## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE "DRAMA OF LIFE." LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

Golden Text: "Men Shall Clap Their Hands at Him and Shall Hiss Him Out of His Place"-Selfshness the Great Failure of the Human Race.



The Bible more than once makes such allusions. Paul says: "We are made a theater or spectacle to angels and to men." It is evident from the text that some of the habits of

HIS allusion seems

to be dramatic.

theater-goers were known in Job's time, because he describes an actor hissed off the stage. The impersonator come on the boards and, either through lack of study of the part he is to take or inaptness or other incapacity, the audience is offended. and expresses its disapprobation and disgust by hissing. "Men shall clap their hands at him and shall hiss him out of his place."

My text suggests that each one of us is put on the stage of this world to take some part. What hardship and suffering and discipline great actors have undergone year after year that they might be perfected in their parts, you have often read. But we, put on the stage of this life to represent charity and faith and humility and helpfulness-what little preparation we have made, although we have three galleries of spectators, earth, heaven and hell! Have we not been more attentive to the part taken by others than to the part taken by ourselves, and, while we needed to be looking at home and concentring on our own duty, we have been criticising the other performers, and saying, "that was too high," or "too low," or "too feeble," or "too extravagant," or "too tame," or "too demonstrative," while we ourselves were making a dead failure and preparing to be ignominiously hissed off the stage? Each one is assigned a place; no supernumeraries hanging sround the drama of life to take this or that or the other part, as they may be called upon. No one can take our place. We can take no other place. Neither can we put off our character; no change of apparel can make us anyone else than that which we eternally are. Many make a failure of their part in

the drama of life through dissipation. They have enough intellectual equipment and good address and geniality unbounded. But they have a winecloset that contains all the forces for their social and business and moral overthrow. So far back as the year 959, King Edgar of England made a law that the drinking cups should have pins fastened at a certain point in the side, so that the indulger might be reminded to stop before he got to the bottom. But there are no pins projecting from the sides of the modern wine cup or beer mug, and the first point at which millions stop is at the After a while, leaving nothing but gravelly bottom of their own grave. Dr. Sax, of France, has discovered something which all drinkers cught to know. He has found out that alcohol. in every shape, whether of wine or brandy or beer, contains parastitic life called bacillus potumaniae. By a powerful microscope these living things are discovered, and when you take strong drink you take them into the stomach and then into your blood, and, getting into the crimson canals of life, they go into every tissue of your body, and your entire organism is taken possession of by these noxious infiniterimals. When in delirium tremens a man sees every form of reptilian life. it seems it is only these parasites of the brain in exaggerated size. It is not a hallucination that the victim is suffering from. He only sees in the room what is actually crawling and rioting in his own brain. Every time you take strong drink you swallow these maggots, and every time the imbiber of alcohol in any shape feels vertigo or rheumatism or nauses it is only the jubilee of these maggots. Efforts are being made for the discovery of some germicide that can kill the parasites of alcoholism, but the only thing that will ever extirpate them is abstinence from alcohol and teetotal abstinence, to which I would before God swear all these young men and old. America is a fruitful country, and we outs, but the largest crop we raise in demijohn they are cut down, and there rows of them, and it takes all the hoscolls at once, and in the last twist of stage Stephano, the drunken butler; nat across the stage of human life him out of his place." ng drink sends kingly and queenly and princely natures staggering for

failure till the world is impatient for their disappearance, and human and diabolic voices join in hissing them of the stage.

