DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

flow Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



REAMERY butter is more highly valued than that made in a small way, because the conditions of its manufacture are better understood, the machinery more the perfect, and cream used in better condition. In

this way a butter is secured of a pleasant color and agreeable flavor

In respect to chemical and physical composition, a good butter should present the following characteristics, viz: 1. The percentage of water should not exceed twelve. In most of the samples examined it was less.

The percentage of salt may vary within large limits. In fact, many persons prefer butter perfectly fresh, while others like a large amount of salt. It is doubtful whether the small percentage of salt added ordinarily to day I don't think I have a hen that will butter acts as a preservative. Its only use seems to be one of taste. Judging troubled in like manner will give this from the table, 3 per cent appears to be the amount of salt in American butter. the variation being from a minimum of 1.23 per cent to a maximum of 6.15. The percentage of salt, therefore, is not to be much regarded in making our estimate of purity. It would probably have to go above 8 per cent before it could be regarded as an adulteration. Curd.

3. How much curd can a good butter have? This is a difficult question. If a butter should have no casein in it at all, it would be a strong presumption in proof of adulteration. If it has too much, its keeping properties are impaired. One per cent of curd cannot be regarded as an excessive quantity. The best butter, however, should contain less than this amount. On account of the great difficulty of estimating the percentage of curd, it would not be safe to use common fats as adulterants. The specific gravity of butter fat 4s about 912, water being taken at 1,000. On the other hand, tallow and lard have a relative weight of only 900 or less. This is a slight difference, and yet it is a valuable one when the question of adulteration is raised. But the difference is so small that only the most careful work in determining the specific gravity with strict attention to temperature and manipulation, gives it any value. Inasmuch as most of the fats which are used as butter surrogates are liquid at 40 degrees C. (104 degrees F.) This temperature of determination has been used in the foregoing analyses.

The numbers given were not obtained by calculation, but by direct comparison with distilled water at the same

Egg-Eating Hens. A correspondent writes: "It seems that too much cannot be said or done to prevent this worst of evils a hen can fall heir to. It is very disgusting to any poulterer, or even any person who keeps poultry. When I built my hennery I put in just a few nest boxes for the time being, until I had time to get more, and would not believe it took only two or three days to learn the habit of 'egg-eating.' They would quarrel over the nest and break the eggs, then all would run to have a piece, until at last my two largest pens were full of good-looking egg-thirsty hens, and were, I thought, entirely ruined, for when I did give them more boxes they would pick a hole in the shell quite leisurely and eat the contents. What was to be done was more than I could think of for a while; then I devised a plan which I thought would break some at least of the habit. I made nest boxes as follows: Eight feet long, fourteen inches deep, and eleven inches wide, then divided it into eight nests, with one side of the box six inches high, so that when it was covered they had eight inches left to enter the nest; then set them one foot from the floor. In there it was dark, the space covered by a lid over the box to remove the eggs. In this secluded spot they would deposit their eggs, and only one hen could occupy each nest, and she hadn't room or light enough to do much dam-This was six weeks ago and to-

age. eat an egg. If some poulterer who is a trial I am quite confident he will be amply repaid."-Poultry Chum.

Poultry a Cheap Luxury.

Just way poultry should be regarded as one of the luxuries to be reserved for special occasions in so many farmers' families it would be rather hard to decide. A pound of poultry can be produced by the farmer as cheaply as a pound of beef, mutton or pork, says the Genesee Farmer, and there is no good reason why poultry should not be found very often on the farmer's table. It is just as profitable to eat the poultry and sell the pork, and a great deal more wholesome, for as a nation, we eat entirely too much pork for the general good. The most of the pork eaten is principally fat, and this does not add to the health or strength of the consumer nearly as much as the consumption of an equal amount of poultry would. With a supply of chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese, the farmer could have a variety in the way of meat food that makes it possible for the cook to add much to the attraction of the table. Pork is hard to digest, and this makes it so much the more unfit for use when ward work is pushing the farmer, for all the energy uselessly wasted in digesting food is lost in the amount of work one is able to perform. Poultry of all kinds is easily digested and has less tendency to create heat than fat pork, and the farmer who has care for the health of his family will use more poultry than pork .-- Texas Farm Jour-

Points on Ducks.

nal.

Sheep Shearing in New South Wales.

