

there is nearly always a sufficient sup-

the other piece on which lime has been

visable to apply lime about once every five years. From thirty to forty

bushels per acre of air slaked lime

would be a sufficient quantity. It is

best to broadcast the lime over the

work it into the soil, as it will soon

Besides its action in improving the

physical condition of the soil, referred

to above, the lime also liberates some

plant food, notably potash. If potash

previously existed in the soil in an in-

soluble state, the lime will make it

available as a plant food. It would be

poor policy though, to continue to ap-

ply lime alone, since the soil would

soon become exhausted of its natural

supply of plant food which the lime has

liberated. An economical plan, there-

fore, would be to keep up the soil's

natural supply not only of potash, but also of phosphoric acid and nitrogen

as well, since these are the elements

which usually become exhausted first,

and which the farmer has to renew in

the shape of manures, etc.-M. J.

Poultry Notes.

Gather dry road dust and put away

in barrels in a dry place for next

It is not luck, but pluck and persis-

tent, applied concentration to all the

minor details in the care of poultry

Don't give vermin a chance, and the

only way to prevent their getting a

start is to use remedies that are known

to be beneficial in ridding a place of

Burn all old nesting material and

replenish with clean, new hay. Then

see that the nests are saturated with

coal oil or whitewash that is strongly

Put the brood coops you are through

with in complete repair some rainy

day, whitewash them or give a good

store away under cover for use next

Give the late broods a chance to

run by themselves. They will not

get their share of food, nor will they

amount to much if they are jostled

around by the older and stronger

If a poultryman does not get the

most good, the most profit, out of his

market fowls, it is because he lacks

knowledge of feeding for best results.

Right feeding is a science. Poultry-

men should study how to feed for best

Keep the turkeys and geese grow-

ing by not overfeeding them, and giv-

ing them plenty of exercise in seeking

after insects, grubs and worms. In

another month begin to feed corn meal

dough mixed with milk and fat scraps

For a breeding pen of ten or twelve

fowls, a room 8x12 will be large enough

for perching, and a laying room, at-

tached to which should be a yard the

same width and from twenty to thirty

pens may of course be made under the

same roof of a poultry house, and for

the most successful treatment of this

breeding stock, the grounds should be

so arranged, with a grass plot adjacent,

The supposition that common fowls

are hardier than pure breeds is not

borne out by the facts. Those who

hatch chicks of the common kinds lose

a large number of them, only the

an outbreak of the disease. By keep-

ing the floor well dusted with fine air-

slaked lime, the disease may be check-

ed in the beginning and the room made

How some people eat at Eaton

dry. -Poultry Keeper.

and the search for insects.

in every respect.

impregnated with carbolic acid.

Shelton, in Home and Farm.

winter's use.

their presence.

season.

results.

fat quickly.

chicks and fowls.

that brings success.

permeate of its own accord.

A New Wrinkle.

A writer in Practical Farmer says ply of lime in the soil to serve as plant when a calf is dropped we first turn it food proper, renders it seldom if ever on its back and examine the teats. If necessary to apply lime to make up a there are four well placed and two ru- deficiency. On the other hand, the dimentary or extra ones, all right. aim in giving the soil a dose of lime is Next we look into the calf's mouth. If usually to improve its physical condithere are six or eight milk teeth well tion. If the soil is sour, lime will through we call the calf well born and sweeten it; if it is light, lime will make worth raising. If it has but two teeth, it more compact, if it is too compact, though, it is not worth raising. We lime will loosen it. An object lesson will not fuss with it. It shows that as to the effect of lime upon soil is ilthe mother has not vitality enough to lustrated in the following simple exproperly start the calf. We want to periment. If two pieces of heavy clay breed from the best. We do not raise soil, one of which has had lime calves born with two or four teeth just sprinkled over it, are placed side by sticking through. They will be weak- side, and allowed to dry in the sun, ly, puny, subject to disease all their the one which has no lime on it will The well-born calf is half bake, become hard and crack, while raised."