Many also make a failure in the drama of life through indolence. They are always making calculations how little they can do for the compensation they get. There are more lazy ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, artists and farmers than have ever been counted upon. The community is full of laggards and shirkers. I can tell it from 'the way they crawl along the street, from their tardiness in meeting engagements, from the lethargies that seem to hang to the foot when they lift it, to the hand when they put it out, to the words when they speak. Two young men in a store. In the morning one goes to his post the last minute or one minute behind. The

other is ten minutes before the time and has his hat and coat hung up, and is at his post waiting for duty. The one is ever and anon, in the afternoon, looking at his watch to see if it is not most time to shut up. The other stays half an hour after he might go, and when asked why, says he wanted to look over some entries he had made to be sure he was right, or to put up some goods that had been left out of place. The one is very touchy about doing work not exactly belonging to him. The other is glad to help the other clerks in their work. The first will be a prolonged nothing, and he will be poorer at sixty years of age than at twenty. The other will be a merchant prince. Indolence is the cause of more failures in all occupations than you have ever suspected. People are too lazy to do what they can do, and want to undertake that which they cannot do. In the drama of life they don't want to be a common soldier carrying a halberd across the stage, or a falconer, or a mere attendant, and so they lounge about the scenes till they shall be called to be something great. After a while, by some accident of prosperity or circumstances, they get into the place for which they have no qualification. And very soon, if the man be a merchant, he is going around asking his creditors to compromise for ten cents on the dollar. Or, if a clergyman, he is making tirades against the ingratitude of churches. Or, if an attorney, by unskilled management he loses a case by which widows and orphans are robbed of their portion. Or, if a physician, he by malpractice gives his patient rapid transit from this world to the next. Our incompetent friend would have made a passable horse doctor, but he wanted to be professor of anatomy in a university. He could have sold enough confectionery to have supported his family, but he wanted to have a sugar refinery like the Havemeyers. He could have mended shoes, but he wanted to amend the Constitution of the United States. Towards the end of life these people are out of patience, out of money, out of friends, out of everything. They go to the poor-house, or keep out of it by running in debt to all the grocery and dry goods stores that will trust them. People begin to wonder when the curtain will drop on the scene.

spicuity and then staggering back into tickles before it stings. Going up, is FARM he? Hurrah! Stand back and let his galleping horses dash by, a whirlwind of plated harness and tinkling headgear and arched neck. Drink deep of his Madeira and cognac. Boast of how well you knew him. All hats off as he passes. Bask for days and years in the sunlight of his prosperity. Going down, is he? Pretend to be nearsighted so that you cannot see him as he walks past. When men ask you if you knew him, halt and hesitate as though you were trying to call up a dim memory and say: "Well, y-e-e-s, yes; belive I once did know him, but have not seen him for a long while." Cross a different ferry from the one where you used to meet him lest he ask for anancial help. When you started life he spoke a good word for you at the bank. Talk down his credit now that his fortunes are collapsing. He put his name on two of your notes; tell him that you have changed your mind about such things and that you never indorse. After awhile his matters come to a dead halt, and an assignment or suspension or sheriff's sale takes place. You say: 'He ought to have stopped sooner. Jdst as I expected. He made too big a splash in the world. Glad the balloon has burst. Ha-ha!" Applause when he went up, sibilant derision when he came "Men shall clap their hands down. at him and hiss him out of his place." So, high up amid the crags, the eagle flutters dust into the eyes of the roebuck, which then, with eyes blinded, goes tumbling over the precipice, the

> Now, compare some of these goings out of life with the departure of men and women, who, in the drama of life, take the part that God assigned them and then went away honored of men and applauded of the Lord Almighty. It is about fifty years ago that in a comparatively small apartment of the city a newly married pair set up a home. The first guest invited to that residence was the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Bible given the bride on the day of her spousal was the guide of that household. Days of sunshine were followed by days of shadow. Did you ever know a home that for fifty years had no vicissitude? The young woman who left her father's house for her young husband's home started out with a parental benediction and good advice she will never forget. Her mother said to her the day before the marriage: 'Now, my child, you are going away from us. Of course, as long as your father and I live you can feel that you can come to us at any time. But your home will be elsewhere. From long experience I find it best to serve God. It is very bright for you now, my child, and you may think you can get along without religion, but the day will come when you will want God, and my advice is, establish a family altar, and, if need be, conduct the worship yourself." The counsel was taken, and the young wife consecrated every room in the house to God. . . .

great antlers crashing on the rocks.