Part of the shearing in New South Wales is done in large sheds, another part in smaller and less pretentious buildings, and a portion in the open air. Some, however, is now conducted in sheds with every modern facility, and is carried through with despatch and business-like methods, approaching somewhat the regular working of a large factory. Its occurrence being only once a year, and then only for a short period, the formality of engaging the hand is gone through before the work commences and is usually effected the day previous to starting, when the roll is called and the men sign on, afterwards obtaining their shears, oil stones and bottles of oil. Preference is shown in regard to choice of shears, each man having his own particular fancy for a pair of shears, suited to his wrist power, the stones being more a matter of speculation. The general practice is to start at the end of the week-the rams or stud sheep being frequently the first shorn-allowing for the slow work, enabling the men to get into the cutting without straining their wrists. This method, it is needless to say, benefits both the owner and the shearer.

Perhaps the most striking sound to catch the ear of the onlooker after the work starts in real earnest is the order "tar," often given in a deep voice as 'tar here." while shouts of "wool away," as the ringers cut out their sheep, intermingled with the occasional bleating of the sheep, add to the babel, to say nothing of the constant click of the shears or the whirl of the machinery.

From the stands the boys secure the fleeces, taking care to lift them in the orthodox fashion, and throw them out on the skirters' tables, at the same time skilfully spreading them out. The skirter, working under special instructions, hands them on to the classer, who grades and places the fleeces in the bins, one man will produce death. after which the pressers, waiting near the back of the bins, are ready to finish off the work .- Dalgety's Monthly Review.

Artichokes for Hogs.

This tuber has been repeatedly brought to notice as a good feed for hogs. The State University has for several years furnished the tubers to any who wished to try them, and we have had the subject under discussion in our columns several times. Theoretically the subject seems very inviting, but practically the plant has not come into the wide use which has been foretold. We would like to have the experience of our readers who have tried artichokes so that the general standing of the plant for the uses indicated may be determined.

We find in the Lake County Independent a paragraph like several published in previous years, and we give it to induce discussion of the subject. Readers will notice that it speaks glowingly of the plant, but does not show that its availability for hogs has been actually demonstrated. That is what we wish to bring out with the aid of all who know from actual trial. We quote as follows:

Jerusalem articnokes have been used for years as a food for hogs, being su- in the shape of a nervous organization. perior to potatoes for that purpose; they will even fatten hogs or give them

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"THE PETTY ANNOYANCES OF LIFE" THE SUBJECT.

Golden Text: "Moreover the Lord Thy God Will Send the Hornet Among Them Until Them That Hide Themselves from Thee Are Destroyed."

> ASHINGTON, D. C,. Dec. 15, 1895. -Dr. Talmage today chose for his discourse a theme that will appeal to most people, viz.: The petty annoyances of life. It seems as if the

insectile world were determined to

extirpate the human race. It bombards the grain fields and the orchards and the vineyards. The Colorado beetle, the Nebraska grasshopper, the New Jersey locust, the universal potato-bug. seem to carry on the work which was begun ages ago when the insects buzzed out of Noah's Ark as the door was opened.

In my text, the hornet flies out on its mission. It is a species of wasp, swift in its motion and violent in its sting. Its touch is torture to man or beast. We have all seen the cattle run bellowing under the cut of its lancet. In boyhood we used to stand cautiously looking at the globular nest hung from the tree branch, and while we were looking at the wonderful covering we were struck with something that sent us shrieking away. The hornet goes in swarms. It has captains over hundreds, and twenty of them alighting on

The Persians attempted to conquer a Christian city, but the elephants and the beasts on which the Persians rode were assaulted by the hornet, so that the whole army was broken up, and the besieged city was rescued. This burning and noxious insect stung out the Hittites and the Canaanites from their country. What gleaming sword and charlot of war could not accomplish was done by the puncture of an insect. The Lord sent the hornet.

My friends, when we are assaulted by great behemoths of trouble, we be come chivalric, and we assault them; we get on the high-mettled steed of our courage, and we make a cavalry charge at them, and, if God be with us, we come out stronger and better than when we went in. But, alas, for these insectile annoyances of life-these foes too small to shoot-these things without any avoirdupois weight-the gnats and the midges and the flies and the wasps and the hornets! In other words, it is the small stinging annoyances of our life which drive us out and use us up. In the best-conditioned life, for some grand and glorious purpose God has sent the hornet.

