

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1899

No. 5.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS

OF ALL BRANCHES OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

Existing Drill Instruction Allowance is Redistributed into Command Pay and Drill Instruction—Revision of the Internal Economy.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—The following changes have been made in the militia regulations with regard to command pay, drill instruction and allowance for care of arms—

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Squadron, 60 rank and file), Amount (\$30, \$20, etc.).

In case of rural regiments of garrison artillery or battalions of infantry of not less than four companies, each commanding officer in addition to the allowance to be paid to the officers hereafter mentioned is allowed per annum, for each company, in addition to the strength of the regiment or battalion, \$15.50 command pay and \$12.50 drill instruction. Corps not ordered to perform drill in any year are only entitled for that year to claim a sum equal to one-half the allowances for command pay and drill instruction. The allowances for command pay and drill instruction are payable to officers commanding regiments, battalions, or batteries, excepting that, in the case of rural corps, the allowances for command pay are payable to the officers commanding squadrons or companies direct. The command pay is at the sole disposal of the officer commanding the regiment, battalion, squadron, battery or company respectively, for the purpose of meeting the contingent expenses of his command. The allowances for drill instruction are payable to the officers commanding regiments, battalions or batteries, in allotment as they may consider conducive to the efficiency of their commands. The officers commanding regiments, battalions and squadrons will furnish a recommendation of proposed distribution of drill instruction pay at least one month prior to the mobilization for training. This recommendation will be forwarded to the officer commanding the militia districts who will forward it with his remarks to the chief staff officer for the final approval of the Major-General commanding. Allowance for care of arms, except for field batteries and each brigadier or regiment of garrison artillery or battalions of infantry as at the date, which may be paid on the 30th of June in each year. The pay for drill instruction in the case of rural corps will be paid at the termination of the training. In the case of city corps the pay for drill instruction will be paid at the same time as command pay.

Paragraph 524, part III, is cancelled, to take effect on the 1st July, 1899, and the following substituted:—For the care of arms and stores, each squadron, 60 rank and file or over, will receive an allowance of \$80 per annum; each company, 40 rank and file, or under, \$60 per annum; each engineer company, 150 rank and file, or over, \$40 per annum; each company garrison artillery, 80 rank and file, or over, \$50 per annum; each company garrison artillery, 80 rank and file, or under, \$40 per annum; each company infantry, 60 rank and file, or over, \$30 per annum; each company infantry, 60 rank and file, or under, \$20 per annum. The above amounts will be paid to the commanding officers of squadrons, batteries or companies as not kept in regimental stores. When the arms are kept in regimental stores under charge of a caretaker paid by the department of militia and defence, half of the above amounts only will be paid to commanding officers of squadrons or batteries or companies. Payment will not be made unless a certificate or receipt is produced, showing that all charges for care and maintenance of arms have been settled. The annual allowance of \$170 for care of field batteries stores will in future not be paid until a certificate has been received from the inspector of artillery that the annual store return has been received and the stores on charge properly accounted for.

The lamp of experience blinds young eyes and dazzles old ones.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A successfully used monthly by over 100,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies and young girls should use Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all mixtures, pills and regulations are dangerous. Price, 25c. per box; No. 5, 10 degree stronger, 50c. per box. No. 10, 15 degree stronger, \$1.00 per box. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Sold in St. John by respectable druggists, and by W. C. Wilson's, St. John West.

OTTAWA NEWS.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Three Lady Missionaries Leave For Egypt—Sable Island to Be Surveyed—Jewish Colonists' Inspectors—Rev. N. A. MacLeod Dead—Trinidad's Treaty.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Three young ladies will leave Ottawa this week to take up missionary work in Egypt. They are Misses Cora Van Camp, Carrie Reynolds and Edith Barke. They are disciples in the holiness movement which is led by Rev. Mr. Horner. In Egypt they will join Mr. H. E. Randall, who some time ago left for there as missionary.

The Hornet has completed the erection of their new chapel on Biery street, Montreal. A conference will be held here in November, and a second conference will be necessary in Manitoba, so rapidly is the holiness movement growing. Major Gourdeau and Engineer Anderson, of the department leaves tomorrow for Halifax, where they will take the new government steamer Minto and proceed to Sable Island. They intend making a survey of the island, which is gradually disappearing, and it is thought desirable to have a good survey made. W. E. Cohen and G. E. Neville, representing the Jewish Colonization Association, left this afternoon for Winnipeg. They are in Canada for the purpose of making a report to the association upon Canada as a field for immigration.

Rev. N. A. MacLeod, of this city, has received a cable stating that his brother John Ross MacLeod, formerly of Richmond, Nova Scotia, and well known in Halifax, died on the ocean, while going to Georgetown, British Guiana. He was at one time inspector of the Halifax bank. Sir Richard Cartwright left for Kingston and Hon. Mr. Tarte for Montreal this afternoon. The report of Hon. R. H. McCarthy, of the legislature of Trinidad, who was a delegate to the United States to obtain a reciprocity treaty similar to that which was proposed to Jamaica and British Guiana, has reached the trade and commerce department. Mr. McCarthy says, looking at the convention as a whole, it would appear to me that the colony gets more benefit from sugar is satisfactory and that of asphalt is important seeing that the name of Trinidad asphalt is no longer of any special value in the market. However he admits that the terms are unfavorable when compared with what the other colonies are getting.

MILLTOWN NEWS.

Cotton Mills Will Employ Only Men After This—Home From Nelson—Education On The Border.

Milltown, N. B., Sept. 27.—Miss Sadie Embleton went to Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, for treatment yesterday. She is followed by the hopeful sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. H. D. Morrison has returned home after a six months' residence in Nelson, B. C. He reports the supply of demand much greater than the present demand. The cotton mill intends only taking on men to learn weaving in future. This is owing to the fact that the new looms for weaving figured designs are too heavy to be operated by girls. Next year this mill will turn out the most intricate and beautiful designs in cotton goods yet attempted in Canada.

The late rains have already had a visible effect on the splendid turnip crop of Mr. Helen Todd—the largest in the vicinity. Mr. E. Campbell, of Hampton, has recently been visiting friends in St. Stephen and Milltown. Mr. C. E. Casey, postmaster, finds his business growing rapidly. Mr. Casey never loses a customer and is gaining new ones all the time. Principal Sutherland has started a class of five or six in Greek this term. They are making good progress. Vigorous classes are also maintained in Latin and French.

DIED IN THE WOODS.

Bernard Brown, an Old Man of Carleton County, Died Half a Mile From His Home.

Middle Simonds, Carleton Co., Sept. 27.—The Bernard Brown, an old man of about 80 years, disappeared from his home on Monday last, and though parties were out searching the woods no trace of him was found until Friday, when his dead body was discovered in a grove about half a mile from his home. From the appearance of the body, it is supposed he had sat down to rest and had been dead some days. An inquest longer not considered necessary. He leaves one son, Francis Brown, and two daughters, Mrs. Flewelling and Mrs. Henderson, all of whom live at Kesson, Maine. Memory invents ten thousand things that never happened and forgets as many that occur daily.

A GOOD SHIP LOST.

THE DOMINION LINER SCOTS MAN ASHORE AND FULL OF WATER.

The Passengers and Crew Were all Saved and Will Reach Rimouski This Morning—Details of the Accident Will Then Be Learned—Probably a Total Loss.

MONTRÉAL, Sept. 28.—The agents of the Dominion Line received a telegram from Capt. Skrimshire, through the operating Change Island, Newfoundland, reading:—

"Scotman on ledge close in shore, five miles east of Bellefleur light. Passengers all landed, but no provisions at island station. All holds of ship full. Ship lying over. Immediate assistance imperative." From the meagre accounts received we think there are any chances of saving the cargo. The agents think, however, the fact of the ship being in an upright position is a good sign and that something may be done. The coast in that vicinity is very rocky. It is not known what day the ship went ashore, but in all probability it was about Friday, as the ship would be in that vicinity having been reported 300 miles east of Bellefleur on Thursday by steamer Dominion of the same line. The Montreal agents are in communication with the owners of the vessel in England, but have not yet decided what is to be done by way of trying to save the ship and cargo. The Elder Dempster Steamship Company offered to carry the shipwrecked passengers to Quebec, but it was thought, owing to the somewhat contracted passenger accommodation on the Montreal and taking into consideration the large number of additional passengers, it would be more comfortable for the passengers to be sent by a special train from Rimouski. The provisions also, according to any special arrangement, might be insufficient if 200 extra people had to be fed.

