THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

TO THE FARMER

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy The Turf, and Good roads departments of The Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any article that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

WHEN YOU SERVE TEA.

Remember to add as a finishing touch to the tray or tea table a vase with a few flowers , a single rose, tree or four asters or yellow daffodil or so placed in a bud vase or held in place in a flat dish by a Papanese frog.

Always serve cream as well as lemon. Many persons do not enjoy tea without cream, and of course they will not be so frank as to tell you so when they see that the tea tray is not supplied with any.

Serve the cut sugar in the small half lumps, or a small cup of tea a large lump often proves too much, and it is always awkward to have to break a lump or to take a lump from the cup when it is half dissolved.

Take pains to see that the teapot and hot water jug are both well heated before pourning in the boiling water. By doing so the temperature of the boiling water will not be reduced in bringing the teapot and jug to level.

Remember to carry the pot to the boiling water and pour the water on the tea leaves while the water is actually boiling. Many persons wrongly feel that if the water has boiled it matters little whether or not it is still boiling when it is applied to the tea leaves.

Always serve sandwiches or toast in small portions. It is very awkward for the tea drinker to have to manage large portions. Bread and butter sandwiches should be of wafer thinness and should be cut in inch wide strips. A goodly supply should be on hand to make up for the smallness of the single pieces.

SOME COOKING HINTS

Delicious Waffles

Three cupfuls flour, ane and a half teaspoonfuls baking soda, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar, two egg yolks, two cupfuls sour milk, two tablespoonfuls melted shortening, two stiffly beaten egg whites. Use accurate level measurements. Sift then measure the flour. Add to it the soda, salt and sugar, and sift into bowl. Add well-beaten egg yolks, then the milk, then the melted shortening Beat thoroughly and fold in stifly beaten egg whites. Cook on well-greased waffle irons until brown and crisp. They are particularly fine when served with maple syrup or honey.

Chocolate Drop Cakes

One-half cupful melted butter, one cupful brown sugar, one egg, one-half cupful sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one and one-half cupfuls flour, two heaping tablespoonfuls grated chocolate, one cupful raisins, one cupful chopped walnuts. Cream butter and sugar, add egg, then milk in which soda has been dissolved. Melt chocolate and then ad flour, an last raisins and nuts. Drop on buttered tins, drop small quantities as it spreads. This makes about twenty-five or thirty.

Potato Puff

Twelve good-sized potatoes, one cupful and three-quarters hot milk, two teaspoonfuls salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper, one-fourth teaspoonful celery salt, four tablespoonfuls butter, four tablespoonfuls parlsey, four eggs.

Boil potatoes and wash. Add seasoning and egg yolks. Beat well, Fold in well-beaten whites. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

Scalloped Onions

Eight medium-sized silver-skinned onions, two cupfuls bread crumbs.

Three tablespoonfuls butter, three tablespoonfuls flour, one teaspoonful salt, pepper, two cupfuls hot milk, or one cupful milk, and one cupful water. Melt the butter, add the flour and seasoning, stir until perfectly smooth, add the hot milk slowly, stirring all the time. Let boil five minutes.

Pour this sauce over the onions which have been cooked in boiling salted water. Cover with the bread crumbs. Bake until a golden brown in a moderate oven.

TURKISH DELIGHT.

Soak an ounce of gelatine i n a teacupful of cold water until it is soft. Put it into a saucepan with one pound of lump sugar and the strained juice of one lemon. Boil for five minutes, stirring all the time. Then remove the mixture from the fire and divide it into two parts. Color one part with cochcineal. Pour it onto soup plates which have been rinsed in cold water. When it is set it can be pulled off the plates readily. Sugar the hands before doing it. Cut into any shape desired.

NOUGAT.

Butter a shallow tin and cover the bottom with kernels of nuts or little bits of figs or dates. Then boil a half cupful of cold water and a pound of sugar until a little of it becomes brittle when tried in cold water. Add a tablespoonful of juice of a lemon to the mixture when it is done. Pour it over the contents of the shallow pan. After it is all cold mark into squares or strips.

LEMON BUTTER.