Years passed on and there were in that home hilarities, but they were good and healthful; and sorrows, but they were comforted. Marriages as bright as orange-blossoms could make them. and burials in which all hearts were riven. They have a family lot in the cemetery, but all the place is illuminated with stories of resurrection and

## AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

ome Up-to-Date Hints About Cultiva tion of the Soil and Vields Thereof-Horticulture, Viticalture and Floriculture.



gave the highest average yield, 57.4 bushels per acre, of the varieties tested three years, followed by Leaming with an average yield of 56.8 bushels. Both of these varieties are medium maturing yellow dents. Pisa King, Saint Charles White and Chester County Mammoth, all requiring 130 days or more for maturity, were the best of the white varieties tested.

2. An increase of nineteen bushels per acre, or 61.7 per cent, was secured in 1891 from an application of ten tons of fresh barnyard manure to the acre on the average of eight manured and unmanured plots. This amount of manure applied twice in three years produced an average increase in yield of 36.6 per cent. Little difference was shown in the productiveness of fermented and unfermented manures when applied to corn. Ten tons of combined solid and liquid manure gave a larger total yield each year than did ten tons of solid manure, although in 1891 more corn was grown on the plot to which the solid manure was applied. Horse manure proved more productive each year than did an equal weight of cattle manure, the average difference for the three years amounting to 7.4 per cent. In 1891 the increased yield of corn was 6.6 bushels per acre, or 11 per cent. Decidedly larger yields were obtained from plowing cattle manure under for corn than from either spreading it on freshly plowed land and harrowing it in or applying it to the surface after the land was ready to be planted.

3. Breaking the ground to a depth of four and one-half inches gave uniformly better results than were obtained from plowing nine inches deep. Tile-drained land plowed to a depth of eight inches and subsoiled seven inches deeper, stirring the soil to the depth of fifteen inches, produced slightly smaller yields of rutabagas, corn and sugar beets than did similar soil not subsoiled.

4. Averaging the three years' work, when corn was planted in hills three feet nine inches apart each way, the yield increased as the number of stalks in the hill increased. Two stalks per hill gave fifty-four bushels per acre, while three stalks produced under otherwise similar circumstances, 57.7 bushels. Where four stalks were left the yield was fifty-eight bushels. The large proportion of unmerchantable ears or "nubbins" pro-

lowed to go above these, but are kept THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. pinched back. Holes are dug next the poles and some of the offal put in and

LESSON X., JUNE 7-WARNING covered over. - This stands about two weeks; then, about Decoration day, the TO THE DISCIPLES. beans are planted. Do not plant them before that time. Too many fail in Golden Text: "Let This Mind Be in raising lima beans on account of put-You Which Was Also in Christ Jesus" ting seed in ground before it gets warm -Phil, 2:5-The Lord's Supper and enough to insure quick germination. It Events Connected Therewith. will not do in this latitude until near the first of June. If seed is not out of ground in five days, it is too early. The varieties planted are King of the Garden and Ford's Mammoth Pod. The latter is raised the most extensively. Procure seed of reliable parties, and

when ready to plant, follow rows and

stick two beans in each hill, close to

the pole, with the eye down. Never

drop lima beans like corn, for the roots

start at the eye, and if dropped in any

way, some of them come bottom up,

others never grow at all, and the field

is uneven all season. A great many hills

never have any beans on, and they will

be all the way from five days to two

weeks coming up. If this fish offal can-

not be procured, the field must be made

rich with well-rotted stable manure

or pure bone meal, or a fish brand of

commercial fertilizers will give equally

as good results. We never save seed,

but buy seed every spring. If one

wishes to save seed, so many hills must

be set apart and no beans picked from

them, but gathered as the pods ripen

and all small beans discarded. In dry-

ing for winter use, they must be gath-

ered the same as for market, when the

pods seem filled between the beans, and

just as they begin to turn white. If

shrunken between the beans, they are

too green. If the pods begin to turn

yellow, the beans are just a little too

old. They must be gathered twice a

week, and those that are to be mar-

keted must be spread out over night,

as they heat very quickly if left stand-

ing in bulk, turn a dark color, and are

unfit for use. Those intended for sale,

for winter use, are spread on shelves in

the shade to dry. Shelves made of gal-

vanized wire netting are best, as this

admits air from all sides. When dry,

they must be put into sacks and sold

by the pound. While nearly all garden

products have depreciated in value for

the last few years, lima beans, either

in the dry or green state, have held

their own in regard to price through all

Origin of the Chinchbug.

