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ering the top of dugout or cellar with a porch. The soil was tough, red clay, and after cementing the inside, I used rocks for front wall the same as for walling up the balance of the bank.

The top of the cellar was ceiled over head and filled in with sawdust up to the roof. A door was supplied with a window hinged in; also, a screen door which could be used in the summer. A series of shelves holds the canned fruit. Long, narrow bins hold potatoes, beets, etc., on one side; the other side is lined with broad shelves, one foot apart for apples. A sprinkle of sand on the shelves and layers of sand in the bins, prevent fruit and vegetables from spoiling. Pumpkins and squashes are set around on top of shelves. Nothing ever freezes, and but few vegetables rot or decay.—L. B. Phillips, in the Epitomist.

About Merino Sheep.

A theory was prevalent in Spain early in the last century that the superiority of the wool of Merino sheep was due to their annual migration, and that if they remained stationary for a few generations it would become as coarse as that of the Andalusian sheep, says the London Live Stock World. Mr. Jacobs, M. P., F. R. S., who visited Spain in 1809 and 1810, found this belief to be general, and says that at that time the Merino flocks invariably passed the summer in the northern mountains, returning to the warmer climate and richer pastures of the south of Spain for the winters. In April they began the journey northward, and as the time approached they became restless, and if not closely watched would begin the journey alone; instances having frequently occurred of flocks proceeding several leagues northward early in the morning before the attendant shepherds were awake. Shearing began the middle of May, the shearing of eight ewes or five rams being considered a good day's work. As soon as the flocks arrived at their summer quarters they were allowed as much as they would eat—the quantity allowed for the five summer months being about two and one-half pounds for each sheep—this rock salt was laid on flat stones, and the sheep lisked it as they passed from fold to pasture. At the end of July the rams were placed with the ewes in the proportion of six to 100. Rams were considered the more profitable, as though their wool was not so fine, the fleece was heavier, and they were longer lived.

Making Cider Vinegar.

This receipt for making cider vinegar, although necessitating considerable labor, seems so near practical common sense that it is suggested readers store it in the scrapbook for reference next season. An Indiana writer tells about it in the Rural New Yorker:

I will give you my way of making. I have been making cider vinegar for twenty years. When the apples are getting ripe, we gather all the fallen ones and bring them to the shed. When we have eight or ten bushels, one of two persons cuts every apple in two; cuts out all the rotten and worms, and discards all we think will not make good cider (worms, rotten or green apples will not make good vinegar). We clean our barrels thoroughly, lay them down on a platform near the press with a spigot in each; these are filled full as we make the cider. In fall, before freezing, we draw off this spigot to each barrel. There will be from one to two bucketfuls of settlings in each barrel, which we throw away. When spring comes, about April 1, we draw off the cider and put in clean barrels, under an open

money or working late hours, in order to have his lawn look better than his neighbor's. We see him working overtime, day in and day out, that he may raise money for something extra. Now let us go right back upon our hills and choose some good, earnest, energetic farmer. Here we have a father interested in general farming and in turn bringing up a family of children who feel a great pride in being sons and daughters of a man who can make a success of a life that keeps the universe in existence. As they grow to manhood and womanhood they soon become aware of the fact that many and many a man from the city, in riding by their homes, will remark "here lives a happy man." And it could be said of more, should each one of us be educated to the fact that it is the most noble life of man.

Of this same family, we can follow them and in nine cases out of ten every one will sooner or later engage in some kind of farming. One may choose the occupation of the father, another may take up farming, another poultry raising, etc. The well educated mind travels in a course with which it is most closely connected, and when we find our country boys rushing off to the rank and file of the city we may give vent to a drawn conclusion that there is a neglect somewhere.

But to return to my starting point. Poultry is the rock of my standing. In it I find the greatest opportunity to carry out every thought that I learn in every day life and it gives a quick reply to whatever problems I put into it. In studying nature we find laws of which sometimes we wish to learn more about and we can turn them to fit our poultry culture and make a handsome return for our trouble. There is nothing but what we can in some way turn into benefit, for something should we desire it. Country life and poultry is a great factor of it.—Archie E. Vanderroot in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

Never let a prompt horse work with a lazy driver. Fire the driver or cut down his feed.