Boil half pound of brown sugar with a tablespoonful of vinegar and a quarter of a pint of water for ten minutes. Then add a heaping teaspoonful of butter. Boil again until the candy becomes brittle when dropped into cold water. Take it from the fire. Add juice of a lemon and pour into a shallow, well-greased pan.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

Add a teaspoonful of sugar to the white of an egg and beat till the egg is light. Then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and enough confectioner's sugar to make a mixture which can be rolled into balls. Beat the whole until it is very smooth. Make into balls about the size of a marble. Spread them in a pan to get stiff and then cover with a chocolate coating.

PEANUT MOLASSES CANDY.

Mix a cupful, each of molasses and brown sugar with a tablespoonful of vinegar and twice that amount of butter. Then boil until a little dropped in cold water becomes brittle. Add a cupful of shelled, roasted, skinned peanuts. Remove from fire; add a tablespoon of baking soda. Beat it hard and pour into pans.

DAIRY

DON'T NEGLECT DAIRY COW AT CALVING TIME

There is no time in the whole milking period that has such an important bearing on the establishment of a standard for production for the year as the period previous to and following calving time. It is understood by many, but not by all, that if a cow is allowed from six weeks to two months in which to rest from one lactation period to the next, she will yield more than when milked continuously up to the time of parturition. We know the effect upon ourselves, when our faculties are continuously at work, especially when the nerves are brought into play. And it is a fact that parturition vitally disturbs the nervous and physical activities, especially the forces of digestion. The act of calving brings stimulation to the milk producing organs, which is the only natural and effective means of stimulating milk secretion, and it is a serious mistake not to make the most of it. It is necessary to handle the cow in such a manner as to derive full benefit from this stimulation while it is yet present, since with most cows it rapidly wears off if not utilized.

At this time of year with many cows freshening in the fall, this question concerns many. Rather liberal feeding, which actually builds milk nutrients in the body, during the last few weeks of the lactation period and while the cow is dry, is the secret of preparing the cow for the succeeding laction period. This may appear to be wasting feed, but this is the important period when it is most valuable. During the last few weeks of the milking period grain may be fed at the rate of one pound to each two pounds of milk produced, reducing at the period when the cow is to be dried. A good many have trouble in drying off persistent milkers by the plan of skipping milkings, but when less than 14 pounds of milk is yielded, daily milking can be discontinued at any time without serious difficulty if accompanied by a reduction in the feed. The udder will become filled, but the fluid contents will soon be absorbed. When dry about eight pounds of grain should be fed daily, more if the cow is in poor condition. It would not be profitable to feed inferior cows this way. These, however ,cannot always be detected from the others unless all have an equal chance, and weeding is practiced, based upon the record of production. The grain ration should be bulky, laxative and nutritious, having slightly more carbohydrates than a milk ration, with a nutritive ratio of about one of protein to seven of more liberal feeding of grain will be carbohydrate and fat equivalent. If a high percentage of fat is sought even useful.

During this period protein and fatty tissues are actually being stored upon the body to be used in the production of milk before the cow is in shape to digest and assimilate a full ration. A cow is like a toboggan in that the higher she starts at the beginning of her slide, the faster and longer will she keep running. It is just as serious to crowd the appetite during the first month after calving as to neglect to lay on this supply of nutrients. The cow should be kept hungry. If fed all she would eat harm will be done, and a check to her flow is the natural result of going "off feed," as most cows reach their limit early by this sort of handling.

A week before calving reduce the gram to four or five pounds, feeding mostly bran and oats. On the day of calving a pound and a half of epsom salts, luke warm water and good hay are enough for a well-conditioned cow, although two quarts of bran mash may be useful. Begin the next day feeding lightly, and after four or five days introduce a grain mixture gradually. Increase this gradually about one-fourth pound per day. Do not expect a cow to handle all the feed called for by her yield of milk. If she has been properly conditioned and is coming to a good flow from one month to six weeks is early enough to get her on full feed. For from three to six months she should gradually close the flesh stored up.—F. C. White, Conn. Agricultural College.

MILK YOUR COWS PERFECT DRY; WHY IT PAYS

It is important to milk cows completely. Milk left in the udder at one milking period remains there until the next. Complete milking will result in getting from a half pint to a pint more milk at each milking during the lacation period. The more a cow is made to produce the more capable she is of keeping up the performance. Strength physically is gained by exercise and using strength. An athlete who uses his strength properly become more proficient and capable of performing greater feats. It is much the same with the milk producing qualities of a dairy cow. When she is milked completely each time, her capacity to produce the maximum quantity of milk is maintained and she will "get the habit" of transforming her food into milk and butterfat instead of so much into body fat and growth. Incomplete milking is just as determinal to the possible performance of a cow as careless systems of exercise are to an athlete who is training for physical strength and endurance.

