



# THE POPULAR PULPIT

## ONE WITH NO FAULT

By Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins.  
I find in him no fault at all.—John xviii., 38.

We want to think a few moments about a young man who lived long ago. He stands in the door of his shop with his arms stretched out so that his hands rest on the posts on either side. The sun streams into the room and the figure in the doorway is reflected upon the wall in the form of a cross.

There was in this young man a singular power. He was talked about by everybody. It was related that one day he went into a house where a young girl was sick, and like a physician sat beside her bed. He looked at her, and she resembled a lily, her face was so delicate. He touched her hand and a faint blush came into her cheeks, as we have seen the fire flash from a pearl as we turned it toward the sun. He spoke, and she opened her eyes. He smiled and she smiled back, and her mother kissed her and there was great joy in that home. He was always doing things like that, and is it any wonder that a man who had led to admit the fact was compelled to say, "I find in him no fault at all?"

An old instrument hung upon a castle wall. No one knew its use. It was covered with dust and the strings were broken. A stranger came one day, knocked at the gate, and entered the hall. He reverently brushed the dust from the instrument, reset the strings, and all hearts were thrilled by the music he was able to bring from it. It was the master long absent who had returned to his own. If we should travel around the world we would find that castle and instrument everywhere. And the instrument would be unstrung, unused, out of tune. And many do not seem to know that the castle is the body, a temple of the holy ghost, and the instrument is the soul. And would we know the secret of a happy life? Open the heart every morning to him in whom there was no fault. Let him repair the strings that sin has broken, and every day will be like the beginning of a new year, and every light the star of Bethlehem will shine in the skies above us.

Once there was a little flower. It was unhappy, because it seemed to be living only for itself. It had no color and it was odorless. It heard a step in the grass, and it wondered within itself, Will I be crushed under the foot of that man who is hunting? Will a dog tear me up by the roots? I wish I could hide from all of these dangers. I do not know why I want to live, but I do not want to die. And so the little flower was in a state of great excitement, when the stranger stopped and said: "Well, well, little flower, what are you doing out here all alone? Why did you look at me? You need not be afraid. Not a sparrow falls to the ground but your Heavenly Father seeth it. He clothed the grass of the field, and he will care for you."

So the little flower looked up into a face in which there was no youth, and it said, "I am quite miserable, because I have no beauty, and no one cares to have me in the house, because I am not sweet. And besides I have neither neighbors nor friends. I do not seem to be doing anything at all." "Well," replied the stranger, "I will see what I can do for you." So he beckoned the sunbeams, and they penciled the little flower with beauty, and the evening came and the dew filled its cup, and the next morning its breath was sweet. Close beside it flowers began to grow that were just like it, and thus it soon had plenty of society. And the wilderness and the solitary place were glad, and the desert blossomed like a rose.

Perhaps sitting on his trunk in a hall bedroom a young man will be glad the holidays are over, which he has spent for the first time alone in a big city among strangers. He feels like that flower in the field. He wonders whether life is worth living, and why he has no friends. But in the next room he may hear a step. Up and down some one is walking. First he thinks it is strange. Then he thinks it is "none of my business." Then he thinks it will do no harm to see. So he knocks at the door, and it is opened. And he says, "Hello! I thought I heard you walking up and down as though there was something troubling you." And the neighbor replies: "There is." And one will tell the other about it. And they will laugh together, and when they part each will have only half the burden to bear they carried when they met, and they will

not feel so lonesome as they did. And there are men and women like the flower everywhere. But the world is getting better, because we are being helped to be useful. And there will be fewer faults in the world as we become more like him in whom there was no fault at all.

And once there was a young man, and he thought he was smarter than his father, and he did not have brains enough to appreciate a mother's love. And he had more confidence in strangers than in friends. And he went out to see the world, and he saw it, and when he got through he was a beggar. His air castle looked like a banquet hall after the guests had departed. The next day he met the young woman who had given him her most sacred promise, but she did not appear to see him. He appealed for help to those who had frequently received his assistance, and they were all very sorry; would like to help him, but they did nothing for him.

So he began to think he had better retrace his steps over the wrong road he had taken. It seemed as if it would be long and hard. But he met a stranger. And who do you suppose it was? The young man whose shadow fell on the wall of his shop in the form of a cross. The one who reset the strings of his instrument in the castle. He who spoke to the flower in the field. There is no one like him in all the world. "I find in him no fault at all."