This is a new wrinkle, and there sprinkled will become more porous and may be something in it, especially if friable and crumble easily when subyou are buying a young calf, though mitted to a slight pressure. The lime we could not imagine a breeder reject- has permeated the pores and brought ing a calf for the above reason. As about this condition, which is desirafor six teats instead of four, we see ble in soils and which adds so much to nothing in that except that we want their productive capacity.

those four teats large and wide apart.

On an average it will be found ad-- Home and Farm.

Profit in Squashes.

H. A. Wilcox, of Uxbridge, has for several years made a specialty of squashes. He says: "In 1894 I thought I should not be able to attend to them, so did not send for seed until June, and did not finish planting until July 1. On September 25, after a light frost which killed the vines, I harvested from forty-eight hills of Hubbard and Essex Hybrid, three onehorse loads in bulk-from one and one-half to two cords in all. Single Hubbards weighed twenty-one pounds, and Hybrids as high as thirty-one pounds, in eighty-six days from seed. This crop was raised on old pasture, which had not been ploughed for thirty odd years, and which I considered worn out. It was manured with fresh, coarse horse manure, broadcasted and ploughed under, and about a pint of high grade phosphate worked into each hill. I consider the Essex Hybrid the best main crop squash, although some consumers and some dealers will have nothing but Hubbard. The marrars for fall use, and the Fordhook, Cocoanut and Low's Bay State have been satisfactory. With me the Essex Hybrid is the best cropper, and the Hubbard next. As most of this crop was retailed from a milk wagon at from two to three cents a pound, I found it profitable."-New England Farmer.

The Shepherd's Dog.

The training of a sheep dog is a matter of considerable importance to the shepherd. The American Sheep Breeder gives the following hints: 'Begin training in the most cautious, natural way at two months old, or as soon as the puppy is able to follow you among the sheep. If he comes of good stock he will take naturally to sheep, as a duck does to water, and will be very quick to interpret your wish and ambitious to execute it. Your main rouble will be to restrain and teach him moderation. Like all puppy kind he will be impetuous and inclined to hurry and worry the sheep too much. Deal gently with him. Don't whip him or show your displeasure by dramatic tantrums, yells, and threats.

"If of the right sort the young dog will catch your meaning with a word, motion of the hand or head and even the expression of your face. The young collie is intelligent, tractable, and im pressionable to a wonderful degree, and anxious to please beyond any other animal. Common sense, patience, and moderation on the part of the shepherd, will soon make his charge a valuable shepherd dog.

"Especially do not allow different persons to be mixed up in his training. Do that yourself, and the little fellow will soon come to understand you and your flock. Good blood in the puppy and good sense in his man- and corn, and they will then put on agement are the main things to con-

Grafting the Apple.

Grafting the Apple is the subject of Bulletin 65 of Kansas station, which contains many photographs of trees, one, two and three years from the feet long; a number of these breeding graft, taken up with all their roots intact, showing the root systems and unions resulting from various methods of grafting.

The controversy which arose several years ago over the relative merits of that each yard may alternately be whole roots and piece roots, and long turned upon it for exercise, green food or short root pieces, long or short scions, and grafting low or high on seedling stock, etc., led the Kansas station to enter upon a series of elaborate experiments, which have been carried through the intervening years. Judge Wellhouse, of that State, the most extensive apple grower in the world, has also experimented for many years in the same line, and this bulletin gives the results reached by him also.

The conclusions arrived at are as follows: Whole root grafts possess no advantage over piece roots. On the contrary, unless the whole root stock is very hardy, a severe winter freeze or drouth may kill it. Especially is this true where the graft is set above ground on the seedling stock. In the colder, extreme Northwestern States the hardiest trees are made by grafting a hardy scion of ten inches long upon a short bud. The short root piece keeps the hardy scion alive until it throws out a good root system of its own, like a cutting, and these roots strike deeper than the lateral systems of whole roots. Judge Wellhouse finds the two-inch root piece best, but at the station pieces five inches long gave slightly better results than those half

that length. The longer the scion, up to two feet, the stronger the growth, probably because of a larger leaf surface; but the difference is not sufficient to cover the extra expense on a large scale. Probably eight to twelve inches are best.