We know that when we want to dry off a cow even in the flush that we simply have to leave part of the milk in the udder at each milking skip once in awhile, and in a short time the desired result is accomplished. The production of milk is decreased and kept down just the same when the cow is not milked completely. Not only does the owner lose the milk by incomplete milking, but the cow may soon have a swoolen udder which may result in the loss of a quarter or ruin the whole cow as far as milking is concerned. And beside, if a cow testing 4 per cent butterfat be milked and the first fourth of the milk be tested it will probably only test about 2 per cent and it may even be a little lower. The second fourth will test between 3 and 4 per cent and keep on increasing and the very last milk or strippings, sometimes tests as high as 12 and even 15 per cent.

Sufficient time ought to be taken to milk the cows completely, even if so much other work on the farm can not be accomplished. A little extra time required to work and manipulate the udder by hand after the usual amount of milk has been obtained will pay dividends and often makes a profit where otherwise there would have been a loss.

It is important, too, that cows be milked at regular periods. The milking ought to be done at as near the same hour morning and evening as possible. The more equally the 24 hours are divided in which the milking is done twice the more uniform will be the quality of the milking produced. For example, if milking takes place at 6 o'clock in the morning, the next milking time should be as near 6 o'clock in the afternoon as possible. If milking is delayed the cows frequently become uneasy and the irregularity may cause considerable pain. Cows left long without milking get very distened udders nad may suffer much pain. Very heavy milkers sometimes have to be milked three times instead of twice a day to relieve the pressure on the udder.

The operation of milking is one of the most critical on the farm and much of the success of a dairy depends on doing it in a proper manner.

LOSSES IN SKIMMILK

Many farmers are experiencing heavy losses, says the Wisconsin Experiment Station, because they are using separators which are out of order, running the separator too slowly, or separating the milk too cold. Mr. Swoboda, in Langlade county, has made numerous tests of skimmilk and found in some cases losses of butterfat as high as 0.8 per cent. In all cases he has located the causes of these losses and aided the farmers in remedying th defects. The other county representatives are rendering similar services to the owners of farm separators in their respective counties.

TURF

THE TURF.

R G. 2.13 the Colorado trotter which won 14 races out of 20 starts in 1916, brought $1,700 at auction at Chicago. He was sold to L. B. Brown of Denver, after a spirited contest with Walter Traynor of Massachusetts.

Dumeter, 2.03 ¼, the Grand Circuit pacer, went to H. H. Rogge of Dayton, O., for $1,525. The Beaver, 2.03¾ was taken by S. F. Goodenstein of Milwaukee for $1,000. Sahib, 2.17¾, a trotter, bred by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, brought $210. He went to the Saugerties Farm of Saugerties, N. Y.

NEW HORSES FOR CAPE BRETON.

One of the finest pieces of horse flesh ever brought to Cape Breton has been secured by Peter McDonald, the well known Sydney horseman. This is a stallion, Ned Patch, 59041, son of Dan Patch, 1.55.

Ned Patch was foaled March 27, 1912, and is a handsome brown stallion, of good size and magnificent individuality. He is richly colored, attractively marked, and while on a rangy order of build, is stoutly muscled and very smooth. He has a great head and neck, strong sloping shoulders and splendid feet and legs. As a three-year-old Ned Patch trotted to a record of 2.26½, after a very short period of training. He has stepped quarters in 35 seconds, and an eighth in 16½,—a 2.12 gait. With a good seasons' training in the hands of his very very capable trainer, Charlie Sweet, this young stallion should trot in 2.10 or better, as he is one of the best bred stallions in the world, being out of a double-producing mare, and is bred along the right lines to be a sire of speed.

Mr. McDonald paid a very fancy price for this son of the great Dan Patch, and is to be complimented on landing such a rare prize.

Another speedy mare has been bought by Pat Doherty in Lakefield Indiana. She is a five-year-old, with a trial record of 2.10, the last half mile of which was made in 1.01.

