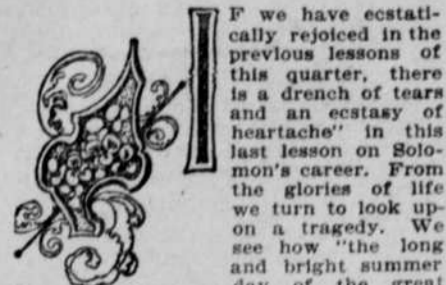


THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, DEC. 6—THE SIN OF KING SOLOMON.

Golden Text: "Let Him That Thinketh That He Standeth, Take Care Lest He Fall"—1 Cor. 10:12—Clouded Evening After a Bright Morning.



If we have ecstatically rejoiced in the previous lessons of this quarter, there is a drench of tears and an ecstasy of heartache in this last lesson on Solomon's career. From the glories of life we turn to look upon a tragedy. We see how "the long and bright summer day of the great King's reign was faded to set with gloomy indications of gathering evil."

There are many instances in history of lives of genius and enthusiasm, of high promise and partial accomplishment, marred and flung away, but none which present the great tragedy of wasted gifts and blossoms never fruited in a sharper, more striking form than the life of the wise king of Israel, who, in his latter days, was a fool. The goodliest vessel may be shipwrecked in sight of port. The sun went down in a thick and dark cloud, which rose from undrained marshes in his soul, and stretched high up in the western horizon. His career, in its glory and its shame, preaches the great lesson which the Book of Ecclesiastes puts into his mouth as "the conclusion of the whole matter": "Fear God, and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man."—McLaren.

4. "It came to pass, when Solomon was old, that he turned away from God, his Father, who he ought to have loved, honored, and obeyed, and he followed strange gods, as Baal, the king of the gods, and the goddesses, the daughters of Pharaoh, and women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Hittites, and Philistines, heathen women who brought their heathen nature, training and customs with them. Turned away his heart after other gods." This was a gradual process, resisted while he was busy with his religious work of building up the kingdom, but as he gave himself up more to pleasure, his energies became relaxed, his conscience dulled and weakened, his power of resistance lessened; these foreign wives with their idols, and little to do, cajoled and persuaded the king to their worship.

5. "For Solomon went after." Some commentators think that Solomon actually worshipped idols, but most think that his sin was that described in verse 7, where he favored and abetted idolatry, by building idol temples, and supported idolatry. "And his heart was not perfect with the Lord." The word rendered heart in the Old Testament is very significant. It means more than the will, the emotions and the affections. "Perfect (entire) with the Lord, . . . as was the heart of David his father. Not that David was a perfect man, but he never swerved from his loyalty to God. His service of God was imperfect, indeed; but he never served other gods, and his bitter repentance shows that in his heart he was always loyal and true. Solomon was not whole-hearted in God's service."

7. "Then did Solomon," as the next step, "build a high place, a shrine or temple on a hilltop among the trees. For 'Chemoah,' a local name, was the sun god, the idol and its worship intensely hateful to God. 'Of Moab.' The Moabites, also descendants of Lot, lived east of the lower Jordan. 'In the hill that is before Jerusalem.' The Mount of Olives, the southern peak of which was hence called the 'Mount of Offense,' and the 'Mount of the Destroyer,' and the 'Mount of Corruption.'"

8. "And likewise did he for all his strange (foreign) wives." Having done this for some, there was no reason why he should not be impartial. Thus he "halted between two opinions," and tried to serve two gods. "Solomon, having committed the double crime of polygamy with heathen wives, could only with great difficulty avoid tolerating idolatry. Leading persons came to visit him from all the surrounding nations, many of whom were included in his empire, and to give each one an opportunity to worship as he pleased at the center of worship seemed so worldly wise, so large-hearted, so tolerant, so broad. But it was like tolerating worms at the roots of the trees. In the garden, wild beasts in the home. As Milman well says, 'Thus the grandeur of the kingdom, by destroying its unity, and enfeebling its religion, the center and bond of unity, led inevitably to its fall.' All this naturally encouraged immorality, and cruelty, and crime, which were a part of the idolatrous worship. It was a public dishonoring of God and the true religion, which he had done so much to uphold."

12. Notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it." The threatening had two gracious and merciful limitations: (1) The blow should not fall until after his death (cf. v. 31; chap. 21: 29; Kings 22: 20); and (2) the discussion should be but partial. There should be a "remnant."—Pulpit Commentary. "For David thy father's sake." Because of David's goodness and of the promises made to him (2 Sam. 7: 12-16). We little know the benefits of the evils entailed upon us by our forefathers. "I will rend it out of the hand of thy son," whose bad conduct arose largely from the polygamy and sins of Solomon.

13. "I . . . will give one tribe to thy son." The tribe of Judah, which absorbed the tribe of Benjamin, so that Judah is entirely consistent with the statement by the same writer a few verses farther on that two tribes should remain in Solomon's family.

Compare the history of Louis XIV. of France and the results of his oppression of the people. "For David my servant's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake." The kingdom endured in this line, and the kingdom of God in the world to-day is an outgrowth from it.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Then she doesn't look with favor on your suit?" "No, I made a mistake in proposing to her in golf costume."—Philadelphia North American.

Bingo—I think I will take a trip to Niagara next week. Every American ought to see it. Withery—Have'n't you been there? Bingo—Yes, on my honeymoon.—Puck.

Mr. Bacon—That Mr. Crowsley, who called last evening, is a self-made man. Mrs. Bacon—Yes, but he couldn't have made himself a little more agreeable.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Is he happily married?" "Well, his wife is the sort of a woman who will stand up near the rear door of a street car when there are vacant seats further up front."—Puck.

"Congratulations, mid boy—at last I'm on the top round of the ladder of success." "Well, here's to you; but I'll bet you got there by turning it upside down."—Chicago Record.

HOLDING THE HANDLE-BAR.

Grasping Them in the Center is a Common Habit.

Assume, if you please, that the grips are properly placed at the ends of the handle bar from twelve to eighteen inches apart and that the proper place for the rider's hands is on the grips. The fact remains that the average rider seldom touches his grips in riding, but grasps the naked bar on either side of and close to the top of the steering head. Are we to infer from this that the standard handle bar construction is all wrong and that the grips should be at the top of the bar and not more than eight inches apart—or that the bar should be left long to meet the exigencies of rough riding, while the material of which the grips are made should cover the entire bar up to within an inch or two of the center—or that it would be well to have a pair of supplementary grips at the place indicated by the position assumed by the rider—or what? Undoubtedly the present standard handle bar is correct. The average rider, for one thing, has his grips dropped so low that he cannot reach them conveniently, so that his easiest position is with his hands on the top of the bar; and again, many riders with level or up-turned bars who are able to reach their grips comfortably have acquired the habit of grasping the nickel part in deference to the popular idea. We think that every rider is obliged at times to use his grips. Full handle bar leverage is necessary whenever steering is rendered difficult by rough surface or otherwise. At such times every rider finds that the standard bar comes in handy. Supplementary grips would detract measurably from the trim appearance of the handle bar and it may be doubted whether cyclists, as a class, would tolerate them. A bar entirely covered with cork or other grip material would speedily become soiled and make a sorry looking object in comparison with the bright nicked bar.

THE FRENCH MAIDEN.

She Begins Her Unconquered Fascination at a Very Tender Age.