I remark, in the first place, that these small stinging annoyances may come People who are prostrated under typhoid fevers or with broken bones get plenty of sympathy; but who pitie that's all!" The sound of a heavy foot, the harsh clearing of a throat, a discord in music, a want of harmony between shawl and the glove on the same person, a curt answer, a passing slight, the wind from the east, any one of ten thousand annoyances opens the door wast majority of the people in this country are overworked, and their nerves are the first to give out. A great multitude are under the strain of Leyden. planted the increase and this year has who, when he was told by his physician quite a large patch, which is doing fine- that if he did not stop working while ly. Last year they averaged six pounds he was in such poor physical health he would die, responded, "Doctor, whether I live or die, the wheel must keep going apart in the drill, one tuber to the hill, round." These sensitive persons of a prey to vermin in some shape, or to This would make 14,256 hills to the whom I speak have a bleeding sensitiveacre, and at a yield of six pounds per ness. The flies love to light on anything raw, and these people are like the Canaanites spoken of in the text or in the context-they have a very thin covering, and are vulnerable at all points. "And the Lord sent the hornet.' Again, the small insect annoyances may come to us in the shape of friends and acquaintances who are always saying disagreeable things. There are some people you cannot be with for half an hour but you feel cheered and comforted. Then there are other people you cannot be with for five minutes before you feel miserable. They do not mean to disturb you, but they sting you to the bone. They gather up all the yarn which the gossips spin, and retail it. They gather up all the adverse criticisms about your person, about your business, about your home, about your church, and they make your ear the funnel into which they pour it. They laugh heartily when they tell you. that they have nearly all learned to eat as though it were a good joke, and you laugh too-outside. These people are brought to our al tention in the Bible. in the Book of Ruth. Naomi went forth beautiful and with the finest of worldly prospects, and into another land; but, after awhile, she came back widowed and sick and poor. What did her friends do when she came to the city? They all went out, and, instead of giving her commonsonse consolation, what did they do? Read the Book of Ruth and find out. They threw up their hands and said. "Is this Nuomi?" as much as to say, "How awful bad you do look!" When I entered the ministry I looked very pale for years, and every year, for four or five years, a hundred times a year, 1 was asked if I had not the consumption; and, passing through the room I would sometimes hear people sigh and say, "A-ah! not long for this world!" I resolved in those times that I never, in any conversation, would say anything

depressing, and by the help of God I Now, my friends, would you not rather have kept the resolution. These people of whom I speak reap and bind in on your bank of faith than some allthe great harvest-field of discouragement. Some day you greet them with an hilarious "good-morning," and they come buzzing at you with some depressing information. "The Lord sent the hornet."

When I see so many people in the world who like to say disagreeable things, and write disagreeable things, I come almost in my weaker moments to believe what a man said to me in Philadelphia one Monday morning. I went to get the horse at the livery stable, and the hostler, a plain man, said to me, "Mr. Talmage, I saw that you preached to the young men yesterday." I said, "Yes." He said, "No use, no use; man's a failure."

Perhaps these small insect annoyances will come in the shape of a domestic irritation. The parlor and the kitchen do not always harmonize. To get good service and to keep it, is one of the greatest questions of the country. Sometimes it may be the arrogancy and inconsiderateness of employers, but, whatever be the fact, we all admit there are these insect annoyances winging their way out from the culinary department. If the grace of God be not in the heart of the housekeeper, she cannot maintain her equilibrium. The men come home at night and hear the story of these annoyances, and say, "Oh, these home troubles are very little things!" They are small, small as wasps, but they sting. Martha's nerves were all unstrung when she rushed in, asking Christ to scold Mary, and there are tens of thousands of women who are dying, stung to death by these pestiferous domestic annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet."

These small insect disturbances may also come in the shape of business irritations. There are men here who went through 1857 and the 24th of September, 1869, without losing their balance, who are every day unhorsed by little annoyances-a clerk's ill manners, or a blot of ink on a bill of lading, or the extravagance of a partner who overdraws his account, or the underselling by a business rival, or the whispering of store confidences in the street, or the making of some little bad debt which was against your judgment, just to please somebody else.