AMONG THE HORSES

Guy Axworthy, 2.08¾, goes to Walnut Hall Farm.

* * *

And Bingara will be in the stud in Orange County.

* * *

The yearling colt, Dr. Elmore, 2.24½, brought $4,200.

* * *

Frank Bogash, Jr., 1.59¼, goes back to Canada.

* * *

Lucille Spier, 2.03¼, will be raced in 1917 by Tommy Murphy.

* * *

Stoughton A. Fletcher continues to buy highclass broodmares.

* * *

Twenty-nine weanlings by The Harvester, 2.01, brought an average of $716.

* * *

More harness meetings were held in 1916 than ever before in the history of the sport.

* * *

Walnut Maid, 3, 2.12¼, sold for $1,500 at the Old Glory, goes to the stable of A. S. Rodney.

* * *

According to reports from Illinois, Peoria may be a member of the Grand Circuit next season.

* * *

The star of the weanlings by The Harvester, 2.01, was purchased for William Thaw, of Pittsburgh.

* * *

Lord Dewey 2.03¾, will be in the stud next season at Lexington, Ky., undr the management of Robert L. Nash.

* * *

A. L. Watters of Mincton, N. B., owns a four-year-old colt by Rudy Kip, 2.04¼, that is said to be a likely prospect.

* * *

Suldine, 3, 2.08½, will be raced next season under the colors of Brook Farm, having been bought last week from R. H. Boggs, of Pittsburg.

* * *

Beatrice Bellini 2.08½, one of the Hillanddale Farm's best broodmares, was found dead in one of the fields at Castleton, Lexington, Ky., last week.

* * *

The Hillanddale Farm stable of colts and aged horses will be wintered at Macon, Ga., in charge of John H. Dickerson and his assistant, Harry Fleming.

* * *

Howard La Baw, a prominent horseman of Trenton, N. J., was found dead in his bed last Saturday. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause of death.

* * *

Tommy Murphy has bought the yearling colt by Peter the Great 2.07¼, out of Sarah W., 2.18½ dam of Joan 2.04¼ from John E. Madden. Reported price $4,100.

* * *

Will Hudson bid $12.500 on Guy Axworthy, 2.08¾, the star of the Old Glory, for his employer, Louis Titus, proprietor of famous Stony Ford Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

* * *

E. E. Smathers of New York, recently purchased Vanko 2.06¼, to ride in Central Park. He bought Frank L., 2.09¼ at the Old Glory Sale last week for the same purpose

* * *

Fred G. Mead, of Ossinging, N. Y., an enthusiastic devotee of the light harness sport died in San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, the 27th.

* * *

The Grand Circuit will probably have a new secretary after the annual meeting of the stewards at Atlanta in January as H. J. Kline has entered the automobile magazine field.

* * *

I. E. Swartz of St. Catherines, Ont. the gentleman who bought Bogash, Jr., 1.59¼, at the New York auction. is also the owner of John R. Hal, 2.10½, Will Crozier's old breadwinner.

* * *

The trotting gelding, Walter Douglass 2.15¼, in the stable of Harry Eyster, of Youngstown, Ohio., will be liberally entered in early closing purses at the better half-mile track meetings the coming year.

* * *

D. H. Mulcahy, of Northampton, Mass., recently bought a promising young trotting mare by Earl of Chatham, out of a Cresceus dam. She will be wintered in the stable of Fred Chamberlain and raced next season in the stable of Billy Flemming.

* * *

It has been hinted that Walter Cox was acting for C. H. Traiser of Boston, when he bought the weanling colt, Volo Worthy, by Peter Volo, 2.02, at the Garden, but Mr. Traiser informs the Breeder that he is not the fortunate owner of the speedy youngster.

* * *

Billy Flemming shipped Aconite 2.04¼, to Toronto, Ont., on Monday of last week, where he will "prep" the Northampton pacer for the ice races this winter. The "poison horse" is entered in the $5,000, 2.10 pace at Ottawa. Evan Williams 2.15¼, and Bobby C., 2.19¼, the two trotters that raced so well for Billy last season, will be wintered at Stratford, Conn., in charge of Charley Burchardt.