The Dominion had a very large and valuable cargo of about 1,700 tons. It was the largest handled by the Scotman this year, and included a large quantity of the Dominion's cargo. The agent, John Terrance, could not state the exact value of the cargo, but said it was worth \$500,000. He hoped that as it was in an upright position some of the cargo might be saved. Capt. Skrimshire had been on the ship about three years, but had been in the employ of the company for a very much longer time. He was an experienced and trusted officer. The Scotman, with 250 Scotman's passengers on board, passed Cape Point d'Océan this morning, and was expected to arrive at Rimouski about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is expected full particulars will be learned. The Scotman did not stop at Cape Point, and it was too dark to signal. St. John's, N. E., Sept. 28.—The sealing steamer Diana is being fitted out to proceed to the west of the Dominion liner Scotman, in the Straits of Bellefleur. The steamer Neptune and Nimrod will also proceed this morning. The coast of the crew if it is found that the Scotman is a total loss. The Scotia, which was yesterday arrived here today and reported that while on the Grand Banks she was run down by the steamer Ulverston, Captain, and Montfort did not stop at Cape Point, and it was too dark to signal.

"MY FRIENDS DESPAIR."

La Grippe and Nervous Prostration Had Brought Captain Copp Near to Death—South American Being Manifested in the Life Saver.

"I was ailing for nearly four years with nervous prostration. I tried many remedies and was treated by physicians without any permanent benefit. A year ago I took la grippe and it greatly aggravated my trouble. My friends despaired of my recovery. I was induced to try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, and in a few days I felt myself completely cured. I believe it's the best remedy known for the nerves and blood." Wm. M. Copp, Newcastle, N. B. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Extension of Telephone Lines.

Burns, Sept. 27.—The N. B. Telephone Company are extending their line from Florenceville to this village, and have the poles already placed in position. The wire will be put on at once. The office will be in Colwell's Hotel. There is already telephone communication between here and Gladville, and this line will probably be extended as far as Bath.

AMERICANS WELL TREATED.

FILIPINOS ARE GIVING THEIR PRISONERS GOOD USAGE.

Englishmen Who Came Through the Native Lines Brought a Message From Insurgent General Garcia That the Prisoners Would Be Freed.

MANILA, Sept. 25.—Two Englishmen who assert that they were shipwrecked in a small open boat near Bigan, at the northern end of Luzon, came through the American lines at Angeles last night, after having been for three months in the hands of the insurgents. They brought a message from the insurgent general, Pantelion Garcia, that 14 American prisoners, who are now held at Tarlac, will be released on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The delay in releasing these prisoners, as promised several days ago, is due to the fact that the Filipinos wish to furnish the men with new clothing when they set them free. The Englishmen state further that Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and the captured boat's crew from the Yorktown are still at Bigan, but will be released later in accordance with the decision of the Filipino congress and the subsequent decree of Aguinaldo providing for the surrender of all American prisoners. The released Englishmen assert that three Americans who were taken prisoners have accepted commissions in the insurgent army. One of the three is said to have been a sergeant, but his regiment is not known; another is said to have been a corporal in the California regiment, and the third is a sergeant. Five officers of the Japanese army are assisting the insurgents in their war preparations. The Filipino authorities said that no trace can be found of Captain Rockefeller of the Ninth Infantry, who disappeared in April and was supposed to have been captured. The returning Englishman say the insurgent claim that they have 250 American prisoners. They say only 30 of them, which is near the correct number. They saw the wounded prisoners captured from the insurgent front, and were thus unable to see the rebel defenses, which are reported to be strong.

Havlock News.

Havlock, Kings Co., Sept. 28.—Our farmers have their crops all garnered, with the exception of buckwheat and potatoes, which they are now getting in. The dry spell having enabled them to harvest everything in good condition. The hay and grain have been an exceptionally good yield. Many of our summer visitors have returned to their homes, but the warm weather is past. D. A. Taylor left last week to resume his studies at McGill Medical College. Seldon Freese and Ross Keith will leave for their studies at the Philadelphia dental college. Dr. E. S. Thomas, who last week shot two caribou on the Alvard Brook, has started again for the hunting ground in quest of a moose. The Rev. N. A. MacNeill and family, of Hampton, are visiting friends here. The Rev. B. W. Ward, of Boston, has been with us for the last three weeks holding services every evening, twice Saturdays and three times on Sunday. The people are deeply interested in his lectures as evidenced by the crowds that attend every night and remain until between 10 and 11 o'clock. A deep interest is being manifested in the meetings and the people are deeply anxious he should remain longer, but owing to a former engagement with the Y. M. C. A. of St. John he will not be able to present, but we hope he may return later.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Catarth's Victim for Years—An Unhealed Stone of a Wonderful Cure by Dr. Agnew's Catarthal Kidney.

"I am well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarthal Kidney. For years I have been troubled with a stone in the head and throat. I tried different remedies, but they did me no good. I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. It is highly recommended." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 304 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Blizenville News.

Blizenville, Sept. 28.—Messrs. Smith Bros. are about done sawing for the season. The price of lumber is good and they have done a very successful season. A very good employment to about 30 hands. The farmers in this community have got their grain all housed and are now digging their potatoes, which are below the average in many fields.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE TEACHERS OF KINGS COUNTY GATHERED AT HAMPTON

Wednesday, and the Annual Convention Was Opened With a Good Attendance—Interesting Papers Read in the Morning—Convention Will Be Successful.

HAMPTON, N. B., Sept. 28.—The fourteenth annual session of the Kings County Teachers' Institute, convened here today. The following teachers enrolled: J. A. Allen, G. K. McNaughton, H. A. Wheaton, J. W. Menzie, Jas. W. Howe, R. C. Huby, Clement Kelly, B. W. Morgan, J. V. Keirstead, M. F. McCutcheon, Chas. D. McKnight, Nelson O. Price, Geo. T. Bates, Burton A. Leonard, Gastie F. Crawford, Gertrude Morrill, Laura B. Whalley, Laura A. Parves, Margaret M. Pichler, Mary L. Frost, Ethel I. Duff, Alberta Duff, Nettie Saunders, Emeline M. Dunlop, Mary A. Smith, Margaret K. Smith, Annie I. Burns, W. A. Toole, Lizzie E. Harvey, Emily S. Orlip, Hattie S. Combsden, Flora M. Carson, Ada M. Love, Nellie Somerville, Laura Horseman, Hattie L. Smith, Miss M. S. Cox, Lizzie S. Howard, Adella H. Moore, Rebecca Baird, Lizzie M. Hink, George M. McAfee, Ella McLean, Louisa Westmore, Phoebe Robertson, Maggie O. Smith, Lillie Duke, Ella F. Smith, Olive Fairweather, Edith Darling, Hattie McMurray, Maggie E. Burgess, Annie L. Briggs, Margaret Stewart, H. F. Dole, Jas. B. Carr.

In the absence of the president, Mr. T. Allen, Mr. J. W. Menzie was elected chairman. After the usual business of the institute was gone through with, Miss Edith Darling, assisted by Miss Hink, presented a carefully prepared paper on Schoolroom Devices, illustrated by a practical lesson to a set of papers that had been brought in. This was followed by another paper on Schoolroom Devices by Miss Harvey. These papers were discussed by Miss Horseman, Miss Stewart, Inspector Stevens, Miss Westmore, Mr. Price and Mr. March. Institute then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Preparations for Next Week's Exhibition—Marriage of Hugh Doherty and Alice McManus.