Among us it is not only a woman's duty to please; she does it by instinct; the tiniest girls do it unconsciously, says Mme. Th. Bentzon in the Century. Just watch them as they walk in the avenues of our public parks; they have all the unstudied grace and ease of real ladies and, indeed, they fully suspect that approving eyes watch them as they skip the rope, for coquetry, which is much more subtle and more delicate than flirtation—less direct, too, in its aim—is innate with them. They are not ambitious of winning the admiration of boys of their own age; they look down with disdain on such admirers; they aspire to please big people. In their intercourse with little playmates there is a great deal of ceremony. Nothing could be more amusing than the manner of a little girl who, having come to the conclusion by the general appearance of another little girl that she is worthy of the honor she is about to confer on her, finally asks her to play at hide-and-seek. If some brave young person walks up to the group of players with the time-honored phrase, "Mademoiselle, will you allow me to play with you?" a sharp and comprehensive glance at one decides either the reserve or the warmth of the reply. Matters would hardly take a different form in a drawing room in the case of a more serious introduction. The gestures, the bows, the little looks, the smiles, are copies of their mamma's, and yet they are all perfectly natural in the sense that they are merely following their own nature without a trace of that self-consciousness that "puts on airs" of any kind. This Anglo-Saxon quality of self-consciousness, in both its good and bad points, is incompatible with the French temperament.

The Scot and the Footpad.

A Scotsman residing in San Francisco was the most argumentative and the calmest of men. They use firearms rather inopportunely at times out there, and early one morning, when Mr. Macgregor was returning home, he was thus accosted by an American citizen suddenly holding up a pistol: "Throw up your hands!" "Why?" asked Mr. Macgregor, calmly. "Throw them up," insisted the footpad, shaking his pistol. "Will you do what I tell you?" "That depends," said Mr. Macgregor. "If you can show me any reason why I should put up my hands I'll not say but that I will; but yet my request would be no justification for me to do so absurd a thing. Now, why should you, a complete stranger, ask me at this o'er o' the moon on the public street to put up my hands?" "—you," cried the robber. "If you don't quit gassin' and obey orders I'll blow the top of your head off!" "What! Faith, man, you must be out o' yer head. Come, noo, pair badly," said Macgregor, soothingly, coolly, watching the pistol and wrestling it with a quick twist out of the man's hands. "Come, now, and I'll show ye wha' they'll tak care o' ye. Heeh! Diddo, ye try to fecht, or, eed, I'll shoot ye. By the way, ye might as weel put up yer sin hands an' just walk awa' o' me. That's it. Trudge awa, noo. And so Mr. Macgregor marched homeward to the city prison, and handed him over to Captain Douglas. "It would be a bad idea to put him in a strait jacket," he said serenely to the guard. "There's little doot but ye'll add'st, and he resumed his 'was' doped homeward walk."

The Battle Is Don.

There are more wrecks, a worse sea than in any other part of the world. The average is a sea love kept throughout the year.

END OF A CONVICT SHIP.

SEIZED UPON BY SHOWMEN TO BE PUT ON EXHIBITION.

Barbarity of the Old Hulk System—A Floating Hell for Unfortunate Prisoners Who Were Sent to Australia.



All is grist that comes to the mill of the showman, and even a convict ship is serviceable if only it can be made attractive, says the London Chronicle. There has lately arrived in the East India dock, at Blackwall, the Australian convict ship Success, which is to be put on exhibition forthwith. The vessel belongs to the old bad system of treating criminals with barbarous cruelty, bordering on inhumanity. Built in 1790, in British India, of solid teak, the Success was first an East India trader and then an emigrant ship. It was in the year 1852, just at the time of the gold discoveries in Australia, that she was turned into a convict hulk and moored at Williamstown, Victoria. The new gold fields attracted many bad characters from all parts, even convicts breaking loose from the penal establishments, and, in order to afford safe quarters for the worst of the evildoers, five ships were turned into hulks. The Success formed one of the group and was known as the "dark-cell drill" ship, being fitted up with solitary cells that admitted no light. One can well understand the horrors of the rigorous system of prison treatment practiced on board these hulks by an inspection of this ship.

Lying in the East India dock, she is a weather-beaten old wooden vessel, dingy and free from any suspicion of new paint. The first wonder, indeed, is that she ever accomplished the voyage from Australia to London, which took no less than five months and a half, but her stout timbers of teak of great thickness made her almost impregnable as a fortress. The quarters once occupied by the warders are shown on the quarter deck, where there are exhibited various rusty muskets, pistols, leg irons and manacles, as well as an original copy of a "ticket of leave," signed by the governor of the colony. The "tween deck is fitted with cells on each side, every cell having been for the accommodation of three men, and on the lower deck, where no light and but little air could penetrate, are the dark, solitary cells, which must always have been living tombs to the occupants. At the end of each cell is a space shut off by iron rails called the "tigers' den," which was used for those regarded as irreclaimable. Here the most outrageous offenders were herded together in semi-darkness, and often murder was committed among themselves as the result of an old grudge or dispute.