* * *

Beaumont Farm, West Newton, Mass., was a generous buyer at the Old Glory Sale, acquiring several high-class youngsters and broodmares as follows: Lula Arion 2.08¼, by Peter the Great 2.07¼ bred to Guy Arworthy 2.08¾; Karia 9, by Kremlin 2.07¾, bred to Bingara; Barita b.f. 1, sister to Binvolo 2.07¾ and Bisa 2.10¼ by Bingara-Komura, by Kremlin; Bendonia b.f.w., by Bingara-Kalomine by Kremlin; Tagus b.c.w., by Todd Swift 2.15¼-Kara, by Kremlin; Briony, b.c., 1, by Bingara-Kala, by Kremlin; Harvester Rhyme, b. f.w., by The Harvester 2.01-Betsy Bingen 2.19¾ by Bingen.

It won't be long before the ice racing season will begin.

* * *

C. W. Leonard, of Boston,has baught the trotting stallion, Mayor Todd, 2.16½, from Hammond Kelly, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

* * *

L. R. Acker, of Halifax, N. S., recently bought the trotting mare, Jenny Frisco, 2.14¼, by San Franscisco, 2.07¾, from New York parties.

* * *

Resselaer Weston, secretary of the "historic track" at Goshen, is sojourning in Tennessee, where he will remain for the next two months.

* * *

Thomas Rose, of Newmarket, Ont., has arrived at Toronto with the green trotter, Decorator, by a son of Dictator, which he is planning to race over the ice.

* * *

F. C. Reddling, of North Sydney, N. S., is the new owner of the six-year-old trotting stallion, Master Timely, by Timely. 2.17¼, which was bought for him by L. R. Acker during the Old Glory Sale.

* * *

Mr. George H. Reddin, of this City, met with a heavy loss on Saturday when the mare Karsarvina, purchased by him for $500 at the Old Glory sale in New York gave birth prematurely to a foal sired by Guy Axworthy with a mark of 1.58. Had the foal lived it would undoubtedly have proved a wonderful performer on the track.

* * *

Although influential horse lovers of New England have been quietly working out plans for a Grand Circuit meeting at the Readville track next summer, no definite arrangements have been completed, and it is not positive that the famous two-minute course will again resume its place in the major league of professional racing in 1917.

* * *

With the addition of one more name to the unprecedent list of new 2.10 trotters we may now consider the "returns all in and the official vote counted," the new entrant to the ranks of select performers being the five-year-old mare, Jenny Zombro, 2.10 whose record, we are informed, was obtained in an assult against time at Indianapolis, Ind., October 28. Jenny is the fifth of the get of Zombro, 2.11, to secure a new record of 2.10 or better during the past season, thus placing the son of McKinney, 2.11¼, second only to General Watts, 2.06¾, whose total for the year is seven. The grand total for the year is now eighty-seven.

THOROUGHBREDS FROM IRELAND.

Eight thoroughbred horses, all runners and jumpers with records, are stabled in the A. C. Smith Company Ltd., stables, West End, St. John, N B. The animals were brought from Ireland, coming on the Pretorian, and are consigned to Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. A. F. West, veteran of the great war, and a hero of the Battle of Loos, is in charge. Mr. West is a member of the Irish Bloodstock Company which shipped the horses. The racers represent an investment of thousands of dollars, as several of the horses have won celebrated races.

Among the lot are Never Fear and Opera Glass, which led the field in races such as the Galway and Manchester events.

The horses will be campaigned in Upper Canada, and in the United States. The thoroughbreds have been greatly admired by local horsemen who have been privileged to look them over.

THE MARKETS

Potatoes Down at Montreal.

This week potatoes are unchanged at Montreal, although selling at lower prices at Toronto. Car lots of Green Mountains were still offered at $1.75 and Quebec varities at $1.65 per bag of 80 pounds, at the track.

POTATOES EASIER AT TORONTO

The potato market is easier at Toronto this week, and the range for New Brunswick Delawares is from $1.85 to $1.90 per bag. This is quite usual at this time of the year, when the holiday excitement seems to cut in on the potato trade, and for about four weeks there will be a weakness One potato dealer said that during one week recently he failed to make expenses in his sales.

Baled Hay in Montreal.

In Montreal, hay prices remain unchanged from week to week. At present, business in this line is rather slow. No. 2 baled hay is $13, No. 3 hay $11.50, and clover mixed hay $10.50.