It is a good plan to have a pair of well bred mares to make up the extra farm team for the light work. The colts dropped after fly time are "clear gain."

Keeping the cattle interested and happy, is the condition sought after by successful stockmen. These conditions apply especially to the dairy herd.

Hogs require less attention than any other farm animal, yet they yield the biggest returns from money invested in them than any other farm animal.

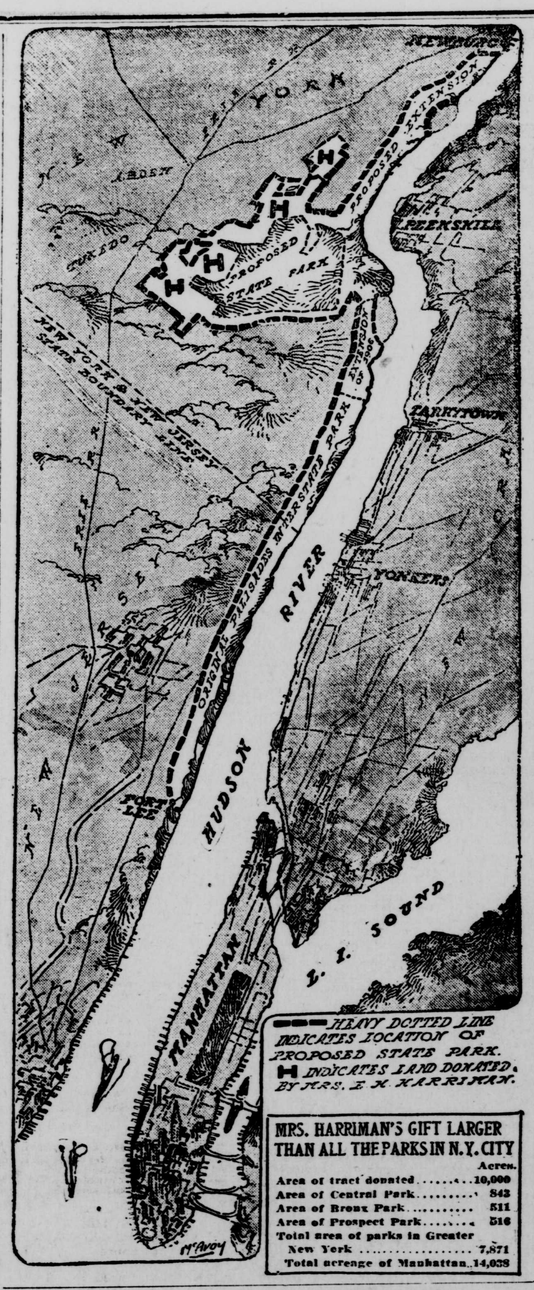
Roots are a valuable succulent feed for hogs in winter and are greatly relished. Sugar beets or mangels should be stored for the brood sows and fall pigs.

Make up your mind that you will not let the calves get stunted. Keep them growing. They will be better cows, and better cows are what we are all working for.

As long as a good boar shows vigor he should be kept with the herd. It is never a good plan to discard a good vigorous animal just to make room for another one that is younger.

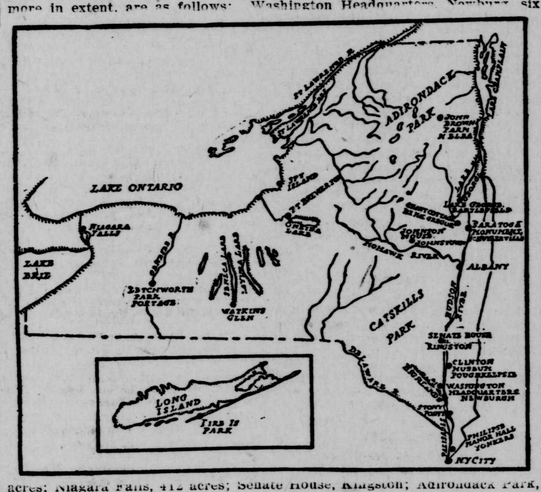
Roots are indispensable in the intelligent and economical feeding of sheep. They should be put through a root cutter to prevent choking. The grain and roots should be mixed and fed together.