Sussex, Sept. 27.—The provincial exhibition to be held at Sussex on October 3, 4, 5 and 6 will collapse any plan of the American army has a heterogeneous supply of arms. Sometimes there are four types of rifles to a regiment. The railroad bridges in insurgent territory have been washed out, especially on the line at Manila, above Tarlac, and the insurgents are having difficulty in supplying troops in the immediate front of the American army. The insurgent army has a heterogeneous supply of arms. Sometimes there are four types of rifles to a regiment. The railroad bridges in insurgent territory have been washed out, especially on the line at Manila, above Tarlac, and the insurgents are having difficulty in supplying troops in the immediate front of the American army. The insurgent army has a heterogeneous supply of arms. Sometimes there are four types of rifles to a regiment. The railroad bridges in insurgent territory have been washed out, especially on the line at Manila, above Tarlac, and the insurgents are having difficulty in supplying troops in the immediate front of the American army.

RECEIVED TO DEATH.

Insidious to the Last Degree—Kidney Troubles Stealthily Wrecked South American Kidney Cure a Potent Healer.

This caption could be truthfully written on many a buried certificate, and in numbers that would be well. Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, and stone in the bladder, inflammation of the bladder, dropsy, any or all may be cured by cause least suspected, and the least thought of, and yet most dangerous is the back ache symptom. Don't dally with kidney pain. South American Kidney Cure is a quick reliever, and a powerful healer. Cleanses and cures. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Sunbury County.

Blizenville, Sept. 28.—Messrs. Smith Bros. are about done sawing for the season. The price of lumber is good and they have done a very successful season. A very good employment to about 30 hands. The farmers in this community have got their grain all housed and are now digging their potatoes, which are below the average in many fields.

CARLETON COUNTY FAIR

OPENED WEDNESDAY BY HIS HONOR GOVERNOR MCGILLIVRAY.

Business Houses and Residences of Woodstock Were Decorated in Honor of the Occasion—The Exhibits are Good and the Affair Will Be a Success.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 27.—The Carleton county agricultural and industrial exhibition was opened here today under very favorable circumstances by His Honor Lieut. Governor McGillivray. The weather was fine and warm and the town was thronged with visitors. The business houses on Main street were gaily decorated with bunting and looked very pretty. Out at the fair grounds a platform was erected alongside the exhibition building on which speeches were made by His Honor McGillivray, Hon. Messrs. Emmerson Tweedie, LaBlin and Mr. Hasin and Judge Stevens. There were also on the platform Messrs. L. Smith (chairman), his worship Mayor Murphy and Mrs. H. B. Baird, Mrs. F. S. Carvell and Mrs. J. E. Murphy. The military escort was composed of Lt. Col. Vince, Lt. Col. Boyer, Lt. Col. Baird, Lt. Col. Hartley, Capt. Raymond, Major Good, Lt. Appleby, Lt. Bedell, Lt. Bull and Lt. Field.

After the speakers had finished Lt. Col. McGillivray opened the exhibition. The large building recently erected by the Agricultural Society is taxed to its utmost capacity. The fruits display, composed of apples, grapes and pears, although not very large, is of good quality. In roots and vegetables the display is far ahead of anything ever seen in the county, there are over thirty varieties of potatoes among the lot. In the cattle sheds there are some fine specimens of horses, cows and sheep, many of them standard bred, the horse exhibit especially is far ahead of anything seen here. Nearly every line of business in town is represented at the fair. Many in town are very prettily arranged with goods mostly of home manufacture while imported goods also receive their share of display. Out on the grounds are the heaviest exhibits, consisting of farm machinery, wagons, etc. There is also a very creditable display of wheat grown in Carleton county, which is no doubt the outcome of the encouragement given this part of the farming industry by the local government. In the rear of the large building is the fowl exhibit, showing many fine specimens in that line.

At 4.30 the Honiton band, which had been engaged by the committee, gave a concert on the square which was greatly enjoyed by the visitors and townspeople. Half an hour later the military parade came down Main street and, while no large, some of the occasions were very pretty. The day was brought to a close with a concert in the rink given by the Honiton band, assisted by local talent, which was largely patronized. The committee who have charge of the exhibition are deserving of great praise for the creditable manner in which the first day's proceedings were executed. A full programme of sports is also arranged for Thursday and Friday. Woods Co., N. B., Sept. 28.—The second day of the exhibition was a decided success both in point of the number of visitors and attractions. At 11 o'clock an excursion arrived from Presque Isle with 400 people accompanied by the band of that town. The noon express also brought several hundred people. At 11 o'clock the firemen and trade procession started from the town hall headed by the Presque Isle band. Lt. Col. Dibble came next as marshal mounted on a black horse. The order of procession was as follows: Lt. Gov. McGillivray, Mayor of Woodstock, Wood Working Company, Small & Fisher Co., Balmaiter Bros., A. Henderson, Atherton Bros., John McLaughlin, dry goods and gent's furnishings; Dent's Bakery, cart nicely decorated; Snow's Laundry, Baird Company and a take off on the Woodstock Cornet Band, which created much laughter. Some of the wagons were gaudily decorated with flags and looked very pretty. The fair buildings and grounds were thronged with visitors all day. Lieut. Governor McGillivray and party left for Fredericton this afternoon. There were illuminated reports on the river from 7 until 9 o'clock, and afterwards a promenade concert and dance in the rink, which was largely patronized. Mr. Charles Combs' residence was broken into by thieves yesterday while the inmates were out today in the exhibition sports. Mr. Combs' gold watch and about seven dollars in money were gone, and several lockers in the house had also been tampered with unsuccessfully. There is no clue to the thieves so far.

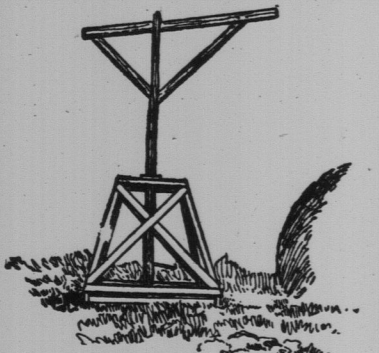
Carleton District L. O. L.

Middle Simonds, Sept. 28.—The regular meeting of Carleton District, L. O. L., was held with Elipwell L. O. L., at Middle Simonds, on Sept. 28. The attendance was good and seven lodges were represented. District Master W. G. Riddett presided and the meeting was an encouraging nature, and some important business was transacted. It was decided to make application to have the district lodge changed to a county lodge. A special meeting of the lodge is to be held at Hartland on the 12th Tuesday in October and the annual meeting will also be held at Hartland.



HANDLING CLOVER HAY.

Derrick and Rake For Quick Stacking From the Swath. Where clover hay is stacked outside many farmers use the devices described by Mr. Jamison in the following article: The derrick revolves in the frame. The high arm permits the sling of hay to be lifted above the stack. Then by pulling on the bar shown near the bottom of the pole the load is swung over the stack and dropped where it is wanted. The rake slides on the ground. A good horse with a smart boy on his

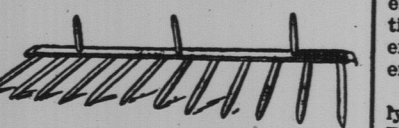


DERRIK FOR STACKING HAY.

back is hitched at each end. They drive along the swath and push or pull the hay into bunches at the side of the stack," says The Rural New Yorker. In the article alluded to Mr. Jamison advises in part as follows:

As clover hay in stacks or ricks, to be kept from spoiling, must be covered with some other material, the stacks should be as large as possible, or the cost of the covering will approximate in cost the value of the hay. The risk in allowing the hay to cure in the cock makes it necessary to put in the rick from swath or windrow, or, if from the cock, before it has thoroughly settled. By the use of a derrick, with arm swinging 85 feet high, a haying instead of horse fork and the hay brought to the rick with a large rake, it can be put up very rapidly. This plan will save the cocking, but it should be drier to put in rick from the swath than if put in cock. The material for the derrick illustrated is as follows: If the pole can be secured in the nearby woods, only the labor in securing stands against it. The base is 8 feet square, built on runners; frame, 10 feet high. The pole for sling use should be 30 feet long; long boom, 15 feet; short end, 4 feet; long end, 13 feet; short brace, 7 feet long; brace, 14 feet. Top of frame should be 5 feet square. The whole should be bolted together, so that it can be taken to pieces and stored in shelter when not in use. If built to use a sling, the long end of the arm should be 35 feet high. The long rake shown is 18 feet long, with 12 teeth 6 feet long. The head-piece is 2 1/2 by 9 inch hard pine. The teeth are heart hickory, 1 1/2 by 3 inches and 6 feet long. The teeth should be set in the headpiece an inch in front and one-half an inch at back and the teeth sloped for about a foot back from the point on the lower side. Set in headpiece as directed. This will cause them to follow the ground closely. Over the teeth where set in the headpiece should be placed a plank 1 by 8 inch by 18 feet and bolted through teeth, plank and headpiece. The teeth should not be set too rigid, as they will work better with some play. The rake should have three standards in the headpiece about 2 feet high. A bolt is put through each end of the headpiece. Two small holes are

bored in each end, the narrow way of the piece, an sufficient wire run through to make a strong loop. For hitching use a light chain 8 feet long at each end, with ring at one end and grab hook at the other.