SHEEP

During the breeding season it might be well to keep the ram in through the day and let him out with the ewes only at night, This is especially important where one ram is mated with a partilularly large flocks. Feed him a few oats and some roots, and keep him up in condition is possible. If he is allowed to run with the flock all the time he may injure himself and the lamb crop may be smaller. Try it.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

December 31, 1916.

CHRIST'S COMING AND COMING TO CHRIST.

(Rev. 22:6-14, 16-121)

Golden Text.—"The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that breath say, Come And let him that is athirst. And whosoever will ,let him take the water of life freely."— Revelation 22:17

The Holy City would be a more empty shell without the presence in all of its Lord and Master. If the revelation of the New Jerusalem was hailed with the words, "Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he shall dwell with them" it was necessary that Christ, the Incarnate Son of God, who always represents the Father among men, should take his abode in the heavenly city. Hence the vision of the Triumphant Church closes with the promise of His speedy coming. It not only closes with this promise, but is made completely thereby. Without it there would be lacking a note of definiteness to the encouragement and comfort carried by the whole vision.

The Christmas religion in all its vital forms and in all ages and places has held up spiritual fellowship with the living Christ as one of the greatest privileges it has to give to soul hungry men. Some are satisfied when they enter into this fellowship and take little further interest in a bodily presence of the Saviour. They are ready to accept such presence if it proves to be a fact. If on the other hand the portraitures of the Bible on this subject are to be taken figuratively they are not disturbed by the thought. To others, however, the return of Christ in the body assumed at his ressurection seems a blessing not to be underestimated. They cannot be satisfied with mere present fellowship. The hope of his return fills them with inexpressible comfort and assurance. Which of these classes of Christians possesses the strongest faith and has entered the more fully into spirit of the Christian religion it is not easy to determine. Undoubtedly both live in sincerity the truth as it is in Christ. The apocalyptic literary form used by the author of Revelation makes it impossible to decide the issue between them on the ground of the words of Scripture alone. Happily loyalty to Christ does not depend on a clear conviction regarding the answer to such a conviction.

Verses 6. 7. More important than the question of whether Christ shall come in bodily from a second time to the earth is that of a constant communication between him and the great body of men through specially endowed men. On this the experience of Christendom and the clear words of the Holy Scriptures agree. These are words of which it must be said: These words are pitiful and true; and the Lord, the God of the spirits of the prophet sends his angels to show unto his servants." Man needs the divine revelation of the truth to him and the inspire word carries that revelation to him.

Verses 8-9. The tendency of all men at all times is to confuse the messenger with the master from whom he comes, the vehicle of the good they receive with the giver of that good. When John realized the greatness of the blessing transmitted to him by the messenger ("angel") of God he felt impelled to fall down at his feet and worship him. It is what so often has happened in the history of the human race. In the Middle Ages men's gratitude to the mother of Jesus for the Son she bore led them to worship Mary. The Apostles and martyrs were raised to the level of demi-gods and a new polytheism was created with its many idols and altars. While a large section of Christendom has thrown this yoke and no longer tolerates the worship of the messengers of the Lord, is not the tendency manifested even amongst the strongest. Protestant communions to enthrone its teachers and leaders upon seats of authority and to yield to them the deference and implicit faith which is due to God alone? And is not this sort of procedure only a modern way of yielding to the temptation which John was urged to resist? "See thou do it not."

Verses 10-11. Prophetic revelation is given for the purpose of being used immediately. Therefore the words of any prophecy are not to be sealed i.e., carefully gathered together and rolled up like an ancient scroll (book) then tied and made secure with wax on which t he official seal has been imprinted. This might contribute towards the preservation of the prophecy but would hinder its free use. It is one of the strange fatalities of history that this book of Revelation which especially asks not to be "sealed" has been treated for many centuries as a "sealed book." It has been little read, and that in most cases, to no purpose. It was meant for use by the men of its own age; for "the time" of the events to which it points "is at hand." But it has lessons for all ages. It is a sacred duty to find those lessons and use them.

