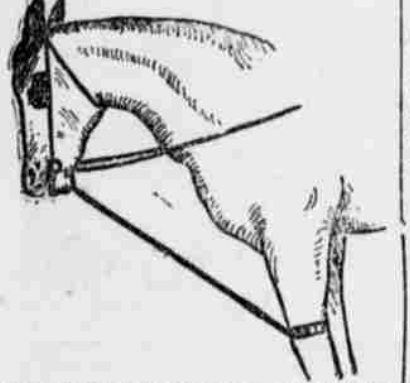




**Vegetable Milk.**  
A cheap substitute for the milk cow has been discovered by the Japanese in the form of a tiny bean, states the Farmers' Home Journal. The juice, which is extracted by a special process from the bean, is said to be an excellent vegetable milk, the properties of which render it highly suitable for use in tropical countries. The preparation is obtained from the Soja bean, which is a popular article of food among the poorer classes of Chinese and Japanese. In making the vegetable milk the beans are first of all softened by soaking and boiled in water. The resultant liquor is exactly similar to cow's milk in appearance, but is entirely different in its composition.

**For Young Horses.**  
An experienced breeder has discovered that equal parts of ground oats and corn make an excellent ration for young horses. Others add bran to make a well balanced ration to produce a symmetrical growth of bone, muscle and fat in young horses. The bran is rich in protein and phosphorus, which build up bone and muscular development, and being mildly cathartic prevents constipation. Clover hay and alfalfa are excellent roughage for young horses, as they are rich in the elements of bone and muscle growth. Commercial horses now must have heavy bone as a foundation of stable endurance, and breeders should develop their young horses on those rations which will promote the growth of bone, the elements of which are contained in oats, bran, alfalfa and clover.—Indiana Farmer.

**Restraining a Horse.**  
An old horseman gave me his way of restraining a fractious horse which answers the purpose in good shape. It is a strap from the foreleg a little above the knee to the halter and fastened with buckles at each end. The



strap is two feet long or about right to hold the head nearly level. The contrivance makes unruly action very difficult and unpleasant for the horse, and he finally learns to behave without it.—I. A. L., Middlesex County, Connecticut.

**A Shortage in the Pig Crop.**  
The American Swineherd says: "From the general tenor of letters received from breeders in the different parts of the country we are led to believe that the pig crop will be demonstrated a short one. The fact is we have been getting into this condition for eighteen months or more. High-priced grain and pork have a comparative price of grain caused people to market their hogs close and to save fewer sows. As one man said in the office it is very hard to convince a farmer, when he can get seventy cents cash a bushel for his corn at his town elevator, that it is not his duty to cash it in there instead of feeding it to hogs or any other animals. The shortage is showing in the number of hogs that are being marketed, as they are below previous years, while the number of consumers are constantly increasing."

**Better Shelter; Less Feed.**  
When one of those northwesterners comes up and the wind rages and snow flies the stock appreciate a good shelter. We often see stock out in all kinds of weather, shivering and huddled together; their owners are often very saving of feed, very careful to make both ends meet, on the farm as it were, yet they do not think how each minute their stock is unsheltered in such weather, the extra feed or fat they are consuming to generate the heat, which passes off so readily under such conditions.

We have noted in the fattening of hogs how in a cold spell of weather their appetites increased with the cold. While they consumed considerably more feed the gain in fat was slow. This was accounted for by the fact that the food goes to produce heat to a certain extent; the colder the more heat must be produced, hence taking more feed; so it is easily seen while feed is so high it is essential to have good shelter.—Omer R. Abraham, in the Indiana Farmer.

**Quality of Milk.**  
A great many persons have held the mistaken notion that with certain kinds of feeding the cow will increase the per cent. of butter fat. An English dairymen after much experience says: "The quality of the milk yielded by a cow depends more upon the individuality of the cow than upon any other factor, and that a cow is not merely a machine into which one can put a certain amount of food of known composition with the sure knowledge that one will get milk of equally known composition. A cow is a machine, certainly, but one whose idiosyncrasies, as expressed in the quality of the milk she produces, can only be ascertained by actual testing. Hence the need for testing cows for the quality as well as the quantity of their milk is brought out. By such a process—and by breeding only from those cows which give milk rich in

fat, the dairy herds of this country could undoubtedly be greatly improved, but our methods are altogether too haphazard for such an ideal ever to be realized. In time, meantime, and so long as a legal limit for milk of three per cent. of fat exists we must be content with showing that a large number of individual cows do undoubtedly fall below that limit in the course of every year, while with equal certainty the mixed milk of many herds undoubtedly does so, though with less frequency than that of individuals. The relative frequency with which the herds do so will depend on the number of such individual offenders, and the only safe way to avoid the risk of one's milk falling below the limit of three per cent. of butterfat is to find out and get rid of the worst offenders."