GROUND RAKE FOR HAY.

Making the Lower Grades of Hay. As the hay crop of the New England states promises not to be large this season, the following by an American Cultivator correspondent is quite appropos: "As there are many fields of hay that will not make prime timothy hay, it is a question sometimes what to do with it. If there are indications of a good market, it will pay to give as much attention to curing this hay as the best timothy, for the grades approximating prime timothy sell only for a few cents a hundredweight less. A good deal of the final valuation of this hay will depend upon the curing, cringing and packing for market. This more often determines the selling price of hay than the actual condition of the grass before cutting. But if the hay is indifferent and bad in the field it will pay best to use the land for something else. A run down hayfield is of little real value in these days of competition.

Sprinkling Roads With Oil. Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal., recently examined several sections which had been sprinkled with oil and found them in excellent condition. A mile stretch at Alhambra, sprinkled once a year ago, had no dust, and riding over it was like riding on rubber. Another section had 35 barrels of oil used on it three weeks ago and was in perfect condition. Roadbed oil costs about \$4 a barrel.—Rural New Yorker.

The acreage reported as under barley shows an increase of 3.1 per cent over last year. The average condition is 91.1 as compared with 78.8 on June of last year and 69.6, the mean of June averages for the last 18 years.

FALL PASTURES.

Advantages of Some of the Cereals Grains.

The present is a good time to consider the methods of supplying ample pasture for stock this fall, says Professor W. Henry. If there is any possibility of scant pastures from the means already available, let one of the present grainfields be devoted to that purpose. As soon as the grain crop is harvested let the land be prepared by plowing and reducing to the finest possible condition. On this well made seed bed sow oats, wheat, rye or barley, the last named being far preferable. Where one wishes to grain both fall and spring pasture, rye will be found satisfactory. Where fall pasture only is desired, by all means let barley be sown. When sown in midsummer, rye and wheat planted in the fall will rust in the hot weather, and this is a serious drawback in many cases.

Barley is a wonderful plant in many particulars. Next to rye, it grows nearest to the north pole in any general Europe, and still it flourishes in Arabia and other hot countries. Sown in midsummer, young barley plants will in a short time reach a height where they can be pastured off, and barley pasture will hold good until late in the fall. On several occasions the writer of this has seen barley which was sown in July head out in the fall, and last season a sample of mature barley grains was sent to us grown from the second crop. This, of course, is unusual, but it shows what may happen. The first freezes of fall do far less harm to young barley plants than to wheat or oats, and this is an additional advantage.

Few farmers realize how advantageously some of the cereals grains may prove for pasture purposes. They are apt to think of them only as grain producers, when in truth wheat, rye, oats and barley are all grass plants as much as timothy and blue grass, though they do not form quite as dense sod. It is well to bear in mind the secondary value which these plants possess and use them whenever necessity or opportunity requires. Grasses and clovers can usually be sown along with these grains, with a good "catch" as the result. I think that experience will show that even when the barley or oats are pastured off the grasses and clovers will still find an opening when the door is opened to let the cow out. This is the most difficult part of the performance, the flies being very loath to leave their bed and board, as any one can find out by trying to drive a cow when out of doors. This screen makes two rooms, each ten feet in length, one very dark and the other lighted from above through the trap. We used two cast off screen doors to make sides and ends of trap and covered with wire screen, and it is probably larger than necessary, but have found that no objection. It is 5 feet long, 3 feet wide and 8 feet high. It is made of three feet long and a foot wide lets the light down the trap, and flies into the trap. Once in the trap they rarely try to go back, but spend their time trying to get out through the top, and in two to three days are starved to death.

On our first use of the trap we were surprised to find many got out by forcing themselves through the screen. We in the minds of English buyers with the best of intentions, the British people are insufficient protection, and there are double linings of parchment paper with paraffin applied hot to thoroughly coat the inner surfaces. The department grants also include butter in prints or blocks, and also in boxes of tin and paper boards, sealed suitable for ocean voyages.

The butter sent to London by the department was handled in the city in various ways. It was found that wholesale merchants there all had their favorite sources of supply, and they were unwilling to admit that American butter was as good as the English, Irish, Scandinavian, French or other product. The prejudice against States butter was noted as remarkable. However, opinions obtained from consumers of the departmental experts were nearly all highly commendatory, although in some cases the consumers believed the product to be "best Dorset" (English) or Danish butter, the favorite brands in the market. The British people placed the price lower than that of butter of greater reputation. Twenty-four cents was usual for the former and 36 for the latter.

Makers and Milking. There seems to be a great deal of discussion among the farmers in regard to the subject of good milkers, says The Rural New Yorker. The remark that it is now almost impossible to find good milkers is quite frequently heard among dairymen. This is a great mistake. I thoroughly believe that there are just as good milkers in this and other localities as there ever were, if not better. The farmer who depends on day hands for his help, as a general rule, is the one who complains most bitterly in regard to this matter. The average man who is hired by the day will not milk even if he can. Whenever or whenever I find a good month hand, one who stays on the farm continually listening for the sound of the 6 o'clock whistle, one who does not go to town every night, I find a good milker. A cow should be milked as quickly as possible. A good milker can milk 13 cows an hour. The muscles of the forearm, wrists and hands of a good milker must be well developed. Therefore, as a rule, the women are poor milkers. They require too much time to milk a cow. The evil resulting from this practice is that the cows do not readily give down their udders, and a good milker must depend on the amount and nature of other labor that he performs. As a rule, I do not believe that a man should be allowed to milk more than six cows.

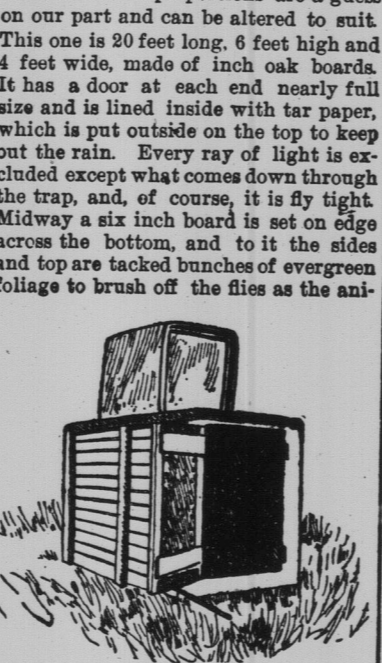
Lack of Forage. The Denver Field and Farm says: "In some instances the present lack of forage is due as much to the slowness of the farmers and stockmen to adapt themselves to the existing conditions as it is to the want of suitable crops for cultivation. It is difficult to get out of the old slipshod range ways, even though it is known that a little well directed effort will make a given amount of land yield several times as much forage as it did formerly. Careful attention to the development of native meadows and pastures and a more general utilization of miscellaneous forage crops that can be grown with at least a fair degree of success in nearly all localities will do much toward solving the forage problem."



DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

HORN FLY TRAP.