It is not the panics that kill the merchants. Panics come only once in ten or twenty years. It is the constant din of these every-day annoyances which is sending so many of our best merchants into nervous dyspepsia and paralysis and the grave. When our national commerce fell flat on its face, these men stood up and felt almost deflant; but their life is going away now under the swarm of these pestiferous annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet.'

These annoyances are sent on us, I think, to wake us up from our lethargy. There is nothing that makes a man so lively as a nest of "yellow jackets," and I think that these annovances are intended to persuade us of the fact that this is not a world for us to stop in. If we had a bed of everything that was attractive and soft and easy, what ould we want of heaven We think that the hollow tree sends the hornet, vas of a ship in a stout breeze, so that or we may think that the devil sends the hornet. I want to correct your carp, were only a wall between him and opinion. "The Lord sent the hornet." Then I think these annoyances come on us to culture our patience. In the gymnasium, you find upright parallel bars-upright bars, with holes over each other for pegs to be put in. Then the gymnast takes a peg in each hand and he begins to climb, one inch at a time, or two inches, and getting his strength cultured, reaches after awhile the ceiling. And it seems to me that these annoyances in life are a moral gymnasium, each worriment a peg with which we are to climb higher and higher in Christian attainment. We all love to see patience , but it cannot be cultured in fair weather. Patience is a child of the storm. If you had everything desirable, and there was nothing more to get, what would you want with patience? The only time to culture it is when you are lied about, and sick and half dead. "Oh." you say, "if I only had the circumstances of some well-to-do man I would be patient, too." You might as well say, "If it were not for this water I would swim;" or, "I could shoot this gun if it were not for the charge." When you stand chin-deep in annoyances is the time for you to swim out toward the great headlands of Christian attainment, so as to know Christ and the power of his resurrection, and to have fellowship with his sufferings. Nothing but the furnace will ever burn out of us the clinker and the slag. I have formed this theory in regard to small annoyances and vexations. It takes just so much trouble to fit us for usefulness and for heaven. The only question is, whether we shall take it in the bulk or pulverized and granulated. Here is one man who takes it in the bulk. His back is broken, or his eyesight put out, or some other awful calamity befalls him; while the vast majority of people take the thing piecemeal. Which way would you rather have it? Of course in plecemeal. Better have five aching teeth than one broken jaw; better ten fly-blisters than an amputation; better twenty squalls than one cyclone. There may be a difference of opinion as to allopathy and homeopathy; but in this matter of trouble I like homeopathic dosessmall peliets of annoyance rather than some knock-down dose of calamity. Instead of the thunderbolt give us the hornet. If you have a bank, you would a great deal rather that fifty men would come in with checks less than a hundred dollars than to have two dopositors come in the same day each wanting ten thousand dollars. In this latter case you cough and look down to the floor, and you look up at the celling, before you look into the sale.

have these small drafts of annoyance staggering demand upon your endurance? But remember that little as well as great annoyances equally require you to trust in Christ for succor, and for deliverance from impatience and irritability. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee." In the village of Hamelin, tradition says, there was an invasion of rats, and these small creatures almost devoured the town, and theatened the lives of the population; and the story is that a piper came out one day and played a very sweet tune, and all the vermin followed him-followed him to the banks of the Weser; then he blew a blast and then they dropped in and disappeared forever. Of course this is a fable; but I wish I could, on the sweet flute of the Gospel, draw forth all the nibbling and burrowing annoyances of your life, and play them down into the depths forever. . . .

You know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small depletions. It is the little troubles of life that are having more effect upon you than great ones. A swarm of locusts will kill a grainfield sooner than the incursion of three or four cattle. You say, "Since I lost my child, since I lost my property, I have been a different man." But you do not recognize the architecture of little annoyances, that are hewing, digging, cutting, shaping, splitting and interjoining your moral qualities. Rate may sink a ship. One lucifer match may send destruction through a block of store-houses. Catherine de Medicis got her death from smelling a poisonous rose. Columbus, by stopping and asking for a piece of bread and a drink of water at a Franciscan convent, was 4 led to the discovery of a new world. And there is an intimate connection between trifles and immensities, between nothings and everythings.

Now, be careful to let none of those annoyances go through your soul unarraigned. Compel them to administer to your spiritual wealth. The scratch of a sixpenny nail sometimes produces. lock-jaw, and the clip of a most infinitesimal annoyance may damage you forever. Do not let any annoyance or perplexity come across your soul without its making you better.