A bulletin of the Ohio station

says: Along the west coast it has been

reported from Panama, not far from the

borders of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Low-

er California, and California along the

coast nearSanFrancisco, and in the Sac-

ramento valley. On the Atlantic and

Gulf coasts it has been reported from

Panama, Tabasco and Mexico at Ori-

zaba and in the state of Tamaulipas,

which is located on the coast near the

mouth of the Rio Grande. Along the

Atlantic it is known from Florida to

Cape Breton. It seems that a much

more reasonable theory would be to

suppose that the species originated

either in Panama, or in either the val-

ley of the Atrato or the Magdalens

Rivers, of the United States of Colom-

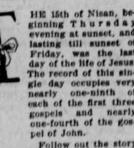
bia, or, perhaps, along the Venezuelan

coast of South America, and that it has

simply followed the moderately low

lands, which would of necessity be lo-

the depression.



ginning Thursday evening at sunset, and lasting till sunset of Friday, was the last day of the life of Jesus. The record of this single day occupies very nearly one-ninth of each of the first three gospels and nearly one-fourth of the gos nearly

Follow out the story

of this eventful day, so as to indelibly im-press the facts, with all their details, upon the minds of the scholars. It will give new тевлing, not only to the whole narrative, but espe-cially to the four chapters of John, which were uttered in these touching circumstances. There are few scholars who will not be inter-

Time .-- Wednesday to Friday morning, about

Time.--weakesday to Friday morthag, avoid 1 o'clock, April 5-7, A. D. 20. The crucifizion took place during Friday. Place.--Jesus seems to have spent the time from Tuesday evening till Thursday afternoon at Bethany. The supper was at Jerusalem; the agony and betrayal, in the garden of Geth-semme

Rulers .- Tiberius Caesar, emperor of Rome (17th year); Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea (16th year); Eerod Antipas, of Galilee (34th year); Calaphas, high priest. To-day's lesson includes Luke 22: 24-37.

The explanations are as follows: 24. "There was a strife among them." The

strife was probably occasioned by either one or both of the following reasons: (1) The strife may have arisen, as we infer from the lesson Jesus gives his disciples, from the fact that there was no servant to perform the necessary but menial service of washing the travel-solied feet of the disciples, and none of them were willing to perform it for the others. Who should serve and who should be served was the question. (2) It may have arisen with ref-erence to the places of honor at the table. It is quite possible that those sought the best places who had received unusual honors, as the three who had been selected for the transfiguration, Peter, with the keys, Judas, the treasurer, James and John, who had asked to be nearest the king. Jesus was soon to be glorified, and they looked forward to influential places in the new kingdom.

25. "The king of the Gentiles exercise lord-ship over them." Better, lord it over them. It implies a wrong exercise of authority, in the interest, not of the subjects, but of the rulers.-Plumptre. "And they that exercise authority (have lordship) are called bene-factors." Insist on being called "benefactors." -Sadler,

"But ye shall not do so." The principles of Christ's kingdom are the exact reverse of those of most of the former worldly kingdoms. The leaders are not to rule, but to serve. The leaders are not to rule, but to serve. To have all the rays of joy center in us as a focus—that is fire, the heart of sin ; to be the center from which rays emanate to all—that is the sun, the heart of heaven. "But he that is greatest among you." Some are greater than others, and it is blessed for all that it is so. It would not be well if God had made men as the machine makes pins, "all heads alike." "Let him be as the younger." Humble, retiring, never putting himself forward, but ever ready to serve, as the younger were expected to wait upon the elder. "And he that is chief, as he that doth serve." Using his position, his talents, his wealth, everything that makes him chief, as a means of serving his fellowmen and doing them good. 27. "I am among you as he that serveth." I who am the greatest am the servant of all. Jesus "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." This is true greatness, far above the greatness of talent or rank.