Of all European countries, only Holland has a lower rate of infant mortality than Great Britain.



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THE TWENTY STATE PARKS AND THE PROPOSED HIGHLANDS PARK.

New York State has set aside for park purposes since 1849, when it acquired the famous Washington Headquarters at Newburg, 1,521,833 acres of land, including many historic and scenic sites. They cost the State approximately $13,250,000. There are records of visitors for only eight of the parks. The annual average for these is more than 1,250,000. The parks, in the order of their legal authorization and their area, where an acre or more in extent, are as follows: Washington Headquarters, Newburg, six



acres; Niagara Falls, 412 acres; Senate House, Kingston; Adirondack Park, 1,411,636 acres; Saratoga Battle Monument, Schuylerville, two acres; John Brown Farm, North Elba, 243 acres; St. Lawrence Reservation, Thousand Islands, 181 acres; Grant Cottage, Mount MacGregor; Stony Point Battlefield, thirty-four acres; Lake George Battlefield, Caldwell, thirty-five acres; Palisades Interstate Park, 700 acres; Clinton House, Poughkeepsie; Spy Island, Lake Ontario, one acre; Catskill Park, 107,339 acres; Fort Brewerton, Oneida Lake, one acre; Johnson House, Johnstown, eighteen acres; Watkins Glen, 100 acres; Letchworth Park, Genesee River, Portage, 1000 acres; Fire Island Park, 125 acres; Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers.

Season of Humility.

It is necessary that one should sometimes forget that he is a superior, and to remember that he is a brother.—Bishop Wilson.

The gates of Jerusalem are still closed at night.

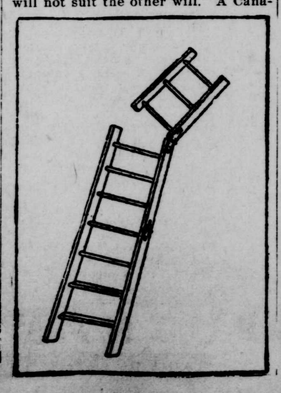
Worried.

"Why is old Titewad so afraid of death?" "His son is so extravagant that the old man is afraid he will bury him in a thousand-dollar coffin."

New York City has 133 department stores that employ 11,000 persons.

Three Ladders in One.

Not every family has a long and a short ladder about the house, and it often happens that where one of these will not suit the other will. A Canadian has invented a ladder that answers both purposes and when folded (for it does fold) takes up less room than even the old style small ladder. This invention consists of a ladder made in three sections, one on the other and hinged together on one side and in the back. On the other side are pins to keep it in place when it is extended to its full length. Either in its extended or its short form this ladder is a safe one, but it has no back support and must be leaned against the wall. After the top section has been bent down on one side it folds back, and when the second section is down the three fold together like a three-part screen. When the ladder is not in use it can be stowed away behind a door or in any corner, as it does not take up as much room as a chair.—Boston Post.



Peculiar Discovery of Mine.

One of the most valuable arsenic mines in the United States, on a Virginia mountain, was discovered when a farmer's cows were killed by water flowing from its poisonous deposits.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS

A dressmaking establishment in Boston almost entirely operated by electricity has an electric cutter capable of cutting out 250 thicknesses of cloth at once.

Block tin goods are steel goods, coated. Vessels made of tin would melt on the fire or fall to pieces immediately that they were used. Steel must be used, and "blocked" only means that an extra thick covering of tin has been given.

The question of using low tension metal filament lamps is receiving considerable attention abroad. Transformers are being made for this particular purpose, which are fitted with interrupters, so that they may be used on direct current lines. It has been suggested to fit each lamp with a transformer. The filament of the lamp could be a closed circuit, forming the secondary of the transformer.—Scientific American.

A campaign for better ventilation methods in public buildings has been started by the Chicago chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers: W. L. Bronaugh, the Illinois member of the central publicity committee, has taken steps to secure the co-operation of the city and state medical societies in the organization's efforts to acquaint the general public with the dangers of impure air. The matter of state legislation will be considered at a meeting of the society next month.