A Device to Starve the Pests to Death. Horn flies come early and in force this season and so tormented our cows and bulls that humanity as well as a due regard for pocket interest demanded that something should be done, says P. S. Lewis & Son in The Breeder's Gazette. Having previously tried with poor results to keep off the flies by putting nasty stuff on the cows and not having forgotten the trap, we concluded to try to build one.



HORN FLY TRAP.

The size and proportions are a guess on our part and can be altered to suit. This one is 20 feet long, 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, made of inch oak boards. It has a door at each end nearly full size and is lined inside with tar paper, which is put outside on the top to keep out the rain. Every ray of light is excluded except what comes down through the trap, and, of course, it is fly tight. Midway a six inch board is set on edge across the bottom, and to it the sides and top are tacked bunches of evergreen foliage to break off the flies as the animal passes through. There are also side curtains and a short middle one, sweeping back and sides to keep the flies from following through when the door is opened to let the cow out. This is the most difficult part of the performance, the flies being very loath to leave their bed and board, as any one can find out by trying to drive a cow when out of doors. This screen makes two rooms, each ten feet in length, one very dark and the other lighted from above through the trap. We used two cast off screen doors to make sides and ends of trap and covered with wire screen, and it is probably larger than necessary, but have found that no objection. It is 5 feet long, 3 feet wide and 8 feet high. It is made of three feet long and a foot wide lets the light down the trap, and flies into the trap. Once in the trap they rarely try to go back, but spend their time trying to get out through the top, and in two to three days are starved to death.

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BUTTER EXPORTS.

Why Our Product is Not More Popular in England.

The report of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department contains a special detailed report by Major Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division of the department, recounting experiences in efforts by department officials to increase sales of American butter in England. The experience of American exporters of butter as told in the tables of export tonnage during the past 25 years show that the department has much work to do to build up the fluctuating trade in butter across the sea. In closing his observations on experimental work Major Alvord says:

"It is evident that successfully to introduce fine creamery butter from the United States and establish a demand for it in British markets there must be a considerable period of persistent effort. No regular demand can be built up unless retail merchants of a desirable class can be continuously supplied. The department cannot establish this foreign trade in high class butter or even commence it, but it may do something toward ascertaining conditions which control such trade, present and prospective, and assist in making them known to many interested parties." Major Alvord concludes that experimental trials justify a repetition of the efforts upon a larger scale and in a broader field to include besides butter other perishable farm products which this country has to sell.

The detailed figures on the exports of butter from the United States for the past 40 years show interesting fluctuations. In 1860 there were sent abroad 99,000,000 pounds of butter, the highest record for any year recorded. The annual exports have fluctuated between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 for the past 15 years. The fiscal year sales reported show the following exports:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Cwt. 1899: 5,988,812; 1898: 16,375,812; 1897: 23,464,324; 1896: 23,460,025; 1895: 20,247,997.

As having a special bearing upon the experimental work special agents of the department the report on these operations gives the statement of the imports of butter into the United Kingdom from different countries during the past few years. The British people have doubled their purchases of butter from outside from 1886 to 1898, and the 1897 figures are given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Cwt. Canada: 109,402; Denmark: 1,334,728; Other countries: 1,913,678; Total: 3,257,808.

The butter exported was sent in various sized packages, being claimed that a package holding from 50 to 60 pounds is wanted in Great Britain as well as in this country. The report says the present in the creamery tub at the export is British markets is that poor butter from the United States has been so largely exported in that form that this package is closely associated with the inferior quality of butter. The British people are insufficient protection, and there are double linings of parchment paper with paraffin applied hot to thoroughly coat the inner surfaces. The department grants also include butter in prints or blocks, and also in boxes of tin and paper boards, sealed suitable for ocean voyages.



SUN SCALD.

A Factor Requiring Consideration in Growing Fruit Trees.

In some parts of the country sun scald is one of the most important factors in growing fruit trees. Especially is this true in the southwestern states, where the danger from sunburning controls the whole practice of cultivation and pruning. In that country the trees are headed low, even down to within a foot or six inches of the ground, in order to protect the trunks. At the same time any consid-

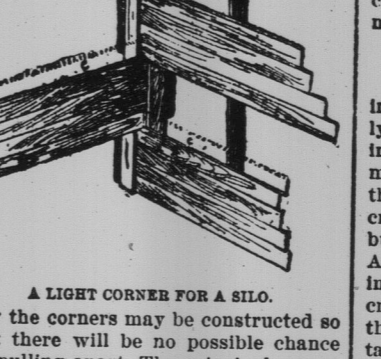


EFFECT OF SUN SCALD.

erable pruning in the tops is avoided, because it would expose the larger branches to the deadly sun scald. This difficulty is less frequently met in the northeastern states, but the writer (F. A. Waugh, in The Country Gentleman) has lately visited an orchard in Maryland. When 50 per cent of the trees were ruined by this trouble. They were pruned too high, with heads six, seven and eight feet from the ground. Sun scald is usually worst on apples and pears, but it may appear on almost any tree. The accompanying illustration is from a tree of Downer's Late Red cherry growing (or dying) in Maryland. When the damage is as old as this, where it has been accumulating for several years, it is doubtful if any remedy can be applied, though one can see in the photograph how persistently this tree has tried to heal over the wound. When taken in the early stages, sun scald may be cured by protecting the trunk with boards, papers, straw or some similar material. At the same time the scaly, burned parts should be cleaned away, and some sort of wax may be applied. The best treatment for sun scald, however, is to avoid it.

Sunburns are usually only the beginning of other serious troubles. Bacteria and molds gain access and cause increased damage to wood and bark, and the rain and sun check and crack the exposed tissues, to their great and permanent detriment. It is doubtless a fact that sun scald is a more important enemy of fruit trees than many of the fungi that have been extensively studied and elaborately discussed in recent books and bulletins.

Square Cornered Silo. The principle reason why ensilage spoils in the corners of the square silo is that the construction is such that the corners pull apart enough to admit the air, says L. A. Clinton in The Rural New Yorker. With the usual form of construction, there will almost certainly be a slight gap at the corners, and the result is the ensilage spoils. The figure shows



A LIGHT CORNER FOR A SILO.

how the corners may be constructed so that there will be no possible chance for pulling apart. The principal corner post A should be at least 6 by 6 material. The pieces B B should be of 2 by 4 scantling and nailed securely. The siding may be of 1 inch boards, and if they are well seasoned and matched one thickness of boards will be entirely sufficient. Studding should be placed not more than 2 feet apart. It is unnecessary to explain in detail the drawing. The siding shown by D D is nailed securely to the 6 by 6 corner posts, and the siding shown by C C is so cut that it can be nailed to the supplementary 2 by 4 studding. After constructing the corners in this way, so there is absolutely no chance for them to pull apart, the usual method of boarding across the corner may be followed, so that the ensilage will set more evenly.

LATE FORAGE CROPS.

May Be Light, but Useful—Dwarf Rape as Pasture—Rye and Barley.

Drought has worked so much injury to the pastures and hay crop that American Cultivator feels it desirable to again refer to the importance of growing forage crops to feed green and to cure for hay. It is not too late to sow fodder crops. We have had a fair crop of corn fodder from corn sown in July, and some good crops of Hungarian grass and millet sown even as late as August, though we should prefer sowing these crops in May or early in June. The late sown crop may not be quite as heavy as an earlier sown crop would have been, and if cured for winter use it may not have as good weather for curing it properly, but a half crop may prove better than no crop, and it is now too late to talk about sowing early.

Rye and barley sown together as late as September will furnish a fall feed crop. We have had an early attack upon the haynow or the silage pit, as they stand quite severe frosts without injury and make a fair hay, though not the best, requiring more grain with them to make a well balanced ration than does good English hay. For young stock, sheep and stock hogs, we would certainly try the dwarf Essex or dwarf Victoria rape as a pasture. It may be sown at any time up to the middle of August and is best grown in drills 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart, using 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of seed to the acre. Or another way is to sow three pounds per acre broadcast between the rows of corn at the last time of cultivating. It will be ready to turn stock into in from six to eight weeks from sowing, and if among the corn the animals will not touch the corn while they can find rape.