28. "Continued with me in my temptations," trials; all that he had borne during the last three years.

29. "I appoint unto you a kingdom." They ing from four stalks per hill, however, more than counterbalanced the increase and Louisiana matched eastern Texas fluence on men as do these humble disciples. None have such honor, dignity, reward and majesty. And they rule by serving, 30. "That ye may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom." This was a symbol of the highest dignity and closest intimacy with the king of kings. "And sit on thrones, judging (ruling over, governing, as the judges of old did in Israel) the twelve tribes (the whole body) of Israel." Just when and how this shall be fulfilled we may not know. But whatever Christ's kingdom shall be, of that they shall be a part; they shall partake of his joys, his triumphs, his glory, his reign. 21. "Simon, Simon." The name is repeated to impress the importance of what follows. "Satan hath desired to have you," has asked, expressing his strong desire, as if thus he could overthrow the very rock on which the church was to be built. "That he may sift you as wheat." That he may toss and shake you up, by temptations, persecutions, dangers and alarms, like wheat tossed into the wind by the winnowing fan ; so that you shall fall away from the faith as the chaff and dust are blown away from the threshing floor. 32. "But I have prayed for thee," with the effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous man. "That thy failth fail not," that you be found true wheat, and only your chaff be blown away. Peter had great need of this wifting. "And when then art converted," Turned back from thy sin, and made a new man, like gold tried in the fire, "Strengthan (stablish, con-firm in the faith) thy brethren." who will pass through similar trials. Compare Job 1: 9. The warning left a deep impression on Peter's "Lord, I am ready to go with thee." 33. The Greek order lays the emphasis on with thee. It did not seem possible to Peter that he could fail "I tell thee, Peter," the rock, "The cock shall oot crow," which was usually about 3 o'clock in the morning. "Thou shalt thrice deny." From Mark (14: 20, 31) we learn that P4 or indiguantly and vehemently protested against this statement; and all the aposter joined with him in declaring that they would dle before they would deny him. 25. "When I scat you," etc. Hitherto the aresties had depended on Jesus, personally, and every necessary want was supplied

their compliments to pay doctor, undertaker, and Gabriel Grubb, the gravedigger, they disappear. Excunt! Hissed off the stage. Others fail in the drama of life

through demonstrated selfishness. They make all the rivers empty into their sea, all the roads of emolument end at their door, and they gather all the plumes of honor for their brow. They help no one, encourage no one, rescue no one. "How big a pile of money can I get?" and "How much of the world can I absorb?" are the chief questions. They feel about the common people as the Turks felt towards the Asaphi, or common soldiers, considering them of no'use except to fill up the ditches with their dead bodies while the other troops walked over them to take the fort. After a while this prince of worldly success is sick. The only interest society has in his illness is the effect that his possible decease may have on the money markets. After awhile he dies. Great newspaper capitals announce how he started with nothing and ended with everything. Although far sake of appearance some people put handkerchiefs to the eye, there is not one genuine tear shed. The heirs sit up all night when he lies in state, discussing what the old fellow has probably done with his money. It takes all the livery stables within two miles to raise large crops of wheat and corn and furnish funeral equipages, and all the mourning stores are kept busy in sellthis country is the crop of drunkarda. ing weeds of grief. The stone-cutters With sickle made out of the sharp send in proposals for a monument. edges of the broken glass of bottle and The minister at the obsequies reads of the resurrection, which makes the are whole swathes of them, whole win- hearers fear that if the unscrupulous financier does come up in the general pitals and penkentiaries and grave- rising, he will try to get a "corner" on yards and cometeries to hold this har- | tombstones and grave-yard fences. All vest of hell. Some of you are going good men are glad that the moral down under this evil, and the never- nulaance has been removed. The Wall dying worm of alcoholism has wound street speculators are glad because around you one of its colls, and by there is more room for themselves. The next New Year's Day it will have an- helrs are glad because they get other coil around you, and it will after possession of the long-delayed inherita while put a coll around your tongue ance. Dropping every feather of his and a cell around your brain and a plumes, every certificate of all his coil around your lung and a coll around stock, every bond of all his investyour foot and a coll around your heart, ments, every dollar of all his fortune, and some day this never-lying worm he departs, and all the calling of Dead will with one spring tighten all the March in Haul and all the pageantry of his interment, and all the exquisitethat awful convulcion you will cry out, neus of sarcophague, and all the ex-"Oh, my God!" and be goas "he great. travagance of epitaphology cannot hide ast of dramatists in the tragely of "The the fact that my text has come again Tempeat" sends stargering across the 10 tremendous fulfilment: "Men shall clap their hands at him and shall hiss