A simple method of clarifying the air of a room has recently been suggested. It consists of an electric fan or ventilator, which is operated in a cylinder, and from a reservoir above the fan a liquid is allowed to drop on the fan blades. This is thrown out against the cylinder in a spray, through which the air drawn by the ventilator must pass. This serves to collect the rust from the air. The inventor of this system proposed the use of glycerine or soapsuds, but it has been found that practically as good results can be obtained by the use of water.—Scientific American.

It has recently been discovered that the rare atmospheric gas neon readily becomes luminous under the influence of electric waves, and it is suggested that the property may afford a means of visually reading wireless telegraph messages. Prof. W. L. Dudley experimented with a tube of neon during an Atlantic volage in July, and found that the gas glowed beautifully in response to the waves sent out from the wireapparatus of the ship but the received waves were apparently too weak to affect it sensibly. Further experiment may result in the discovery of a means of utilizing this property of neon as a detector of received signals. At present it is employed to measure the length of electric waves sent out. The length of these tested by Prof. Dudley was about 800 feet.—Louth's Companion.

WARRICK'S RAT CLUB.

Efforts of Farmers to Destroy Pests Commended.

Texas has its jackrabbit hunts. Mountain states make organized war on the predatory coyote. Indiana is to have an equally useful sporting rivalry in a state campaign on the rat.

The farmers of Warrick county have taken counsel together and discover that the rat pest destroys hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of marketable produce each year. Therefore they have decided to exterminate rats and eliminate the loss.

The example set by Warrick county Indiana, should be followed by every county in the United States, especially in thickly populated districts.

A small bounty on dead rats would be a sensible method of aiding the unemployed and furnish the ever-present small boy with pocket money as an incentive to help the good work. Rat skins find a ready market and almost any city could exterminate rats without an appreciable expenditure of actual cash, simply by turning over the pelts to exporters for the foreign market.

Millions of dollars' damage is annually done by rats, not to mention their susceptibility to the plague flea, by which bubonic plague is carried around the world. Civilization can not afford to delay and the Warrick farmers deserve credit for leading in a movement that should reach from coast and relegate the rat to museums along with the dodo and the diplococus.—Chicago Journal.

Free Postage.

When the postoffice was first opened at Kai Feng, China, the clerks had a fight with some men who bought stamps and refused to go away until the stamps were licked and stuck on their envelopes for them. The foreign postoffices in Palestine are usually convulsed by a spirit of keep competition. If a parcel exceeding the regulation weight or size is taken to an office and refused, the traveler, in the majority of cases, has only to threaten to take it to a rival office and it is straightway received without a murmur. So keen is the rivalry between some of these offices that residents in Palestine possess a free post within certain districts. Between Jaffa and the surrounding colonies and also within Jerusalem, the German and Austrian offices make no charge for the delivery of local letters.—Chicago News.

An Educational Rush.

There is no room left for doubt that a tansmutation in the civilization of China is taking place upon an enormous scale and at tremendously rapid pace of progress. The educated Chinese who have come to this country within the past few years tell us that this is so, and every observant American who has visited the celestial realm within the past 24 months has brought back a marvelous tale of the way the celestials are making the pursuit of occidental culture hum.—Baltimore American.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 27.

Subject: False and True Discipleship, Matt. 7:13-29—Commit Verses 13, 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven." Matt. 7:21.

TIME.—Midsummer A. D. 28. **PLACE.**—Horns of Hattin.

EXPOSITION.—I. The Broad and the Narrow Way, 13, 14. Two gates and two roads beyond them; one gate and road narrow and few traveling that way, but they lead to life; the other gate and road broad and largely patronized, but they lead to destruction. Take the narrow gate and road, says Jesus. The average man or woman wishes to go with the crowd. If you do you will go to "destruction," Jesus says. Do you wish to know what the narrow gate and road are? Read ch. 2:3, 8; 18:2, 3; Acts 2:38; Jno. 3:3, 5; Jno. 1:12; Ro. 10:9, 10; Isa. 55:7; Jno. 10:9; 14:6; 2 Cor. 6:17, 18; Ro. 12:2. The road to life, though narrow, is pleasant (Prov. 3:17), and the other way, though broad, is hard (Prov. 3:15).