If the animals are allowed to get a fair feed in a pasture in the morning and not turned on the rape until the dew is off, and only for an hour or so at first, gradually extending the time, after a week they will without danger of bloat. They should have opportunity to run out into another pasture when they wish to, which they will as soon as they have eaten enough. Lambs and fattening hogs do better if they have some wheat bran every day when on the rape, but this is not necessary for sheep or growing calves. It is reported that last year more than a million acres of rape were sown in this country, and if sale of seed is a criterion for judgment there may be 10,000,000 acres this year. And yet it was almost unknown here five years ago, excepting in some parts of Canada, where farmers had learned the value placed upon it in England. The general opinion seems to be that where rape is grown and fed when the droppings of animals, even when a part of them are taken out to the pasture field, will leave the land in better condition than before. It furnishes feed until the ground freezes in winter.

Early and Late Plowing. The Kansas station carried on two experiments, one in the summer of 1897 and the other in the summer of 1898, to determine the relative effect of early and late plowing on the moisture content of the soil. The experiment of 1898 indicates that the disk harrow may be a valuable means of conserving moisture, especially if it is used soon after the last rain preceding a period of drought. A fair comparison between disking and early plowing can not be made from this experiment, because the good effects of the disking were largely obliterated by a heavy rain which fell July 3, before the experiment with early plowing began. The results of the two experiments of 1897 and 1898 certainly show that, as far as the effect upon soil moisture is concerned, early fall plowing is certainly much better than late, and especially this is true when there is a drought through the months of July and August. In addition to this, the much better condition of the soil obtained by the early plowing should have considerable weight toward inducing farmers to push their fall plowing as early in the season as possible. The experiment of 1898 also strikingly illustrates the fact that all effective methods of culture to preserve moisture must break the connection for capillary attraction between the surface and the subsoil, and the culture must be repeated after every heavy rain to continue the effectiveness of the treatment.

Planting Strawberry Beds. Strawberry beds may be made either in April or August. Spring is generally regarded as the best time for making a new planting. The plants are more certain to live, require less care, the beds become well filled and a full crop is obtained the following season, but young runners planted as early as Aug. 15, carefully nursed, not allowing any new runners, will make strong crowns that will give larger berries the following June than can be obtained by spring planting. The yield, however, will not be so great as if planted the previous spring. Nearly all the prize fruit comes from August planting—Iowa Homestead.

Spraying Will Save a Pickle Crop. The proof seems complete that pickles can be grown at a profit upon Long Island if on good soil properly cared for and thoroughly sprayed. The New York state station recommends no particular cultural methods, leaving these to the judgment of the grower. It does say, though, with all emphasis, that thorough spraying, between July 15 and Aug. 1, as the season demands and continued at intervals of eight or ten days until frost kills the vines, will most effectually prevent mildew and allow the plants to mature the best crops the soil and surroundings will produce.

LONGEVITY RECIPES.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES ON HOW TO LIVE LONG.

ERROR OF RELIGIOUS FRIENDS.

They Have Chiefly Associated Religion With Sickness and Graveyards, When Its Practice is a Glorious Addition to One's Vitality. The Agencies Which Lead to Shorter Life.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Rev. Dr. Talmage to-day preached from the text Psalms xxi, 16, "With long life will I satisfy him." He said:

Through the mistake of its friends religion has been chiefly associated with sick beds and graveyards. The whole subject to many people is colored with chloroform and carbolic acid. There are people who cannot pronounce the word "religion" without hearing in it the clanging of the tombstone crier. It is high time that this thing were changed and that religion, instead of being represented as a hearse to carry off the dead, should be represented as a chariot in which the living are to triumph.

Religion, so far from subtracting from one's vitality, is a glorious addition. It is sanative, curative, hygienic. It is good for the eyes, good for the ears, good for the spleen, good for the digestion, good for the nerves, good for the muscles. When David in another part of the psalm prays that religion may be dominant, he does not speak of it as a mild sickness or an emaciation or an attack of moral and spiritual cramp. He speaks of it as "the saving health of all nations," while God in the text promises longevity to the pious, saying, "With long life will I satisfy him." The fact is that men and women die too soon. It is high time that religion joined the hand of medical science in attempting to improve human longevity. Adam lived 930 years; Methuselah lived 969 years. As late in the history of the world as Vespasian there were at one time in his empire 45 people 135 years old. So far down as the sixteenth century Peter Zartan died at 135 years of age. I do not say that religion will ever take the race back to antediluvian longevity, but I do say the length of life will be increased.

It is said in Isaiah, "The child shall die a hundred years old," while God according to Scripture, the child is to be a hundred years old, may not the men and women reach to 300 and 400? The fact is that we are mere dwarfs and skeletons compared with some of the generations that are to come. Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries. Give them a chance, and they develop a Frederick Douglass or a DuVerney. And if the white race shall be brought from under the serfdom of sin, what shall be the body, what shall be the soul? Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full power for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man and the beauty of woman and the longevity of all?

My design is to show that practical religion is the friend of long life. I prove it first from the fact that it makes the care of our health a positive Christian duty. Whether we shall keep early or late hours, whether we take food digestible or indigestible, whether there shall be thorough or incomplete defecation, are questions very often referred to the realm of whitticality. But the Christian man lifts this whole problem of health into the accountable and the divine. He says, "God has made this body, and he has called it the temple of the Holy Ghost, and to deface its altars or mar its walls or crumble its pillars is a God defying sacrilege." He sees God's calligraphy in every page, anatomical and physiological. He says, "God has given me a wonderful body for noble purposes—that arm with 25 curious bones—welded by 45 curious muscles and all under the brain's telegraphy, 350 pounds of blood rushing through the heart every hour, the heart in 24 hours beating 100,000 times, during the 24 hours the lungs taking in 57 hogheads of oxygen, and this mechanism not more mighty than delicate and easily disturbed and demolished. The Christian man says to himself, "If I hurt my nerves, if I hurt my brain, if I hurt any of my physical faculties, I insult God and call for dire retribution." Why did God call the Levites not to offer to him in sacrifice animals imperfect and diseased? He meant to tell us in all the ages that we are to offer to God our very best physical condition, and a man who through irregular or glutting eating ruins his health is not offering to God such a sacrifice. Why did Paul write for his cloak at Troas? Why should such a great man as Paul be anxious about a thing so insignificant as an eyecost? It was because he knew that with pneumonia and rheumatism he would not be worth half as much to God and the church as with respiration easy and feet free.

An intelligent Christian man would consider it an absurdity to kneel down at night and pray and ask God's protection while at the same time he kept the windows of his bedroom tight shut against fresh air. He would just as soon think of going out on the bridge between New York and Brooklyn, leaping off and then praying to God to keep him from getting hurt. Just as old as you refer to his whole subject of physical health to the realm of whitticality or to the bakery cook or to the butcher or to the baker or to the apothecary or to the clothier you are not acting like a Christian. Take care of all your physical forces—nervous, muscular, bone, brain, cellular tissue—for all you must be brought to judgment. Smoothing your nervous system into fidgets, burning out the coating of your stomach with wine, logwood and strychnine, walking with thin shoes to make your feet look delicate, pinched at the waist until you are nearly bent in two and neither part worth anything, groaning about sick headache and palpitation of the heart, which you think came from God, when they came from your own folly.

What right has any man or woman to deface the temple of the Holy Ghost? What is the whittical gallery of the soul? What is the eye? It is the observatory God constructed, the telescope sweeping the heavens. What is the hand? An instrument so wonderful that, when the Earl of Bridgewater questioned in his will \$40,000 for useless to be written on the wisdom, power and goodness of God. Sir Charles Bell, the great English anatomist and surgeon, found his greatest illustration in the construction of the human hand, devoting his whole book to that subject. So wonderful are these bodies that God names

his own attributes after different parts of them. His omniscience—it is God's eye; his omnipotence—it is God's arm; the upholstery of the midnight heavens—it is the work of God's fingers; his life-giving power—it is the breath of the Almighty; his dominion—"the government shall be upon his shoulder."