The proper and judicious use of lime Rapids, Mich., may be guessed by the is often an item of profit on the farm. record of a housewife who in a Lime enters into the composition of year has baked eighty-four loaves of plants and is an element necessary to bread, 729 biscuits, 140 cakes, 150 their growth. The fact, however, that fried cakes, 191 pies and 1026 cookies,

POSSIBLE REVIVAL OF A TIME

STORY OF THE EARRING.

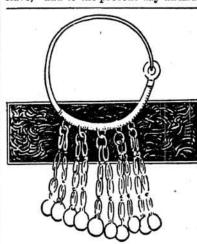
HONORED FASHION. A Badge of Servitude Among the He-

Rome Earrings Were Generally Worn and Very Heavy-Once Worn by Men. In England the Queen's jubilee seems to have created a tendency toward the revival of the earring, and a writer in the Golden Penny devotes some space to a history of that relic of

brews and Phonicians-In Ancient

barbarism. The custom of studding the person with gems is of extreme antiquity, and the fashion of piercing the ear lobes for the purpose of sustaining gems set in gold has been followed by most races from the earliest times to the present day. Homer describes how Juno placed pendants in the lobes of her ears. Ear-drops were presented by Eurydamas to Penelope, and among the Athenians it was a mark of nobility to have the ears bored.

Among the Phœnicians, however, the wearing of earrings was the badge of servitude, and the same custom obtained with the Hebrews. The rabbis assert that Eve's ears were bored when she was exiled from Eden as a sign of slavery and submission to the will of her lord and master. The Egyptian women wore single hoops of gold in their ears, and in Biblical times the custom appears to have been universal. They appear to have been regarded as the most cherished possessions of their wearers, and were only parted with under great stress of necessity. Thus the golden calf is supposed to have been made entirely from the gold earrings of the people. Among the Arabs the expression "to have a ring in one's plowed surface of the field. Do not ears" is synonymous with "to be a slave," and to the present day an Arab



BYZANTINE (SIXTH CENTURY).

who has been conquered by another places a ring through his ear as a sign of obedience and servitude.

So general was the use of errings in Rome and so heavy were they, that there were women whose profession was that of "earhealers" who tended the ears of those ladies who had torn or injured the lobes with the weight of the pendants. These specialists were known as auriculoe ornatirei. At one period the Roman man took to wearing earrings, but the custom was forbidden by Alexander Severus, while in Greece the children wore an earring in the right ear only.

Coming to more modern times, the fashion of wearing earrings appears to have been general in England from the Conquest.

The early Saxons appear to have soaking with kerosene oil, and then worn rings of plain gold in their ears, while in the fourteenth century these appear to have been decorated with small pearls. In the reign of Elizabeth earrings were adopted by men of fashion and, the custom spread until James I's time all the courtiers had their ears pierced. The earring worn by men took the form of either plain wire rings, or crosses or triangles or gold studded with gems.

There is a very ancient notion which is still held by country folks that the piercing of the ears is good for the sight. The origin of this belief is lost. but it has obtained for centuries. It is scarcely necessary to state that the belief is quite without foundation.

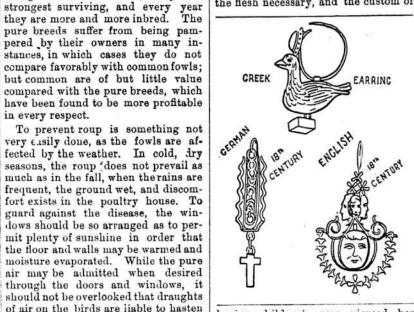
In the middle ages it was the custom for lovers to present earrings to their mistresses, the persons who were about to be married used to stick a flower through the ring or over the ear, much as a clerk would a pen, as a sign of their being engaged.

A curious variety of earring much worn during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. was the ear string. This has been alluded to by many writers. Thus in the Westminster drolleries we find:

Yet for thy sake I will not bore mine eare To hang thy dustless silken shooties there. And Marston, in his satires, published in 1598, has:

What maan'st thou, him that walks all Drawn threw the ear with ribands?