You see the clapping comes before the hiss. The world cheers before it ward against the footlights of con- damna. So it is said the deadly asp

reunion. The children of the household that lived have grown up and they are all Christians, and father and mother leading the way and the children following. What care the mother took of wardrobe and education, character and manners! How hard she sometimes worked! When the head of the household was unfortunate in business she sewed until her fingers were numb and bleeding at the tips. And what close calculation of economies and what ingenuity in refitting the garments of the elder children for the younger, and only God kept account of that mother's sideaches and headaches and heartaches and the tremulous prayers by the side of the sick child's cradle and by the couch of this one fully grown.

## "SCRAPS."

The span of Paderewski's hand takes in eleven keys.

Jerusalem is 5,495 miles east of our national capital.

Doctors affirm that spirits harden the tone of the voice.

China was the first country to manufacture harmoniums.

In Italy thirty persons out 10,000 die by the assassin's knife.

The railroad journey from New York to Denver covers 1,939 miles.

The cycling schools of London are so crowded that the prices of lessons have ncreased.

Down to the sixteenth century every physician in Europe wore a ring as a badge of his profession.

The silk moth emerges from its cocoon in from fifteen to sixteen days according to the temperature.

The Turkish government has strictly forbidden the cutting of timber in the forests near Jerusalem.

The robin and the wren are the only birds that sing all the year. All the other birds have periodical fits of s'lence.

The big rattlesnake at Greenwood garden, Peak's Island, Mo., has just completed an unbroken fast which lasted a year.

Paris has seventy-five foreigners to the one thousand, London has iwentytwo, St. Petersburg twenty-four, Visnas twenty-two and Berlin eleven.

Fifty bleycles were impaunded on one day in Paris recently because they had s, fair trial of the bush sorts on a small no plates bearing the owner's name and residence soldered to thom as the new small area. Growers have access to law requires.

Magistrate (severely, to prisoner)-Last time you were here I let you off time. They gather this, and after the with a caution. Prisoner (coolly)-Yus, ground is prepared and marked three that's why I'm 'ere ag'n; it sort of en- feet each way, poles only three feet couraged me!-Fun.

in yield obtained. Barring excessively tinued to work its way eastward on dry seasons, these experiments indicate account of its maritime nature, but that on strong land this thick planting also pushed its way northward under would be profitable when the fodder is the inducements offered by a moderateto be fed without husking. On poor ly level, slightly elevated country, proland the larger yield, thirty-six bushels ducing a grass flora upon which it could per acre, was obtained by thinning to sustain itself, thus long ago readily two stalks per hill, three feet nine giving it a northward and eastward, inches each way. On this land four but at no time a westward spread. stalks per hill gave 6.6 bushels per acre Causes of Swarming. less, and more than half the crop was As an influence in swarming, I dotoo small to be marketable. One not know what difference there would

stalk produced within one bushel of as much as two stalks on the poor land be as between old and young bees, for I have not observed on this point. I and almost every ear was marketable. A single season's trial showed that do know that heat bears no little inwhen 85 per cent of a perfect stand had fluence. For the whole of my apiculbeen obtained, it was more profitable tural life, it has been my custom to to leave it undisturbed than to either discourage awarming. Before the flow replant the missing hills or replant the and when they are not making a living, entire field. Ninety-four per cent of a if I can keep them with just enough stand, however, gave 2.2 bushels more stores to keep breeding going on nicely, per acre than was obtained from \$5 I have very little swarming, even per cent of a stand. though the colony be strong and the