A body so divinely honored and so divinely constructed, let us be careful not to abuse it. When it becomes a Christian duty to take care of our health, is not the whole tendency toward longevity? If I toss my watch about recklessly and drop it on the pavement and wind it up any time of day or night I happen to think of it and often let it run down, while you are careful with your watch and never abuse it and wind it up just at the same hour every night and it is in a place where it will not suffer from the violent changes of atmosphere, which watch will last the longest. Common sense answers. Now, the human body is God's watch. You see the hands of the watch, you see the face of the watch, but the heart of the watch is the ticking of the watch. Be careful and do not let it run down.

Again, I remark that practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it is a protest against dissipations, which injure and destroy the health. Bad men and women live a very short life. Their sins kill them. I know hundreds of good old men, but I do not know half a dozen bad old men. Why? They do not get old. Lord Byron died at Misolonghi at 36 years of age, himself his own Maseppa, his unbridled passions the horse that dashed him into the death. Edgar A. Poe died at Baltimore at 38 years of age. The black raven that alighted on the bust above his door was delirium tremens.

Only this and nothing more. Napoleon Bonaparte lived only just beyond middle life, then died at St. Helena, and one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the center of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuff box! How many people we have known who have not lived out half their days because of their dissipations and indulgences! Now, practical religion is a protest against all dissipations of any kind.

"But," you say, "professors of religion have fallen, professors of religion got drunk, professors of religion have misappropriated trust funds, professors of religion have abandoned their religion before they did their morality. If a man on a White Star Line steamer, bound for Liverpool, in mid-Atlantic jumps overboard and is drowned, is that anything against the White Star Line's capacity to take the man across the ocean? If a man jumps over the gunwale of his religion and goes down never to rise, is that any reason for your believing that religion has no capacity to take the man clear through? In the one case, if he had kept to the steamer, his body would have been saved; in the other case, if he had kept to his religion, his morals would have been saved.

There are aged people who would have been dead 85 years ago but for the fences and the equipage of religion. You have no more natural resistance than hundreds of people who lie in the cemeteries to die slain by their own vices. The doctors made their case as kind and pleasant as they could, and it was called congestion of the brain or dropsy, but the snakes and the bloodsuckers that seemed to crawl over the pillow in the night of the delirious man, what was what was the matter with him. You, the aged Christian man, walked along by that unhappy one until you came to the golden pillar or a Christian. You went to the right; he went to the left. That is all the difference between you. If this religion is a protest against all forms of dissipation, then it is an illustrious friend of longevity. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it takes the worry out of our temporality. It is not work that kills men; it is worry. When a man comes a genuine Christian, he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul, everything. Industries he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when he has given to his prayers God tells him when to buy and when to sell? And if he gains, that is best, and if he loses, that is best.

Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every emergency. I am your fast friend. I could fall back on \$30,000,000. I can converse a piano ten years. I hold the controlling stock in 90 of the best monetary institutions of New York. Whenever you are in trouble call on me, and I will help you. You can have my money, and you can have my influence. Here is my hand in pledge for it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say, "I'll do the best I can, and then I'll depend on my friend's generosity for the rest."

Now, more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburg and Peking, and Australia and California are mine. I can foresee a piano a hundred years. I have all the resources of the universe, and I am your fast friend. When you get in business trouble or any other trouble, call on me, and I will help. Here is my hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance." How much should that man worry? Not much. What lion will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vacation in this? "Oh," you say, "there is a man who asked God for a blessing in a certain enterprise, and he lost \$5,000 in it. Explain that."

I will. You see a factory, and one wheel is going north, and the other wheel is going south, and the other wheel plays laterally, and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer, and I say: "O manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way? Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite directions on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go downstairs and examine the carpets we are turning out in this establishment, and you will see." I go down on the other floor, and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that, though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions, they turn out a beautiful result, and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric an old Scripture passage comes into my mind. "All things work together for good to them who love God." Is there not a tonic in that? Is there not longevity in that?

Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation? One man says he lies, another says he is stupid, another says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments attack him and he is in a great state of excitement and worry and fume and cannot sleep, but religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side. He will take care of your reputation. If God be for you, who can be against you? How much should that man worry about his reputation? Not much. If that broker who some years ago in Wall street, after he had lost money, sat down and wrote a farewell letter to his wife before he killed his brains out—if, instead of taking out of his pocket a pistol, he had taken out a well-read New Testament, there would have been one less suicide.

O nervous and feverish people of the world, try this almighty sedative! You will live 25 years longer under its soothing power. It is not chloral that you want or morphine that you want. It is the gospel of Jesus Christ. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it removes all corroding care about a future existence. Every man wants to know what is to become of him. If you get on board a rail train, you want to know at what depot it is going to stop. If you get on board a ship, you want to know into what harbor it is going to run. And if you should tell me you have no interest in what is to be your future destiny I would, in as polite a way as I know how, tell you I did not believe you. Before I had his matter settled with reference to my future existence the question almost worried me into ruined health. The anxieties men have upon the subject put together would make a martyrdom. This is a state of awful unhealthiness. There are people who fast themselves to death for fear of dying. I want to take the strain off your nerves and the depression off your soul, and I make two or three experiments. Experiment first: There is no future world. When a man dies, that is the last of him. Do not worry about what you are to do in another state of being. You will not do anything "impossible," you say. "There is something that tells me that death is not the opposite of life." The fact is that there is something that tells me that on this side of the grave I only get started and that I shall go on forever. My power to think is not dead, and my capacity to enjoy or suffer forever.

You defeat me in my three experiments. I have only one more to make, and if you defeat me in that I am exhausted. A mighty one on a knoll back in mid-Atlantic, the skies filled with forked lightnings and the earth filled with volcanic disturbances, and the ocean in a roar, I am the prophet of the heavens and said: "I take the sins and sorrows of the ages into my own heart. I am the expiation. Witness, earth and heaven, the blood of the nations, the blood of Jesus Christ cleanse me from all sin," and along the line of the green I saw the words, "The leaves of the Tree of Life for the healing of the nations," and along the line of the orange I saw the words, "The day spring from on high hath visited us," and then I saw the storm was over, and the rainbow rose higher and higher until it seemed retreating to another heaven, and planting one column of its colors on one side eternal hill, and planting the other column of its colors on the other side the eternal hill, rose upward and upward, "and, behold, the rainbow was a rainbow about the throne." Accept that sacrifice and quit worrying. Take the tonic, the inspiration, the longevity of the nations, the rainbow sunshine; that is health. Religion is fresh air and pure water; they are healthy. Ask the doctors, and they will tell you that a quiet conscience and pleasant anticipations are hygienic. I offer you perfect peace now and hereafter.

What do you want in the future world? Tell me, and you shall have it. Orphans? There are the trees with twelve manful of fruit yielding fruit every month. Water money? There is the river of life under the throne of God, clear as crystal, and the sea of glass mingled with fire. Do you want music? There is the oratorio of the Creation led by Adam, and the oratorio of the Red Sea led by Moses, and the oratorio of the Messiah led on by St. Paul, while the archangel with swiftness controls the 144,000 who make up the orchestra. Do you want remission? There are your children waiting to kiss you, waiting to embrace you, waiting to twist garlands in your hair. You have been accustomed to open the door on this side the sepulcher. I open the door on the other side the sepulcher. You had been accustomed to walk in the wet grass on the top of the grave. I show you the underside of the grave. The bottom has fallen out, and the long ropes with which the pale bear led down you lead them clear through into heaven.

Glory be to God for this robust, healthy religion! It will have a tendency to make you live long in this world, and in the world to come you will have eternal life. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Mushrooms as a Vaccine.

According to a paper recently communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Phisalix has found that some kinds of mushrooms afford a vaccine against the venereal disease. The juice of the mushroom renders a person immune against syphilis for a month or two.

A custom peculiar to Buddhists is that of wandering about the country with hammer and chisel, and carving holy symbols upon rocks by the wayside.

FASHION HINTS.

What Will Be Worn During Autumn and Winter.

Little jackets for fall wear are made of cloth, the revers being faced with the same plaid or checked silk which forms the lining of the jacket.