As to whether she wearing of wires through the ears is likely to come into general fashion again in this country we do not offer any opinion. There must, we should imagine, always be a prejudice against the mortification of the flesh necessary, and the custom of



having children's ears pierced has ceased to be general for many years. But the dictates of fashion are fickle, and it is just possible that we may see leaders of fashion wearing both ear and nose rings before the close of the century. Who knows?

The returns show that the average cotton spindle in the United States produces more than twice as much yarn as the average cotton spindle in Great Britain.

TROT, PACE AND RUN. Claimed to be the Most Destructive Agent | Description of the Various Motions of the

On the Continent of Asia live 900,000,000 beings. over twice the population of Europe and almost seven times

THE EARTH'S POPULATION SHOWN BY COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE RACES.

900,000,000,

ÀSIA

OCEANIA ETC

EUROPE 400,000,000.

A MOVING FORTRESS.

Krupp, the great gunmaker, at whose

works at Essen it is now building.

Many features of it, however, have

been suggested by the Emperor him-

self, who will personally take posses-

The battle-line destroyer will have

the outward form and size of a Pull-

man car, with the difference that the

wheels are not visible, the walls of

These walls will be of the very

strongest steel and fortified on all four

sides and on top by many steel prongs

sticking out like the bristles of a por-

cupine. The walls will be pierced by

numerous portholes, that open and

Behind these portholes will be ma-

The crew of each car will con-

chine guns to throw shot and explo-

sist of only twelve men. The car will

run on very broad wheels resting on

immensely strong springs. It will

lie on its own rails and will be able to

The destroyers are to remain under

the eye of the Commanding General

until the battle is well under way.

THE NEW FIGHTING MACHINE

Then, when great masses of the enemy

are engaged, the car will be sent

strated to the Emperor that the battle-

line destroyer will make cavalry at-

tacks unnecessary. In fact, the soldiers

will only engage in skirmishing after

the destroyers have been introduced.

cars will be able to withstand heavy

artillery fire. Krupp says they will,

the prongs warding off shot and the

machine being too heavy to be over-

Animals in Groups.

The ingenuity of the sportsman is,

perhaps, no better illustrated than by

the use he puts the English language

to in designating particular groups of

animals. The following is a list of

the terms which have been applied to

A swarm of bees

A drove of oxen.

A shoal of herrings

A covey of partridges. A flock of geese.
A nide of pheasants. A bevy of qualls.
A wisp of snips. A cast of hawks.
A flight of doves or A trip of dottrell.

muster of peacocks. A school of whales

A building of rooks. A herd of swine.
A brood of grouse. A skulk of foxes.
A plump of wild fowl. A pack of wolves.

A watch of ni atin- A sounder of hogs

gales. A troop of monkeys,
A clattering of A pride of lions.
cloughs. A sieuth of bears.
A herd or bunch of A gang of elk.

On Attaining Long Life.

Some philosopher, after reading the

contradictory reports of various health

regimens followed by persons who had

attained great age, says: "Nothing

matters, except your being provided

in the first instance with a sound con-

stitution (which is never your own

in moderation, which is another con-

at the reputed age of 106, and who

never washed herself, but merely

rubbed her face at intervals with lard,

believing the people addicted to soap

Steel Harder Than Stone.

stone known than steel. Corundum

was chosen for the stone in a recent

experiment. A weight of six tons

smashed the corundum, but forty-two

tons were required to crush the steel.

With a loud explosion the steel flew

into powder, and sparks are said to

have bored minute holes in the crush-

ing machine.

It is easier to crush the hardest

and water were apt to catch cold."

It has been a question whether the

Herr Krupp is said to have demon-

against them.

thrown.

the various classes.

A siege of herons.

stand of ployers.

do so in any desired direction.

sion of the first one constructed.

the car reaching to the ground.

shut automatically.

10,000,000.

Ever Used in Warfare. Horse When Extended. The German Emperor is having a new fighting machine constructed for army use in the field which, it is claimed, will be the most destructive agent ever used in warfare. It is front. In other words it is a "foreand-aft" action. known as the battle-line destroyer, and it has been chiefly designed by

more than the number of North and South American inhabitants. Africa is third in number of people.

The smallest book in the world is not much larger than a man's thumb-

Smallest Book in the World.