II. Beware of False Prophets, 15-20. That there should be false professors and false teachers in the world should cause us neither surprise nor dismay. Jesus predicted from the beginning that it should be so, and the fact that it is so, is simply a confirmation of the truth of His Word. Jesus commands us to beware of false prophets, men who profess to speak for God, but who in reality are speaking for the devil. There never was a day in which that demand was more needed than to-day. In outward guise they may be meek, but there is a ravenous heart within. One said to me not long ago of a very dangerous false teacher, "But he is so gentle." A wolf is never more dangerous than when he masquerades in sheep's clothing (cf. 2 Cor. 11:13, 14). What are men "inwardly," that is the question. How can we tell? By their fruits. What is the fruit of the prophet's teaching? Is it grapes and figs, or thorns and thistles? Tried by this Christ-given test, much that is lauded in our day as "advanced thought" is found to be error. Many have had their fingers pricked by the thorns and thistles that were supposed to be grapes and figs. But the all important question for each of us is, what kind of fruit am I myself bearing? The only way to bear good fruit is to have a good tree. The only way to lead a holy life is by having a regenerate heart, a heart thoroughly under the control of the Spirit of God (cf. Gal. 5:19-23). One of the greatest errors of our day is trying to make bad trees bring forth good fruit. We attempt to save men by mere ethical culture instead of going to the root of the matter and insisting on regeneration. If a man is born again, he is bound to bring forth good fruit. "Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit." If a man is not born again, he is bound to bring forth evil fruit. A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit. A man must be born again to see or enter the kingdom (John 3:3-5; 1 John 3:9, 10). It is not enough to bear bad fruit. "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." There are no exceptions, "every tree."

III. Calling Jesus "Lord" and Obeying Jesus as Lord, 21-23. It is not calling Jesus Lord, but doing God's will that makes us fit for the kingdom. If we really make Jesus Lord, we will do the Father's will. The first point in the Father's will is that we believe on Him (Jesus) whom He hath sent (John 6:28, 29). Even up to the judgment day there will be many who count themselves His because they call Him "Lord, Lord," but who will find out that after all they were not His. It is plainly suggested that one man even achieve wonders in the name of Jesus, who has no saving knowledge of Jesus Himself (cf. 1 Cor. 13:2). There are many to-day pointing to the persons "healed" through their ministry as God's seal of approval upon their ministry as God's seal of approval ministry. It is evident from vs. 22, 23, that this is not conclusive proof. Indeed, people holding the most antagonistic positions, alike point to healing as the sign of God's approval, but which of the antagonistic positions is it that God is approving? No amount of wonders performed will prove one who neither holds the doctrines, nor manifests the Spirit of Christ, the Teacher sent from God.

IV. Building on the Rock and Building on the Sand, 22-29. The only rock which will stand for eternity is Christ (Isa. 26:4, R. V.; 28:16; 1 Cor. 3:11). We build upon Him by listening to what He says and then doing it. Merely hearing Christ's sayings and not doing them will not save; hearing and doing will save (cf. John 5:24). We build upon Jesus by believing in Him and we show that we believe in Him by obeying Him. Any faith that does not lead to obedience is not faith. The one who hears Him and obeys Him builds upon the Rock. Testing times will come, the rain will descend, the floods will come, the winds will blow and beat upon him, but he will not fall for he is founded upon the Rock. The one who hears but does not do may seem to be building upon the same foundation, but the time of testing will show that he is a foolish man and built upon the sand.

Dogs of the Apaches.

Police of Courbevoie, a suburb of Paris, noticed two burglars climbing into the garden of an uninhabited house one night. They called up their dogs and made for the burglars, but the burglars had brought trained dogs with them, too, and their dogs raised the alarm. A pitched battle between the police and the Apaches and the police dogs and the Apaches' dogs took place. The two burglars were arrested, but their dogs left one of the police dogs dead on the field and escaped. The police have information that a large number of dogs have recently been trained by the malefactors to fight the trained dogs of the police and to help their masters, the Apaches, to break the laws.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

"One of these big millionaires is giving away lakes, conditionally, of course. Shall we apply for one?"

"Dunno. Which does he expect the town to provide, the hole in the ground or the water?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27

How to Work—John 9: 4, 5; Rom. 12: 11.