Verses 12-21. The final word of the Book of Revelation is the reassuring promise to his followers of the personal presence and fellowship of the Master. "Behold I come quickly." But in order that this declaration may be a source of joy and encouragement those who receive it must first make sure of their relationships to him as his disciples. Christ comes to those who have first come to him. His coming can mean nothing—at least nothing cheering and gladdening—unless men are capable of appreciating the blessing he brings. The arrival in a community of t he most skilful physicians will mean nothing for those who may sorely need him but know not that he is able to heal them. He may come and go, so far as they are concerned, unnoticed. Therefore while the Spirit and the bride eagerly respond to the promise of his coming. "Yea, come quickly!" there is also another invitation addressed to the outside world, "Let him that is athirst come and take the water of life freely."

The Christian religion is a missionary religion, because it is based upon the the two unshakable convictions that every member of the human race is athirst for the water of life, and that Christ has the water of life to slack their thirst. Its "Come" is addressed to Him on one side and to the thirsty world on the other.

FARM

THE GAS ENGINE— THE HOUSEWIFE'S HELPER.

Few practical farmers would listen to a salesman who offered them, at any price, a hand-power feed grinder. The same men will go to town, purchase a washing machine so large that it would almost stall a one-half horse-power engine to run it. Do they think where the power to run this machine is to come from? (True it is that some men run them, but not from voting and to try to send them ed that it is so far ahead of the old method that the wife or hired girl should be satisfied to turn the crank, or work it back and forth in whatever the prescribed method may be.

The pumping of water for the stock in the barn has always been considered one of the most important uses to which a gas engine could be put. What about some labor-saving device that would pump water to the house? Then the vegetables could be easily washed by turning a faucet and letting the water do the work, the butter could be easily washed, the Blue Monday would be a thing of the past.

Electric light is another convenience which this source of power makes possible. There are some of the more common labor-saving devices, but let us look at some others that are possible.

Let any man watch a woman preparing a meal and he will see the energy she expends is mostly in doing countless little things which tire her more by their monotony than by actual work. A dish washing machine will relieve the housewife of the most disagreeable of all tasks. Why should the country woman not have a vacuum cleaner? Without an engine a small shaft driven by hand could give power to a food chopper, knife cleaner, coffee grinder, etc., and do many other tasks in the kitchen.

The housewife will insist that the engine must be clean and easy to start. She does not want one that will spatter oil all over. Many reliable engines are on the market and do excellent work when used intelligently. Labor is scarce and often hard to get along with; herein lies a possible solution.

Many of our readers will say these ideas are just notions and sound very nice but are not practical. In the older-settled districts in this new country many are contemplating building large modern houses, while many have done so already, and this question should be given every consideration. It will pay the outlay many times if so much of the drudgery that rightly drives girls off the farm will be eliminated. Most men will gladly help to do their part if there is a demand for something like this, so be sure and let them know your wishes. Then we will be able (1) to do things we had not the time to do in the past; (2) to do work better than is possible by hand; (3) to find more time for the development of a higher tone of culture.

POULTRY

This is a good time to get rid of the old hens and the cockerels. Feed is too dear this fall to waste on non-layers. The cockerels should be fattened and the hens sold as soon as they stop laying. Fill their places with the best of the early-hatched pullets, Select strong-constitutioned birds of good size and type. If pullets are late-hatched feed mash to hasten maturity. Clean up the poultry houses before putting in the winter layers. Eggs are going to be high this winter, so be sure to get them.

GAVE HER AWAY

Young Hankinson (making a long call)—"You have had that parrot a long time, Miss Laura."

Miss Laura—"Yes we have had him several years."

Young Hankinson—"Quite intelligent, is he not?"

Miss Laura—"Very. He can imitate almost anything."

Young Hankinson—"They have a remarkably clever parrot over at the Casterlins', Miss Laura. It can imitate the sound of a kiss to perfection. Is that among the accomplishments of our feathered friend here in the corner?"

Miss Laura (indignantly)—"No, sir. He does not attempt an imitation of a sound he is not accustomed to hear, Mr. Hankinson."

The Parrot—"Wait, George, dear till I take this bird out of the room."

Weak Lungs and Chest Troubles
respond more quickly to the blood-enriching oil-food in
SCOTT'S EMULSION
than to any other one medi
SCOTT'S is a rich,
food to strength
and bron
peculiar be
tract and is
berculosis ca
No Harmful
Scott & Bow