AFRICA

250,000,000.

N.& S. AMERICA 140,000,000

When in full motion the runner nail. It was made in Italy by a firm strides with both front feet at the of Padua publishers, the Salmin same time, following with the hind, Brothers. It is four-tenths of an inch and leaving the ground first with the high and about a quarter of an inch wide. The volume contains 208 pages, each having nine lines and from nine The pacer moves by lifting both feet ty-five to 100 letters. The text is an of the same side simultaneously, and unpublished letter written by the fa-

TROTTING, PACING AND RUNNING.

natura gait.

feet are off the ground, the horse leav- so small that it takes a microscope to ing the ground from the hind feet in read the letters. succession, while in the run he leaves the ground from a fore foot. The limbs of the trotter move in pairs, diagonally, but not quite simultaneously, even in the "square trot." The trot

is not a natural gait. The fastest marks at the three ways of going, and the number of feet that the champion runner, pacer and trot-

ter covered in a minute, are as follows: Runner, Salvator, 1.351; 1 minute,

3315 feet. Pacer, Star Pointer, 1.591; 1 minute, 2660 feet.

Trotter, Alix, 2.032; 1 minute, 2559 feet.

Unpaid Scavengers.

The crustaceans are among the important scavengers of the sea and are also valuable as food for fishes. The collection of crabs, shrimps, and lobsters forms large industries all over the world, contributing directly to the support of man. In Delaware the horseshoe crab is used as guano, while the collection of fossil crabs, as trilobites, is a peculiar industry. The fresh-water crayfish produces a concretion used as an antacid, well known to chemists. We owe many of the beauties of our summer fields to insects, all of which have their special functions and use. Even the persecuted flea may render man a service by keeping the drowsy watch dog awake, while the mosquito in tropical countries may aid in preventing the human

inhabitants from living a continual siesta. The flies are among the most valuable insect scavengers. The spiders prey upon flies, holding them in check. The silk of the spider is used as a cross line in astronomical instruments, and that of a Bermuda species as sewing silk. Bridge makers have obtained valuable suggestions from these silent workers, from whose web one of the Kings of France is said to have made a coat. Grasshoppers and locusts are enemies of civilized man, but are eaten by the Indians, while in the Malay country the dragon fly is considered a delicacy.—Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Why Old Clocks Have IIII.

Not every one who looks at the dial of a clock knows that the four I's doing), and perhaps using all things which are in place of the usual IV. to designate the number 4 are there be stitutional quality. Most people would cause of the obstinacy of Charles V. of France. When Henry Vick carried say that cleanliness was likely to conduce to longevity, but there is on to the King the first accurate clock record the case of a Mrs. Lewson, who the King said to him that the IV. was died in the early part of the century, wrong and should be changed to IIII. Vick said: "You are wrong, your Majesty." Whereat the King thundered out: "I am never wrong. Take it away and correct the mistake." From that time to this day the four I's have stood as the mark of the fourth hour. -Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The eyes of bees are made to see great distances. When absent from their hive they go up in the air till they see their home, and then fly toward it in a straight line and with great speed. The shortest line between two places is sometimes called a "bee-line."—St. Nicholas.

is known as a "side-wheeler." It is a mous inventor of the pendulum clock to Mme. Christine, of Lorraine, in the In the trot, when going slow, there is | year 1615. The next smallest book is always one foot on the ground, a part issued by the same firm. It is an edi-of the time two and a part of the time tion of Dante's "Divine Comedy," bethree. When fast, there are two in- ing a little more than an inch high, a tervals in each stride when all of the little less than an inch wide, with type

A Gold Leaf Temple.

Not in America, not even in the Klondike, but in the far-off East, at Rangoon, the capital of Burmah, is situated the famous golden pagoda of a Buddist temple, the whole of the exterior of which is one mass of shimmering gold. This generous coating of the metal is the result of years and years of offerings to Buddha, for degold leaf, which they place on the pagoda. During the last century the King of Burmah gave his (literal) weight in gold to the walls of the pagoda, an offering worth £9000 sterl-

The Blood Travels 168 Miles a Dav. The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day and 61,320 miles per year. If a man eighty-four years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traveled in that same time 5,150,-800 miles.