John 9: 4, 5. We must work, etc. The careful student of the New Testament notes the fundamental differences between John's Gospel and the other Gospels. The first interest of the synoptists was in the facts. The writer of John was more interested in the import of the facts than in the facts themselves. Each incident, therefore, is followed by a speech, or dialogue, in which its inward significance is shown. The writer interpreted the historical Christ in the light of Christian experience. He gave the life of Jesus in its eternal setting. The miracles of Jesus in John serve as introduction to the several discourses. The man born blind was restored to sight in order that the "light of the world" might declare himself; not only so, but his blindness was inflicted for this very purpose, that the "works of God should be manifest" in his miraculous healing. The opportunity to heal was one which could not be neglected, for Jesus's time (and theirs) for doing God's work was limited and the night of death, which would bring his earthly ministry to a close, was fast approaching. This had been impressed upon him, no doubt, by his experience of Jewish hate recorded in 8: 59.

Rom. 12: 11. "In diligence not slothful," or "in zeal not flagging." This does not refer to secular concerns as the Authorized Version suggests by the translation, "not slothful in business." It has reference to spiritual interests (Matt. 25 and 26).

"Fervent in spirit." In Acts 18: 25, Apollos is described in the same way. The Greek original means "to seethe" or "bubble" and is used figuratively of fental states and emotions. The human spirit is referred to but of course inspired by the Spirit of God.

"Serving the Lord." This is the supreme motive of Christian life and in proportion as it is present the inner life will be "fervent" and the outer life energetic. "Lord" here refers to Christ. The one and only test of discipleship is obedience to Christ and that always means service. We are saved to serve—indeed, we are "saved" only as we have the disposition to serve.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SEVENTH

Topic—Christ Winning Our Nation. Luke 10: 1-17.

The King's messengers. Matt. 28: 18-20.

The King's message. 2 Cor. 5: 11-20.

The King's co-operation. 1 Cor. 3: 5-11.

The King's kindness. Tit. 3: 3-7.

The King's Spirit. Phil. 2: 3-11.

The King's victory. Rev. 11: 15-19.

Wherever Christ goes in the life of the world, Christian men must go before Him.

There is no lack of Christian work, even if there is a lack of secular work. Everywhere men are in need of a Savior, needing to be saved from poverty, ignorance, sorrow and sin.

The Kingdom is near; we need only reach out our hands and take all its joy and peace and power.

Every devil will fall back, not before a philosophy, or man, or party, but before Christ.

Thoughts.

All true reform, all progress, whether political of social or intellectual, is of Christ.

The conquest of a nation is not a conquest by force but a winning by love.

We are not Christians unless we are seeking to win to Christ some man, and some part of our nation.

No one man can win a nation, but we must work in co-operation; hence the need of mission boards.

Illustrations.

Some of the most unchristian nations have been most Christian in their professions, like Spain in its Inquisition. We are not a Christian nation except as we recognize Christ in deed as well as word.

To win a nation to Christ we must break down the barriers that shut Him out; and what worse barriers than the wooden barriers of the liquor bar?

Satan seizes a nation like a malaria; Christ, like sunshine. Both come noiselessly.

WISE WORDS.

Crown winners are never cross dodgers.

A heart full of hope makes a face full of light.

None of us loves the man who agrees with everything we say.

This will be a good year if, during 1910, we profit by the mistakes of 1909.

Once in a while a church that needs a resurrection attempts a revival.

We are inclined to be suspicious of the sinner who parades his repentance.

Some people become so interested in theology that they lose sight of salvation.

A lot of Christians confine their efforts to asking God to do something for them.

Some people spend so much time praying for help that they grow weak to helplessness.

Some people think they are doing all right as long as conscience does not prick them.

If those good resolutions have lasted even one week you have accomplished something.

People who pray "Thy kingdom come" ought to be willing to do something toward bringing it.

The traveling evangelist has one advantage over the regular pastor—he doesn't have to stay and bear the consequences.

We've seen church members who expected the preacher to be good enough to make a high average for the congregation.

If over-supply means cheaper prices, there must be a decline in the paving material market in a certain place these days.

Opportunity knocks at the door every day. The trouble is that it is seldom heard above the "knocking" that is going on inside. — From "Brain Leaks," in The Commoner.

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