## THE TWO STANDARDS.

By Rev. Cyrus Townsend Eddy.  
For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.—James ii., 10.

Lest the title mislead, let me say that the reference is neither to politics nor finance, but to religion—things which unfortunately seem to have little in common. Yet politicians and financiers may read this with profit.

A short time since a young man said to me, "Well, you know there are two standards of conduct, the ideal and the real; the one we think by, the other we live by." That is doubtless a prevalent opinion which is certain to lead into trouble. The young man in question had got into difficulties because in a certain instance he had conformed to the low rather than the high standard. When actions are to be appraised at their true value the world has an unpleasant way of measuring the individual by the ideal.

However it may be with the precious metals, there is but one standard of character, character being the resultant of action; action the expression of thought. The impression of this singularity of standard upon the moral conscience is one function of religion. Add to this the enforcement of conformity to the standard and you approach the complete definition of religion—to believe in God, to strive to be like Him through Christ.

Many men are lovely and pleasant in their homes and the reverse outside their doors. Many men are upright and honest in society and crooked and deceitful in business. Many men are conscientious and honorable in business and hopelessly venal and corrupt in politics.

This is the result of the double standard. The mere statement of these things is convincing. No further argument is needed for a single moral standard. A thing is either right or wrong. Your information may be inadequate, your judgment inaccurate; when one is not certain he does his best according to his lights and is so judged, but the fault is not in the standard. A thing which is wrong in one case is wrong in another. If it is right to be gentle at home, it is right to be gentle in the world. If it is right to be truthful in society, it is right to be truthful in business. If it is right to be upright in business, it is right to be upright in politics. "Whatever thou hast to do, do it with thy might," says the Wise Man.

There are degrees in sin, but no sins of small degree. The payment of the tithe of mint, anise and cummin is altogether admirable when the weightier matters have been attended to. The laws of God cannot be divided and applied at random. They are to be kept as a whole.

Jesus Christ, the exemplification of God's law as well as of His love, did not shrink from the imperative mood. He was as peremptory as Moses. He is the standard. There can be no other since God is one. Nor is He impossible for man. God is just; He does not require from us conformity to the unattainable. To strive to be like Christ sums up the law and the gospel. Choose you this day, that one standard and keep it. Thus it is written in Deuteronomy:

"Cursed is he that confirmeth not all the words of this law to do them. And all the people shall say, Amen."

Flattery makes no friends.



## FARMS AND FARMERS

**Hay Unloading Rig.**  
Here is a plan for unloading hay with horse fork in barn or on stack which I find is very convenient and is cheaper than any set of haying tools and I believe just as good. We have used it for two years and realize its value. Fasten pulley blocks at a and c in cone of barn. Then with an opening fasten another pulley to ring in hay fork. Then tie one end of rope to open ring, after it has been closed, and then through the pulley at c, then down through pulley at b, which is on fork, then through pulley at a, then through a pulley at d, which is down on barn floor. All that is necessary to change the fork so as to drop hay in either mow is to untie rope from fork and tie opposite end there. This method

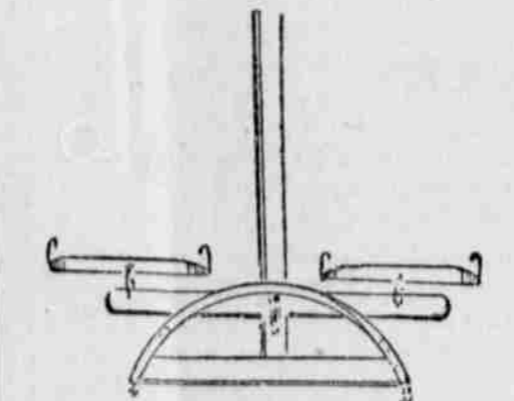


GOOD HAY RIGGING.

saves one the cost of track and car, and will pull almost directly straight upwards until the fork full of hay gets pretty well up, then will travel over mow. Those who have hay to stack can use this plan by using two tall posts, or one if stack is near a tree which can be used to fasten one pulley to. Set post far enough away so you can drive load of hay between post and stack. This rigging will not take any more rope than a track and car, and is very convenient in small barns.—C. O. Bosworth in Ohio Farmer.