The barbarity of the hulk system is further illustrated by iron necklets by which unfortunate malefactors were fastened by a line as if by halters, and in some torture chambers prisoners were so chained that they could neither lie, sit nor kneel. Hardened ruffians though the convicts were, yet such treatment could only have the most fiendish results and the prisoners on the Success, in 1857, found an opportunity of revenging themselves by assassinating the official head of the convict establishment, Inspector General Price. The public sentiment revolted against the hulk system which was superseded in 1859. The old hulks were broken up, with the exception of the Success, which, after being maliciously succited in Sydney harbor, was raised and exhibited as a show vessel at various ports in Australia. This old hulk, reeking with the memories of many cruelties committed in the name of the law, is not allowed to tell her own tale, but somewhat questionably it is sought to heighten the effect by the aid of wax figures in cells, and tableaux of scenes with notorious bush-rangers, all of which appeal to morbid tastes.

The Language That Christ Spoke.

It is said that there is one, and only one, word extant written in the language in which the Savior commonly spoke. The authority for this statement is Doctor Meyer, of the University of Bonn, who has made a special study of the question. The work is known as the "Jerusalem Talmud," and it was written in Tiberias in the third century after Christ. According to this authority Jesus spoke a Galilean dialect of the Aramaic tongue. The Aramaic is one of the Semitic family of languages, a sister tongue to the Hebrew. Aramaic was at one period the language of business intercourse between Syria and the countries farther east.

Fit for Tat.

They are telling this story of how Prince Bismarck came to choose Dr. Schweininger for his personal physician: At their first interview the prince lost his temper and growled, "Don't ask me any questions," to which Schweininger replied, "What you need is a horse doctor; he asks no questions." Whereupon Bismarck scowled and presently turned at the bell. The doctor was in doubt as to whether he was not to be shown out into the street. But the command was, "Fetch the doctor's things from the nation."—New York Tribune.

Rapid and Heavy Guns.

The guns of the new British battleship Victoria are capable of discharging 30,000 pounds of metal in four minutes.

DISPELLED THE ROMANCE.

What a Listener Heard When the Countess's Train Stopped Up.

The personality of each was so strong and attractive that the reporter had regarded them for some time, wondering what was their station in life, says the New York Mail and Express. They were passengers on a Jersey Central suburban train and they occupied the same seat. They were not man and wife. That was evident from her manner of drawing her upper lip across her teeth when she smiled at him, and from the polite nod of his head as he assented to her animated statements. She had a strong, handsome face, and was almost young—past 30 perhaps. Although she was plainly dressed her hat was covered with expensive plumes and there were diamonds in her ears. Her hands were white and soft. Her feet were shapely and well shod. There was an air about her that marked her as no ordinary mortal. She was a woman of force and brains. He was of the tall, fed, man-of-the-world order; the sort which looks well dressed in a \$15 suit of clothes. His russet shoes had been polished on the ferryboat and silk socks showed above them, for in sitting down he had, of course, properly pulled up his trouser legs to prevent bagging at the knees. His colored shirt bosom, set off with a diamond stud, gave him a "sporty" look, which was relieved by his intellectual face and his gray beard, trimmed to a geometric exactitude. What was he? Hard to guess. He might be a merchant or a banker. He could be anything from a head clerk to a millionaire employer. A man and a woman to attract attention anywhere. What could they be discussing? It would be worth while to be an auditor. The merits of a new book, perhaps, or the summer's experiences at the seashore, or the new library or church building in their town. The train slowed down, approaching a station, and as the roar subsided her voice rose. "What! Three hundred! So many?" (Undoubtedly the attendance at the ball.) "Why, we have only about seventy-five left. We killed a great many this summer and eat 'em. I find that when a hen gets to be over 3 years old she don't lay for shucks, anyway."