For children there are straight sacks, trimmed around the edge with a circular flounce.

Blouses of various kinds are still worn with different skirts. They do not, however, hang over the belt.

The half length cape, smooth around the shoulders and flaring toward the edge, retains its position in general favor.

It is sometimes draped a little across the front, fastening across the shoulder with a clasp or other ornament.

The newest traveling wrap is a half length straight sack, having around the shoulders two little circular capes. The revers and pocket flaps are like those of a man's coat.

The cut shows a school dress for a girl 11 years old. It is of brown serge and has a skirt gathered into a band at the waist. The foot of the skirt is edged with several rows of gold and brown braid, which are carried around the back to simulate a yoke there also.

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THIN GOWNS.

Modes of Making and Ornamenting Them.

Charming decorations for thin gowns are obtained by applying muslin or batiste upon the surface, outlining the design with cord and then cutting away the goods beneath the application. Many plain foulard gowns are thus ornamented.

The most delicate and charming decoration may be plain, or it may have a printed floral design which is followed by tucking the top of the skirt lengthwise. The tucks approach each other to

ward the waist and extend half way down the skirt, where their termination forms points or scallops. The fullness which is thus left free at the foot affords the desired flare at the base.

Foulard may be used for gowns of both the simplest and most elaborate character. All depends upon the color and style of cut chosen.

The dinner gown illustrated is of pink velvet covered with black chintilly. It is in the princess form, with a very low décolletage, the lace portion appearing as a redingote, which opens over a loose, straight front of pink mousseline de sole, which continues around the front of the skirt as a flounce. The edge is adorned with applications of black chintilly. The lace redingote has a deep flounce of lace, headed by a puffing of black mousseline de sole. The sleeves are of unlined chintilly, and the décolletage is bordered by a drape of pink mousseline de sole, a bow of black tulle being placed in front.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Western Relative—Do say make 'titty tootie eat with an ugly old spooney? Boston Infant—They compel me to receive my aliment from an objectionable implement of silver.—Jewellers Weekly.

NEW FASHIONS.

Changes For Men—Light and White Costumes.

There is a prospect that the masculine wardrobe will once again rival the feminine in fancifulness of color and decoration, as it has in times past. The entering wedge may be perceived in the new materials for waistcoats. Danish silk and velvet of decided colors are being introduced, and for evening wear metal buttons are appearing on waistcoats. In some cases the buttons match the shirt studs.

Gaiters are being abandoned by smartly dressed men.

Gowns of plain foulard in delicate but clear colors are among the prettiest of the season. Pastel blue, petunia and pinkish lilac are favorite shades. Grass are also much liked by fashionable women, and among gowns may be included

those tones just off white which verge on silver, pearl, ecrú, beige or verdigris. Violet and green also, much attenuated in strength, afford some charming tints.

The illustration given today shows a new model for fall coats. It is of gray covert cloth and is straight at the back and in front. It is double breasted and fastens with cords and frogs. The collar, revers and upright collar are faced with blue taffeta having round white spots, and the entire garment is lined with spotted taffeta. The sleeves are plain, with turned back cuffs faced with taffeta. The accompanying hat of blue braided felt is trimmed with a drapery of white lace, some yellow flowers and a black feather.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

It may serve for several other outfits. It consists of a plain skirt and bodice, made quite tight and closed as inconspicuously as possible. The only trimming is a series of frills around the foot of the skirt. Plated plain silk is usually employed for these underdresses.

An illustration is given of one of the new directoire hats. The form is smoothly lined with sky blue moire, and the high crown is encircled by many bands of narrow black velvet. Clusters of loops of the velvet are fastened at the back by jeweled ornaments and fasten on the hair. In front is a group of black plumes held by a chou composed of black velvet loops. JUDIC CHOLLET.

Attractive Additions to the Elegant Wardrobe.

Evening gowns are elaborate and luxurious. A new cape model is composed of puffs of mousseline de sole over taffeta and clings to the figure as far down as the waist. At that point there is a voluminous flounce of plaited mousseline de sole, trimmed with finer plaitings. Under the chin is an immense cravat with long floating ends.

Accordian plaited gowns of mousseline de sole are to be worn; also gowns of puffed mousseline, the puffs separated by insertion of lines of spanglers.

Costumes of chiffon with accordian plaited tunics and applications of cream silhouette over white satin are a charming and expensive novelty.

Many tunics are cut in points or scallops, and the same idea is repeated in the bodice, the points extending upon the

FASHION'S FANCIES.

ways an exclusive style, for only the best of dressmakers can properly achieve our. They will continue to be worn by those women who have the figure and the purse to permit it. Only a slender, well formed woman should attempt to wear a princess gown, as no other costume so pitilessly reveals redundancy or deficiency of form.

The waterproof coat is no longer hideous. At least, it need not be, for there are now thin waterproof materials which resemble cloth and which may be made in the form of a redingote, long coat or mantle of the prevailing mode.

The mauve poplin gown illustrated has a circular skirt trimmed with two wide bands of old guipure, rising in a point in front. The coat bodice of guipure over mauve silk has a cutaway haque and opens over a plastron of tuckered mauve silk. Two bands of black velvet, fastened by steel buttons, connect the fronts. The plain sleeves of poplin are embroidered at the wrists and have a full cap of lace. The hat of chenille and felt braid matches the gown in color and is trimmed with purple anemones and a black plume.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

An Incident in Hub Life.

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THIN GOWNS.

They Are In Great Favor For Indoor Wear.

The prison for thin and sheer materials has had a most delightful influence upon wrappers and those loose and dainty gowns which are worn in the bedroom. Muslin, gauze, liberty silk and crepe de chine in all sorts of variations are the goods used for such garments. The skirt is long and floating, even in front, the bodices are full and much trimmed and sleeves often open to reveal the arms. Circular ruffles decorated with tiny ruches, lace insertion or embroidery are the favorite trimming, or flounces which are tucked at the top instead of being gathered.

These transparent gowns are worn over a colored lining, which is or can be made separate from the gown itself, as

those tones just off white which verge on silver, pearl, ecrú, beige or verdigris. Violet and green also, much attenuated in strength, afford some charming tints.

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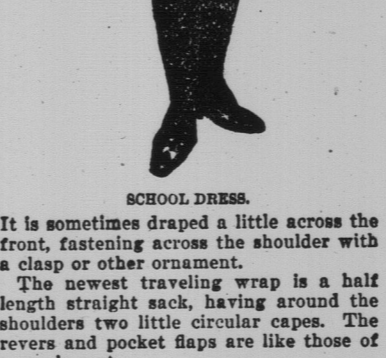
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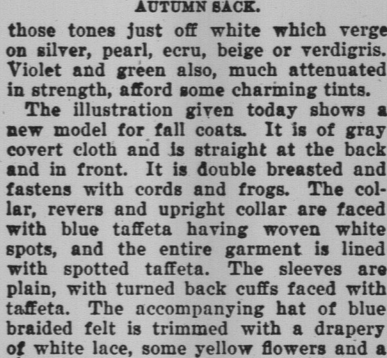
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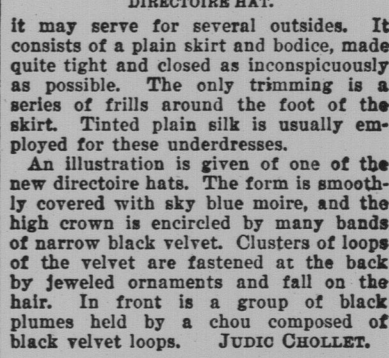
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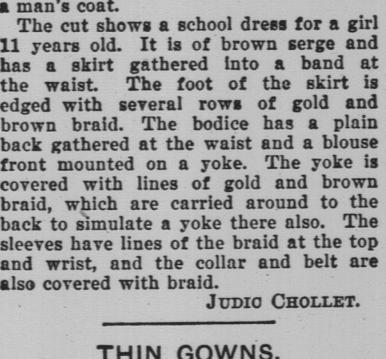
THIN GOWN.



POPPLIN GOWN.



FICHU.



DINNER GOWN.