## A Wagon Tongue.

It is not always possible to have a two-horse wagon sufficiently light for long distance driving where it is best to use two horses. The illustration shows a tongue which may be easily made by a local blacksmith at small expense, for use on a light one-horse wagon. The illustration needs little description, the main points being to have the pole made of tough lumber and about two inches square at the small end and three and one-half inches square at the large end. The circle should be made of two-inch wagon wheels. Bolt the shaft couplings to the circle, the double-tree resting on the tongue where the circle is bolted to the tongue. This wagon pole is quickly attached and is very light, hence not a burden on the horses, and the ex-



A WAGON TONGUE.

pense of making it is small.—Indianapolis News.

## Good General Fertilizer.

One of the best general fertilizers for a soil rather sandy and loamy is composed of 900 pounds of acid phosphate, 600 pounds of fish scrap, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 400 pounds of muriate of potash to the acre. For use on vegetables, where the crop is the top, such as cabbages, the potash is reduced one-half and the nitrate of soda doubled, while 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate is used. This plan of fertilizing is followed after the plot has received a fair amount of stable manure the season before. It is as good as any complete fertilizer on the market and costs much less by buying the ingredients and mixing them on the barn floor. Try the formula on a limited area the coming season and see how it works.

## Change Sheep Pastures.

The sheep pasture must sometimes have a rest from the sheep on account of the deposit of the eggs of intestinal worms of sheep. In some old pastures these eggs are spread by the millions. This is particularly dangerous ground to be fed over by young lambs. The man who has more than one pasture will find himself in an advantageous position in case of trouble with intestinal worms. He can simply change his sheep run from one pasture to the other. Such a change is not necessary unless there are signs of the worms among the sheep.

## To Get Eggs in Winter.

A successful poultry raiser was once asked how to successfully get eggs during the winter season and his reply was, "hatch winter chickens from winter-laid eggs." While this is by no means the only thing to do, it is, beyond question, the foundation of the whole matter. It is impossible to have pullets that will lay eggs during the winter season, in profitable quantities, when these pullets are hatched from late spring or early summer-laid eggs. Notice we say "in profitable quantities," for the late-hatched pullet will lay some during the winter, but its tendency is toward laying at the same season as the egg was laid from which she was hatched. Here, then, is the start for those who seek winter eggs, and if the reader is out for this sort of business he should plan for an incubator to be set at work in early February. Then it must be remembered that the early-hatched bird, especially in the colder sections of the North, will require unusually good care, so that comfortable brooding houses must be provided, with room for exercise, and in places where there will be no danger of the chicks getting damp or wet. If the brooder room is cool it will do no harm, for the chicks will have the brooder to go to for warmth; but the room must not be damp or wet. Chicks raised in this manner and given a good range during the following summer will go into winter quarters in fine shape and produce eggs at a profit in the winter.

## A Winter Wheelbarrow.

A very convenient and useful wheelbarrow sled may be constructed as follows: From a piece of 2-inch plank cut a runner, a. Then make two rear runners, b, of brace iron or wooden wagon felloes. Frame these together and attach to front runner by the bed pieces, c, which are 2½ inches wide, 1 inch thick, 3½ feet long. Put in the rocking pin, e, as long as the width of the bed. Attach it to the bed pieces.



SLED BARROW.

c, by a piece of hard wood, d. This should fit tightly through the upright part of the runner, a.—Farm and Home.

## Poultry Pickings.

All the non-sitting breeds lay white eggs.

The roosts should be low, especially for heavy fowls.

Unusually large eggs denote that the hens are too fat.

Give one feed of good, sound grain daily. Whole wheat is good.

Poultry makes a three-fold return—eggs, flesh and feathers.

The greatest layers make poor sitters and indifferent table fowls.

Never inbreed; change cocks every year and always use pure-bred birds.

Old geese are best for hatching and young geese sell for the best price.

For young chickens it is a good plan to mix the soft food with milk, not making it sloppy.

While the guinea is a noisy creature, its noise frightens away many enemies of the poultry yard.

In putting salt in the food, the quantity should not exceed the amount used in food for the table.

The farm offers the advantage of a wide range and fowls thus favored have more beautiful plumage.

If any chickens are to be hatched late they should be of varieties that feather quickly and mature early.