5. Shallow level culture gave the weather hot. The same conditions with largest yield each year. The gain from plenty of stores, will increase the this method over deep tillage ranged swarming probably 25 per cent. Add, from 2.1 to 14.3 bushels per acre, or next, nectar from the fields, in plenty, from 4 to 30 per cent. In 1890 nearly and the swarming fever goes up to a one-third more corn was produced on high pitch. the shallow tilled plots than on those Many bees, much brood, abundance

receiving the ordinary deep tillage. of nectar, a crowded condition, and hot An average of the results for the three weather, will bring about swarming in a high degree if the time be May or years shows a gain of 9.6 bushels per June, a slight decrease for July, and 6. Tile-drainage has not thus far rapidly diminishing toward the close given sufficient increase in the yield of of the summer. The absence of any corn, mangels and sugar beets to warone of these factors lessens swarming. rant the expense of tiling. Weekly Take away the surplus of bees, and you moisture determinations indicate that take away swarming. Leave the bees and take the brood, and you stop it. the drained soil is slightly dryer than the undrained soil when an abundance Leave both bees and brood and take away the feed, and there is no swarming. Abundance of old stores will be a stimulus to swarming in about 25 to 50 per cent as compared with nectargathering. All the other conditions present and temperature below normal will retard swarming 20 to 25 per cent as against excessive heat. A crowded condition with all the other factors present, will augment swarming 20 to 40 per cent. Giving full acts of extracting-combs and abundance of room will decrease swarming much more than the same room if they have to build the comb. Any management that takes the bees out of the brood-chamher will decrease swarming. Giving full sets of comb, thus making it so convenient for the bees to congregate

lices, brood and nectar are the three prime factors necessary to swarming. Crowding and heat are secondary factors .- R. C. Aikin, in Bee Keepers' Rehigh are stuck. The beans are not al- view.

argothes had depended on Jesus, personally, and every necessary want was supplied. 36. "Hut now, he that hat a purse," etc. Hereafter you are to work under other cir-cumstances, amid opposition, and hatred, and persecutions. Therefore, provide your own living, work with your hands, use every proper means. "He that hath no sword." etc. Hather, as revised version, he that hath no purse from which to hur a sword bet him seen purse from which to buy a sword, let him even

purse from which to buy a sword, los him even well his cloak to get one. 57. "This that is written the lesish 53: 12h must yet be accomplianed (fulfilled) in me." The hour was at hand when he would be treated as a malefactor, and crusified, and the disciples would be left like sheep without a sheeped.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the vonviction that envy is ignorance.-Emerson. . Great men are the commissioned guides of mankind who rule their fullows because they are wiser,-Carlyle, God oft descends to visit men, unseen and through their , habitation walks, to mark their doings .- Milton,

Winged time glides on insensibly, and deceives us; and there is nothing more fleeting than years .- Ovid.

this section stick to the pole lima, after

Farmer, says: D. B. J., Constantia, Ohio, wants plain directions for raising pole lima beans, and drying them for winter use. A great many growers in

of moisture is present, and that the reverse is true during a drouth, the drained soil containing the most moisture. The difference does not appear to be great enough, however, to materially

affect crop growth. For further information concerning these trials, address the Director of the Station for

Bulletin 32, which may be had free of

H. J. Waters, charge.

Columbia, Mo. Director.

## Growing Pole Lima Heans.

acre or 17.9 per cent.

Mrs. John Gaillard, writing in Ohio in the super, is why these run for exscale. Immenso crops are raised on a tracted swarm less than those run for comb. It relieves the pressure of both tons of fish offal from the pound nets hees and honey in the brood-nest. that are in operation about planting