MAN AND HIS TIE.

The Well-Groomed Girl Talks of Her Amity.

"It is a curious thing," said the well-groomed girl, as she gave her Scotch-plaid cravat a professional tug to get it into shape, according to the New York Advertiser, "to note the subtle affinity between the young man and his necktie. Talk of the style being the man! In these days of sober masculine attire the tie nine times out of ten, denotes the individual, and, above all, his humor. Observe how he has fingered his tie and you shall know his mood. When I meet Reggie, for instance, prancing down the street of an afternoon, with a little shepherd's plaid necktie twisted into the most rakish of bows, then I know that he has an appointment with Amanda at 5 o'clock, and that the lady has a mind to listen to his suit. Other days I spy him in something limp and forlorn and lavender-colored. This is not a lucky day with Reginald, and if you fail to make good your escape he may go so far as to talk of his difficulties, while for tuppence he will tell you of the perfdy of the whole female sex.

"There are men—and worthy citizens, too—who always wear blood-red silk about their throats. There are others who will adorn themselves with ready-made bows which buckle in some mysterious fashion at the back; but this variety of the genus homo is held by the well-dressed to be beyond the pale. There is yet another sort of man who invariably wears the most modest little pin-points or stripes. The color of his tie is dark blue or black; its texture is corded silk and he wears it in a rather depressed-looking sailor's knot. This is the kind of young man you can depend upon. He is neat, careful, modest, conscientious, honorable and of good report. But, to tell the strict truth, he is not always deliberately amusing. On the other hand, beware of the youth who wears an enormous cravat, frothing out on his unmanly bosom. He is, alas! too often a had-tongued little gossip and would sacrifice you—or his grandmother—in order to set the teatable in a roar."

Wars During the Queen's Reign.

The London Chronicle gives the following list of wars during the reign of Queen Victoria: Afghan War, 1838-40; first China War, 1841; Sikh War, 1845-6; Caffre War, 1846; second war with China; second Afghan War, 1849; second Sikh War, 1849-51; Burmese War, 1850; second Caffre War, 1851-2; second Burmese War, 1852-3; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-60; Indian Mutiny, 1857; Maori War, 1860-1; more wars with China, 1860 and 1862; second Maori War, 1863-6; Ashanti War, 1864; war in Bhootan, 1864; Abyssinian War, 1867-8; war with the Basutoes, 1868; third Maori war, 1868-9; war with Loosha, 1871; second Ashanti War, 1873-4; third Caffre War, 1877; Zulu War, 1878-9; third Afghan War, 1878-9; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal War, 1879-81; Egyptian War, 1882; Sudan, 1884-85-89; third Burma War, 1885-92; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1890; Malakka Wars, 1894 and 1896; Chitral Campaign, 1895; third Ashanti Campaign, 1896; second Sudan Campaign, 1896.

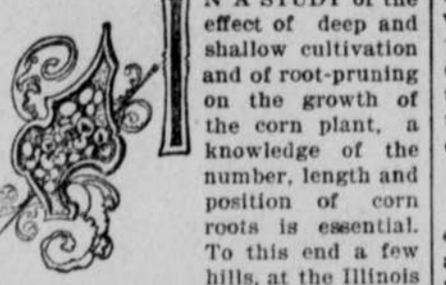
The Sediment of Great Rivers.

