight, and at about six months old they are separated, one falling into the hands of a man who will take good care of

his young charge, and the other going to a careless, indifferent owner. The first, we will suppose, is looked over, and it may be noticed by the owner that he has the tendency, so common to all colts, of an overgrown hoof and the limb inclined, inward, which, of course, carries the foot to the outward direction.

Turning to the case of the other colt, the owner is indifferent about the formation of his hoof and limb; he keeps on developing just as he is inclined, and so we may expect in the one case to find any crass of bad conformation purely through the fact that he has never been watched. But it is altogether different with the case of the first colt, for the owner, the moment he realizes the tendency of the little fellow's growth, what does he do? The first thing that a careful owner will do is to reduce the hoof as much as necessity will demand, and in case conditions will allow, and if he can do so, he will produce from pressure, let it be ever so slight. Now this trouble remedied will be quite enough in itself to enable the foot to

thrive in health and strength.

But to the limb: Many colts take the limb formation through the same neglect that the feet take theirs. Everybody knows that there are cases of erybody knows that there are cases or toe-in, and many more of toe-out. The intelligent man knows that a little earlier care of the colt will stop this and produce a perfect shape to the limb and foot. When grazing, the colt throws his weight on the front limbs, which carries the foot outward; he sustains himself by taking this possible the sustains himself by taking this possible. he sustains himself by taking this pohe sustains himself by taking this po-sition, and as it will be seen at a glance, the heels are pointing inward and the toes out. And as the limb is thus shaped the hoof takes on its growth on the outside, which adds ad-ditional weight to the interior of the limb. Continual strain of this kind finally results in the foot growing just as it is allowed, and in the limb taking

the for mthat it must because of the constant strain thrown upon it.

The careful owner, recognizing the shape which the foot or limb has takshape which the foot or limb has taken will at once set about to remove the cause by both care of feet and giving the young muscles and joints that care which will remove the possibility of their becoming mal-formed. Some men wonder why there are so many of the toe-out class of horses. The above explains the reason why. Eyen the colt which might inherit mal-conformation can be straightened up and be made to wear a perfect limb and foot if he is carefully watched and foot if he is carefully watched in babyhood, for once the limbs are set in their position, which is after the colt passes about his ninth month. it is useless to try and effect any change for the better, at least it is seldom that any improvement can be made after this period of age arrives, but very much is possible before this time.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Breed the best ewes to the best

Sheep are always improving or they

The way to keep ideal sheep is by trying to improve them. An uneven lot of good sheep are better than an even lot of poor ones.

Stationary troughs and racks are not desirable in the sheep stable. In fattening sheep, especially, pnnctuality in feeding should be strictly

It it well to place the ewes on short

It it well to place the ewes on short pasture for a week or more after the lambs are weaned.

At weaning, if possible, the ewes should be placed in a field out of hearing of the lambs.

In many cases, after the corn is laid by, the sheep may be turned into the corn fields to a good advantage.

If a radical change in the rations is. If a radical change in the rations is made too suddenly, growth of both body and fleece is liable to suffer a

Sheep are easily managed, are firstclass fertilizing machines, good farm scavengers, and yield two harvests annually.

In some localities, at least, sheep should be looked upon as auxiliaries in keeping up the fertility of the land

Sheep, independent of wool, are worth more than their cost in what they do for the farm and in the meat they furnish.—Massachusetts Plough-

The Duties of Friendship.

"When acquaintanceship ripens into friendship, something serious has come into one's life," writes Mrs. Henry Graham, in The Onlooker. "I don't think that any one can or ought to afford to have more than one or two really intimate friends: If love has gone with friendship—that is, if the gates of Paradise have been opened to you, and the Guardian Angel has sheathed his flaming sword, and admitted you through the portals, then you must have given everything, and you have very little left to give. A man can have a man friend, and a woman a woman, because they are places where men meet men and woplaces where men meet men and wo-men meet women alone, neutral ground where the other sex cannot en-ter because of its limitations, and there real friendship may live and thrive on the crumbs which fall fr the rich man's table.

"For friendship implies something "For friendship, implies something serious. You must give yourself, your real self; and once given it cannot be taken back. One has no right to give up a friendship unless the other person agrees, or unless it has become an absolute impossibility, and even then all the obligations of its may survive, while the delicities of the may survive.