Parrot Hatches Chickens.

J. D. Austin, a merchant at Kansas City, has a large Brazilian parrot that is the proud possessor of five little bantam chickens, which the big bird watches over and cares for as if they were her own brood. Some time ago the parrot, although unmated, laid two eggs. These were taken from her and



POLLY AND HER FIVE CHICKS.

a half-dozen small chickens eggs were placed in the nest. Polly comes forth regularly with her little chickens peeping and scratching about her, and many people stop to view the strange

It is a very unusual thing for the parrot to breed away from its native land even under the most favorable circumstances, and it is more remarkable that the parrot should adopt the chickens as her own offspring.

Skamania County, Washington, boasts a railroad four miles long which cost \$3,000,000 to build.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN.

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

God's Eyes See Clearer-Transformed by Beholding-No Needless Trials Laid-A Prayer for Redemption-The Fog

Will Burn Away-The Realty of Sin. Thank God for failure, shattered hopes, lost And ungained garlands, for He knoweth

I longed to win for God and for the truth, To spread His kingdom over sea and shore, Struggled—and lost, while others gained

their crowns.

Baffled and sore, cast out and left behind— "They also serve who only stand and wait;"
Perchance they also win who seem to fail;
God's eye sees clearer than our earth-dimmed sight.

Nothing to lay upon Thy altar, Lord, No palm, no laurels, naught but empty hands,

But thus they clasp Thine closer. Take them, Lord!
Fill or leave empty! I can praise Thee still
For what Thou hast denied.
—Laura Wade Bios.

Transformed by Beholding.

Far up against the deep blue sky, lightly passing on the summer breeze, was a pure, white fleecy cloud—a thing so utterly unsolied it seemed to belong to heaven much more than to earth. The great ses lay and looked at it. and whispered to itself, "They say that thing of beauty was once down here where I am." and the sea sighed within itself, "How fair a thing it is, how peaceful, right up there among the stars, in the very bosom of God." And then the sea grew vexed. "It is nonsense. How could I ever get up there, heavy and clumsy as I am? And if I got there, how could I stay there? Besides"—and the sea was silent. It thought of the flerce passions that slept within it—the cruel storms; it shuddered as it pondered of the dreadful things that dwelf in, its depths—of the wrecked ships, and the dead men. Then it sighed again: Not for me, indeed. I could never be like that." And yet the sea could not rest. Still it looked, and wondered, and longed. Then it roused itself and said, "I will try." It gathered its strength, and it borrowed the force of the winds. I saw it as it rose up in the strength of its purpose, arched in its pride, dashing on in its desperate resoluteness, till it hurled itself against the rocks, and leaped high up, a quivering column of spray, and seemed to catch at the height. Then it fell, baffled and beaten; and in a hundred rivulets of foam it hastened to hide itself in the depths, as it hissed, "I knew it was not for me." Reader, Las my parable Transformed by Beholding. hundred rivulets of foam it hastened to hide itself in the depths, as it hissed, "I knew it was not for me." Reader, Las my parable any meaning for you? Is it not the story of longings, and strugglings, and failure? Come, then, and it shall teach us the secret of success. At last the great sea lay quite still in the silvery light of the morning, and it looked up at the sun. "Canst thou not help me?" it cried. "The moon draws me hither and thither across the earth, but it cannot uplift and transform me. Canst thou?" "Yes," said the sun, "indeed I can, if thou wilt let me. And the sun sent down a noiseless ray that shone upon it, and warmed it, and loosened it, and uplifted it. And lo! the see knew not how, nor cared to warmed it, and loosened it, and uplifted it.
And lo! the see knew not how, nor cared to
know, but it oried, "I am there." And
there it was, a pure, white, fleecy cloud
against the heaven's blue. "He that hath
ears to hear, let him hear," with eye, and
heart, and hope, and longing fixed upon
Jesus Chrsit our Lord. He Himself bendeth over us; He shineth upon us; He loosensth. He pulifteth. How it is not for us to eth; He uplifteth. How, it is not for us to know or care, but this we do know—we are transformed by beholding.—Rev. Mark Guy

No Needless Trials Laid.