Prof. Deike has estimated the amount of sediment carried to the sea by the Thames in a year at 1,865,933 cubic feet, while it is estimated that the Mississippi deposits in the sea in a year solid matter weighing \$12,500,000,000 pounds.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



IN A STUDY of the effect of deep and shallow cultivation and of root-pruning on the growth of the corn plant, a knowledge of the number, length and position of corn roots is essential. To this end a few hills, at the Illinois experiment station, were examined just as they were found growing in the field, by digging a trench beside the hill and washing the vertical side with water. The particular object of the inquiry was to ascertain the number of the roots and their depths at the points where they are likely to be disturbed by cultivation; what proportion of all the roots was sufficiently near the surface to be so injured; and whether by root pruning, three inches deep, enough roots would be cut, so that any considerable effect should be expected therefrom. Only a portion of the roots, necessarily, could be traced by the method used. Such delicate fibers as young corn roots are easily broken in washing the dirt from them. Four hills were examined. They grew on a black prairie loam, which is one and one-half to two feet deep, and is underlain with permeable yellow clay. The land had been fall-plowed about six inches deep, and well prepared before planting with disc and common tooth harrow.

Summary.—Nine plants, which averaged 12 inches high to tip of leaves, had altogether 94 roots, or an average of over 10 apiece. The longest root traced was 35 inches long, the plant being 22 inches high. A plant 4 1/2 inches high had a root 13 inches long. Twenty-four roots were examined (some did not belong to the plants mentioned, but to others in the same hill) at 6 inches from their base. One was 4 1/2 inches deep; five, 4 inches deep; twelve, 3 1/2 inches deep; one, 2 1/2 inches deep; four, 2 inches deep; and one 1/2 of an inch deep at this distance from base of root. Three-fourths of the roots, therefore, would not have been broken by root-pruning or cultivating three inches deep; but all but one would have been at four inches deep.

Wheat Raising in England.

At the recent convention of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, held at Southampton, the following resolution was adopted: "That the association is of opinion that it is the duty of the Imperial government to foster and encourage the production of wheat within the limits of the United Kingdom, believing that it will tend to the welfare of the nation; its protection, as providing food supply in the event of war; and its prosperity, as affording employment to the working population.

"Among the many advantages to be derived from the resuscitation of wheat cultivation may be mentioned the following:—(1) The provision of grain at convenient centers for the working of the country mills, thereby increasing the amount of offal available for British stock; (2) The provision of sweet and pure wheat for the bread of the people now largely dependent on foreign corn; (3) The retention within the country of a store of wheat which would be in readiness in the event of an outbreak of war, and thus rendering unnecessary the proposal for costly construction and maintenance of national store houses; (4) The increased growth of wheat would provide employment for farm laborers, millers, and stock farmers; and thus tend to stop the migration of the country population into the already overcrowded cities; and restore the land now wholly or partially out of cultivation to the use designed by Providence—viz., to bring forth food for the people."

Harlequin Cabbage Bug.

A Missouri experiment station bulletin says: Mr. G. W. Goodlett, of Windsor, sends a specimen of bugs that are eating his cabbage, melon vines and vegetables and asks what will kill them and that the reply he published. This black and orange spotted insect is attracting considerable attention in Missouri this fall. It is a well known southern pest measuring nearly one-half inch in length when full grown, and is very attractive in color. It feeds upon and destroys many common garden vegetables, principally cabbage and its allies, melons and their allies, many kinds of beans, and turnip, radish and mustard. The insect pierces by means of its long, slender mouthparts or beak the leaves and stems of its host plant and sucks their juices, thus causing them to wither and die. It begins its work just as soon as it hatches, and continues to eat and do injury even in the adult stage. There are several broods each year, and the adults hibernate over winter in sheltered places and under rubbish of all kinds. Clean farming and the burning up of all leaves, weeds, etc., will tend to lessen the number of these insects. If the first broods each year be killed, the few that always escape destruction will cause no trouble. Usually, however, the insect does not occur in sufficient numbers to attract serious attention until the middle of August. The harlequin cabbage (Murgantia histrionica) bug can be killed by the use of hot water, pyrethrin, or kerosene emulsion. Hot water sprinkled on the plants will kill the insect when not hot enough to injure the plant, and is an excellent remedy for this pest when on cabbage that is headed or nearly headed. Kerosene emulsion will taint the leaves of the head and should, therefore, not be used after the plant is well headed. It can, however, be used on most garden plants to destroy this insect and is the best remedy when there is no danger of tainting the parts to be eaten. Pyrethrin can be successfully employed either as a dry powder or as a spray. When used dry it should be mixed with from five to eight times its weight of flour. As a spray it should be well stirred in water in the proportion of one pound of pyrethrin to fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The pyrethrin should be fresh and pure to be of any service.