Our Government does not think it belittling to put a tax on small articles. The individual taxes do not amount to much, but in the aggregate to millions and millions of dollars. And I would have you, oh Christian man, put a high tariff on every annoyance and veration that comes through your soul. This might not amount to much in single cases, but in the aggregate it would be a great revenue of spiritual strength and satisfaction. A bee can suck honey even out of a nettle; and if you have the grace of God in your heart, you can get sweetness out of that which would otherwise irritate and annoy.

Polycarp was condemned to be burned to death. The stake was planted. He was fastened to it. The faggots were placed around him, the fires kindled, but history tells us that nt outward the the flames, instead of destroying Polyhis enemies. They had actually to destroy him with the poniard; the flames would not touch him. Well, my hearer. I want you to understand that by God's grace the flames of trial, instead of consuming your soul, are only going to be a wall of defense, and a canopy of blessing. God is going to fulfill to you the blessing and the promise, as he did to Polycarp. "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned." Now you do not understand; you shall know hereafter. In heaven vou will bless God even for the hornet.

temperature. While this method is not absolutely correct, owing to slight differences in the rates of expansion of are easily hatched, and if properly water and oils, it yet gives the com- managed are easily raised-much more parative differences, and these are of great importance in such analyses. bly the worst thing for ducklings is the A butter affording a fat whose specific gravity, taken as above, falls below 910, would have its genuineness subjected to doubt .- Harvey W. Wiley.

Bringing in the Returns.

The Poultry Keeper says: There is no reason why the farmer should not have something for sale from his poultry yard every week in the year. There are times when the hens will not lay because they are in the moulting stage, which takes away about three months in the year, mostly during July, August and September, or perhaps beginning and ending later. As eggs will not be so plentiful the chicks then should be made fat and sent to the markets. The poultry business permits of something coming in all the time, which provides the capital for operating the business. After one has become established in the poultry business the receipts should exceed the expenses every month in the year, and chicks may be hatched early and late, or as long as the hens will become broody and sit, but they should be sold before the winter sets in, as by that time the hens should have finished the moulting process and be ready for laying again. and will need the room that is occupied by the chicks. By selling chicks during the latter part of the year there will not be the usual intervals between the profits that come in.

Milk a Germicide-Milk absorbs the germs and poisons of disease more readily than anything else. A writer in the English World of Science finds that sheets soaked in fresh warm cow's or goat's milk every four hours absorb the poison in such cases as small-pox and scarlet fever, and cure the patient, affording prompt relief, and leave no scars or pits. Milk is soothing and grateful to the fever patient and should be more widely used in disease.

Qualities That Count-An ignorant. lazy, shiftless person is out of his cloment in the field of dairying. Brains, activity, vigilance, unremitting attention to details, a natural pride to excel, a goodly degree of enthusiaam and eager willingness to adopt the most approved and perfect methods and means available with the dairy busineas then success is doubly sure, regardless of hard times and low prices and over-production.-Ex.

The sang of the Ruglish male skytark is best when the female is upon the aggs. At such times he soars to great beights and sings rapturously. | the canons?"-Harper's Basar,

A duck raiser, giving his experience in the Rural New Yorker, says ducks so than chickens or turkeys. Probafirst thing they usually receive, and that is unlimited range and water to ment that can be washed down daily.

No kind of poultry will succeed on bare boards. All the water they need ments he has made. is best furnished by burying an old pot in the ground and laying a round piece of board on top the water, with room for the ducks to put their heads in and fish out the corn that is put in the or streams, they are very liable to fall get their bodies wet and chilled from remaining too long in the water.

Transmission of Color-Mr. Wilckens of Vienna has found that two pureblooded English horses transmitted the color of their coat to the progeny in 586 cases out of one thousand. When the parents are of different colors, the offspring are almost always of the color of the mother. With Arabian horses the facts are more striking still. The white color of the coat of the mare was found to be clearly transmitted in 729 cases out of one thousand. In other cases there was a more or less marked mixture.--Ex.

Why Creamerles Fail,-Creamerles are bound to continue to fail as long as they are planted in sections of the country where the people are not educated in dairying. When the people understand and appreciate the value of them to eat there. Do not give more good cows, and to learn to discriminate in the care of them then that neighborhood has reached a point where it is ready to do its part toward sustaining Ex. a creamery whose business shall be profitable to itself and its patrons alike. Nebraska Farmer.