The Lord is as careful about the measure of His children's trials as He is about the nature and the timeliness of them. He never lays an atom's weight more than is needful for His purpose on the shoulders of one whom He is testing; nor does He consent that the burden imposed by Him shall rest there a single second after it has accomplished the work to which it was set by Him. The night of trial may seem very dark and very long to you, but He who is your Keeper neither slumbers nor sleeps. He is more desirous of the morning than you can be, and it shall not be delayed in its coming. These twinges of pain may seem to you intolerable; but the Great Physician sits by you as if with His fingers pressed tenderly on your pulse; and the very instant that your pain can leave you safely, it shall end. You may find yourself lays an atom's weight more than is needful safely, it shall end. You may find yourself in the crucible of sore trial, while the flames burn intensely on every side; He who has permitted you to be there sits as the Refiner of silver looking down into your character and heart, and just so soon as He sees the molten mass sufficiently purified to give back clearly the reflection of His loving face, he says, "Enough; now I know that thou lovest Me;" and your place is no longer in the correliation of reflection of the constitution of the cons votees from all parts of the world come to Rangoon and bring packets of his children, is relief at the very moment when relief can be given with safety. -Anon.

> A Prayer for Redemption. O most merciful Father, who lovest all thy children, we confess our manifold sins and shortcomings, and beseech thee to show us thy mercy and favor. We are not worthy to be called thy children. We have gone astry from thy commandments, wandering like lost sheep, walking in paths of our own choosing. But thou art our Redeemer. We thank thee that when we slumber when we wake, when we think of thee and when we wake, when we think of these and and when our minds are on the cares of earth or on the joys of friendship, thou hast us equally in thy care, brooding over us with a mother's love. Yea, we thank thee that when through the larkness that lies about us, or the grosser darkness of perverted will within, we wan-der from thy ways, thy compassion forsakes der from thy ways, thy compassion forsakes us not. In pity thou reachest out thine arm and bringest back the wanderer to his father's house. O Lord, lift us up and lead us in the ways of life. Make us to know thy great salvation. Quicken us by thine holy spirit, and breathe into our hearts newness of life that, as in times past we have lived anto the world, so in time to come we may live to God — Amen. live to God.-Amen.

The Fog Will Burn Away. Fog in one's spiritual life need be no more asting than that in nature. "It will burn off before long." How often weather-wise people say this, when the gray mists of the sea-shore depress the hearts that were longing for a bright day! And so it proves. A glow of silver in the sky near the sun; a A glow of silver in the sky near the sun; a thinning out here and there of the vapory shroud; giimpses of blue, clean outlining and swift sailing away of the clouds—and the fine clear day is here long before noon. We might oftener save ourselves from heavy nearts and gloomy faces when early morning shows gray in our lives or other lives about us. Mists are left over from a storm yesterday. The day closed on a misunderstanding. The morning is foggy and depressing. Why talk about it? Let the weather alone. Fog is shallow. "It will burn off before long," There is a good warm sun of love at work, and the blue sky will soon be over us.—S. S. Times. We might oftener save ourselves from heavy will soon be over us .- S. S. Times.

The Reality of Sin Always Present. There is such a reality as sin in our world; ander whatsoever temptation, I cannot argue it out of my experience. It is the thought of my wisest hours, not of my most foolish. I am more alive to it, not when I forget what I have done and what I am, but when I re-member and ponder what I have done and am. Especially is this true when the story
of Jesus is fresh in my mind, and the image
of the perfect God very clear before the
syes of the soul, and the light within burning bright .- Rufus Ellis.

A Strange Gun Accident. David Hesford, a resident of Liberal, Mo., was accidentally shot in the right breast and died within an hour. He took a gun to the barnyard to kill a hawk, and set it down upon the ground, the muzzle rest-ing against his side. While shelling corn for his chickens he dropped an ear of corn, which struck the trigger, discharging the

A Hard Head. After falling thirty feet into the hold of a steamer at Canton, Md., and striking on his head, a colored stevedore rode away laughing and uninjured.