Protecting Vegetables.

Severe frosts are sometimes experienced about the middle of September, and if several kinds of vegetables are not greatly damaged then they frequently remain in a productive or serviceable state for several weeks afterwards, says Farmer and Stockbreeder of London. Runner beans are among the first to suffer, and at least one long row, or a few short ones, ought to be roughly protected as often as need be either with branches of evergreens, mats, blinds, or strips of scrim canvas. The stopped rows, grown market growers' fashion, lend themselves the most readily to protective measures, as it is a comparatively simple matter to fix a single running wire on series of stakes on them, mats thrown lengthways over effectually protecting the beans. Late rows or breadths of dwarf or kidney beans should be similarly treated, and will most probably pay well for the trouble taken with them. Tall peas will stand a moderately severe frost, or more than those close to the ground, and good results sometimes attend the practice of covering the latter whenever severe frosts are anticipated. Vegetable-marrows, in many instances, are only just becoming really productive. A few plants might, with advantage, be protected with frames and lights or with benders and mats. Since the soaking rains have fallen globe artichokes have recommenced active growth, and numerous flower heads are just showing. Protect these either with a framework of stakes and mats, or stakes fixed over them and matted round gipsy-tent fashion, and in all probability several good dishes of this high-class vegetable will be the outcome. It is yet full early to move lettuce and endive to frames, and only fully grown plants of the latter need protection as yet. Cauliflowers will also be tolerably safe for a few weeks longer, but the precaution should be taken to keep the advanced and advancing hearts protected with old leaves tucked over them, these serving to protect and to blanch.

Tape-Worm in Sheep.

The tape worm is a veritable pest of the flock, and thousands of sheep pine and die because of it, without the shepherd knowing anything of the cause, says Sheep Breeder. And that species, which has its home for a part of its life in the sheep's brain, would not exit a single year were it not for the dog, which, feeding on the sheep that die from the disease caused by this worm, takes these immature worms into his stomach, where they mature into long, flat, unpleasant things, made of sections, in each of which are more than a thousand eggs, one only of which escaping will be the parent of thousands more and may infect a hundred sheep in a flock. The remedy is a very simple one, although a curious one: It is to see that the dog is so treated as to kill whatever worms he may have about himself by giving him, occasionally, a dose of thirty or forty grains of powdered areca nut in some lard, which will be easily swallowed, and followed by a tablespoonful of castor oil twice a day for two or three days. It is desirable to keep the dog confined to see that the worms are discharged. This is a more important matter to the shepherd than might seem, for there are several kinds of these worms infecting the sheep, some occupying the bowels, some the liver and others other organs, besides those of the brain.

American Clydesdale Association.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 30, 1896. To the Stockholders of the American Clydesdale Association: The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Clydesdale Association will be held at the Sherman house, Chicago, Wednesday, November 18, 1896, at 8 p. m. Business: Secretary and treasurer's annual reports; bi-annual election of officers, and such other business as may properly come before the association. It is important that the utmost interest be manifested at the present time by all engaged in the breeding of Clydesdales, and a full attendance of members at this meeting is most earnestly requested. The executive committee trust you may find it convenient to be present, but should you find it impossible to attend, kindly sign and forward the enclosed proxy blank, either to the secretary or some other officer or member, who will be present, giving full instructions as to your wishes in voting. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary.

Celery Blight.—Celery blight is encouraged by leaving refuse celery on the ground to harbor the germs of the disease. The blight appears in the form of small, yellowish-green spots, that grow larger and darker, withering the leaves and causing the plants to die. It is not easy to kill the disease, but it may be prevented from spreading by the application of a weak Bordeaux mixture, the application of which must be discontinued fifteen or twenty days before blanching.

Crop alone are very likely to cause crop-blight, therefore they should not be fed before other grains.