To secure uniform chicks and have the majority females, the fowls themselves should possess uniformity as regards color, plumage and age, as well as size and marking.

## Agricultural Atoms.

Animal manures are most economically used when applied to the soil as fast as collected.

The feed is an important factor in stock raising. The breed adapted to the object sought will give better results and at a lower cost proportionately.

If the food is diminished and animals become poor, the amount of food required to get them in good condition will be greater than the amount of food saved.

During the winter, especially, bran can be made a part of the rations of all classes of live stock, but the best results are secured when fed in connection with other grain.

Manure may fall to give good results the first year and show well the next. Much depends upon the conditions of the material. It cannot afford food to plants until it becomes soluble.



## HOUSEHOLD TALKS

**Pickled Crab Apples.**  
Select large ones and wash them well, leaving the stems on. Prepare two quarts of vinegar, six pounds of sugar, stick cinnamon and ground cinnamon, cloves, each two ounces. Boil together. Some prefer to steam the apples and pour the liquid over them; others cook the apples until you can put a straw through them, then put in cans or jars. Use eight pounds of apples for this rule, and cook liquid ten minutes after you have taken the apples out.

## Nut Croquettes.

Take two cupfuls of mashed potato, one-half cupful of grated walnuts, one-half cupful of grated cracker crumbs and the same of chopped parsley. Mix thoroughly together, using the necessary quantity of sweet milk, or better, cream. Season with pepper and salt, add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat in two eggs. Form into croquettes, dip in beaten egg, roll in fine cracker or bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard. Serve very hot with tomato sauce.

## Baked Apple Roll.

Roll biscuit crust out very thin; on this spread apples cut quite thin and fine; roll the dough so that it will form a smooth roll and place in a narrow, deep tin, add a little water, sugar and butter, and bake. Serve in slices, and spread with butter and sugar; or make a liquid sauce of creamed butter and sugar, a beaten egg, and a pint of boiling water poured over the egg, sugar and butter; flavor to taste.

## Onion Stew.

Peel the onions, slice and let them stand in cold water half an hour. Put them on in fresh, cold water and let boil three minutes, then pour off the water, add more, let it boil the same as before, and repeat this three times. In the fourth water let them cook until tender, strain and put in milk season with butter, pepper and salt to taste; thicken with a little flour.

## Vanilla Wafers.

Cream a cupful of butter with two cups of sugar, add a cup of sour cream, two beaten eggs and three cupfuls of flour that has been sifted twice with a teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with vanilla extract. Add enough flour to make the dough of the consistency to roll out, roll very thin and cut into rounds. Bake in a quick oven.

## Sweet Pepper Sauté.

Remove the tops and seeds of six sweet peppers, cook in boiling water for half an hour, then take out and drain. In a small pan put two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when hot turn in the peppers, cover the pan and cook slowly for twenty minutes. Serve them over chopped meat cakes that have been boiled. Arrange on a hot platter and season.

## Waffles.

Sift a pint of flour with a teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt. Beat three eggs light, the yolks and whites separately. Into the yolks stir a pint of milk, pour this into the flour, beat for a minute, add the stiffened whites and drop the mixture by the spoonful into the greased and heated waffle-irons.

## Buttermilk Muffins.

Beat well two eggs into a quart of sour buttermilk, stir in flour enough to make a thick batter; about a quart, add a teaspoonful of salt, three of sugar and dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in very little hot water; add the last thing and bake in well greased tins in a very hot oven.

## Rag-a-Muffins.

Roll out cream of tartar biscuit dough into a half-inch thick sheet. Spread with butter and sprinkle profusely with maple sugar. Over this shake a little cinnamon; then cut into strips about an inch wide and roll each one up tightly. Bake in a moderate oven.

## Hints for Washing Day.

Add a few drops of ammonia to the blue water to whiten clothes.

Wet fruit stains with alcohol or pour boiling water through them.

Try washing red table linen in water in which a little borax has been dissolved.

Clothes turned right side out, carefully folded and sprinkled are half ironed.

Kerosene in the boiling water whitens clothes safely, especially such as are yellow from lying away. Put a tablespoonful to each gallon of soda.

For very yellow or grimy things, make an emulsion of kerosene, clear limewater and turpentine in equal parts. Shake them together until creamy, then add a cupful to a boilerful of clothes and boil for half an hour.