A good, cool, well ventilated milk ouse is one of the essentials of succeaseful dairying. Such a house may be made of wood, stone or brick, and if properly constructed the hind of material is not essential.

Cowa do not milk any easier with wet hands than with dry hands. If the udder is covered with dust and mud. it should be washed off and dried with | water a little sait and teaspoonful of a clean rag.

"What is it, Benny 7"

"In his sermon this morning the minister spake about church-militant." Wall, Bonny "

a good start. There is nothing better for breeding or stock hogs, as the arti- anybody that is nervous? The doctors chokes come in after the acorns have say, and the family say, and everybody gone, and fill the gap until green feed says, "Oh, she's only a little nervous; gets good again. It has been generally supposed it requires irrigation to successfully raise them. Mr. William P. Filmer, on his ranch near Middleswim in. The little things are, in a town, has proved that in Lake county, measure, nude, and should be kept in at least they can be raised on the red pens with dry soil floors or stone pave- soil of the hill lands without irrigation. This is but one, but perhaps the for the hornet. The fact is that the most valuable, of the many experi-

Mr. Filmer started with one pound of tubers two years ago. He has rewater. This amuses them, and does no to the hill. They are usually planted in harm, while if allowed to go to ponds drills three feet apart, and one foot hill would amount to 85,536 pounds, or a little over 421/4 tons.-Pacific Rural Press.

> Lambs and Grain-Habit is stronger with the lamb than with any animal that we try to feed. The digestive powers are also more delicate. It is a saying among lamb feeders that "two grains of corn will kill a lamb." am not sure but it is true. Two grains of undigested corn might set up a disturbance in the alimentary canal that would result in the dreaded inflammation of the bowels, and death sure as strychnine. Getting lambs to eat grain is of necessity a slow, gradual process. It is well to put out the troughs in . the pasture and merely put salt in them a few times until the lambs all learn to run to them when they are called. Then a little bran scattered along in the troughs for a few times will teach than a taste of grain until you are sure it, and to come quickly when called .--

Push the Pigs.-S. H. Todd, of Ohio. says, March pigs can be made to weigh 275 pounds by November if the sow is kept in condition up to and after farrowing, in order to make her both an excellent feeder and afford plenty of milk for the pigs. He says he fed her liberally with one part of old process meal, six parts of shorts and three quarts of bran mixed with scalding water after the mixture has stood twelve hours. Put in the drinking saltpeter once a week. Feed the above ration twice a day, mornings and evenings, and at noon give general feed of well sonked corn. Let the trough he low, so the animal will learn the way to the table. tive her also grass, or petter claver. Weak the plas when ten "Does the church-militant fight with | or twelve weeks old. Continue the same treatment for the pigs .- Ea.

Not a Horned Grinder.

The upper west side, near 120th street, was startled the other day by the loud blowing of a tally-ho horn. Every housewife stopped her work and rushed to the front of the house. Heads popped out from windows and doors to witness the supposed unusual sight of a passing coach. The tally-ho was not in evidence but out in the middle of the street, with his modest grinding apparatus, stood a knife-sharpener, smiling and bowing to the surprised residents, and blandly asking if they had any knives or scissors that required a new edge put on them. Almost before they knew it frugal housewives hastened to look over their cutlery and within a short time the grinder was saving nothing but grinding hard. He must have picked up a little fortune for his first blast and after finishing everything grindable in sight he treated has customers to a parting blast and moved on. He has been there since the first visit-this Italian, for such he appears to be-and his merry roundelay in worthy of a master of the art.-New York Herald.

Wise Thoughts

The man who spends an hour alone with God in the morning, will not be seen at the theater that night. The heart that is trusting God can sign as awcetly in the dark as in the light. The man who is not doing anything to help take the world for Christ, is hindering God's work in his own heart. The surest evidence of trust in Christ, la obedience to him. The man whose hope is in God may be kept waiting, but his reward will be sure and certain. Give ing respectability to any kind of a sin, gives the devil a mortgage on the young .- Ram's Horn.

Playgrounds on the Roufs.

It is now proposed that the roofs on schoolhouses in New York City should be utilized as playgrounds, and in the plans of a new school 10,000 feet of space is allotted thus on the roof for this purpose, at an added expenditure 01 \$4,000.