**A Talk on Turkeys.**  
Now is the time to feed the early hatched turkeys liberally and have them ready for the Thanksgiving market. It rarely pays to hold them for the holiday market. The Thanksgiving market is nearly always the best. And turkeys take on fat better now than they will later when cold, snowy weather comes. Corn is the national fattening grain for the national birds and the most available feed with most of us. We like to give them all the corn they will eat these days for their evening ration, and oats soaked over night in water for the morning meal. Another thing very essential while feeding turkeys heavily is coarse sharp grit. And plenty of milk to drink is an aid in fattening turkeys. How their bodies plump up after a few weeks of good feeding. It won't do to rush them off to market regardless of flesh. The returns from a lean lot of birds are sure to be discouraging. When well fattened their plumage is smooth and glossy. The experienced buyer can tell by the appearance of the plumage whether they are well fattened or not.

In England, I am told, they confine turkeys during the fattening period with good results. We have tried shutting them up while fattening with poor success. They are such liberty loving birds, in our experience, it won't do to confine them very long at any time in their lives.

Don't you think it will pay to keep enough turkey hens so you will have eggs to spare your friends and neighbors? They will willingly pay you a good price. I have a neighbor who keeps a dozen turkey hens and she sells all the eggs to her neighbors at \$1 a setting. She considers this the surest way of getting money out of turkeys. One nice thing about selling turkey eggs for hatching is that it is no trouble to sell them near home. This lady I have been telling you about gets orders for her eggs over the phone, and they are all spoken for long before the laying season. One dollar for eleven eggs doesn't seem like a very big price, but it amounts to a real little sum at the end of the season, and this party is at no expense to sell her eggs. Whether we sell the eggs or set them ourselves we should be careful in selecting breeding birds and holding onto them.

Selling off older hens we know to be good layers and breeders and keeping young ones for breeding is a mistake. Up to their fifth year turkeys are profitable as breeders. And they are not fully mature until two years old, and at three years a hen is at her best.—Fannie M. Wood, in the Indiana Farmer.

**Potash Required With Lime.**  
Many farmers have an idea that lime will unlock the stores of insoluble potash in the soil and make it available for plant food. But when you ask for their reasons you will find them very uncertain and unable to substantiate their opinions either with the results of experiment station work or practical experiments on their own farms. Properly used lime is one of the most valuable aids to successful farming, but when used without fertilizer it will impoverish the soil, as shown by the old English proverb: "Lime without manure will make the farm and the farmer poor."

There is nothing gained by making extravagant claims for the use of lime, and that it makes any of the potash in the soil available is very doubtful and not supported by experiments so far as I can learn. In fact my experience is that an application of potash will give much better results with lime than without it, which would not be the case if the lime made any quantity of potash available. In addition to its effect in sweetening the soil, all four materials, lime, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are necessary for plant growth. No one element will answer the purpose without the other, but all are necessary to obtain the best results. An experiment conducted with fertilizers at the Ohio experiment station shows the increased yield of clover in the hay crop in a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy, the lime being applied to the corn crop. Acid phosphate and lime gave an increase of 1847 pounds; acid phosphate, potash and lime gave an increase of 2821 pounds, a gain of 674 pounds for the use of potash with the lime and phosphoric acid, and this in a soil that the authorities say is very deficient in phosphoric acid and lime and supposed to have a fair amount of potash. The weight of evidence goes to show that the use of potash and lime should go hand in hand. Still the farmer should not follow any experiment blindly, but rather test his soil for himself and find out the properties of lime, phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash, which will give the best results on his own farm; and use the results of the experiment stations simply as a guide.—G. F. Marsh, in Practical Farmer.

**THE WARFARE AGAINST DRINK**  
TEMPERANCE BATTLE GATHERS STRENGTH EVERY DAY.

**Sobriety in Business.**  
That there is now in business circles a firm and effectual conviction that alcohol should play little or no part in the relations between buyer and seller is emphatically stated by a writer in the Journal of Commerce in an article contrasting with past conditions the present refusal of the big wholesale houses to pay expense accounts that only a few years ago were passed as a matter of course. Then the out of town merchant in most cases expected, when he came to New York, to be taken in hand by an agent or representative of the firm whose goods he was going to buy and to be carried for several days, and nights from one festive scene to another, not all of which could have been explicitly described, even in these tolerant days. Now the buyers have come to the conclusion that the obligations thus incurred do not tend to facilitate the extension of business. Another cause of these depressed states is the crosses, anxieties and cares of life. It is not work so much as worry that saps our vigor. As the constant dropping wears away the granite block, so these little vexatious annoyances and annoyances, and another cause of these depressions. We turn aside from the right to the pleasant path. We do wrong to ourselves, we hurt our neighbors. And then comes the inevitable penalty. We are smitten with remorse. We are bowed in the dust with self-reproach and shame.

Such is life's unrest. What is its cure? First of all we must recognize that these discouraged moods are morbid, unhealthy and unnatural. It is weak and unmanly for us to give way to them. Life was meant to be happy, bright and full. Something is wrong with our life machinery and must be set straight.

We must love our work, put our hearts into it, feel that we are doing our Father's will in it. Thus laboring we will find joy and beauty and poetry and dignity in our daily task. The humbler life is glorified by the divine purpose.

We should look on the bright side. When our hearts droop it is because we weigh our troubles, but do not put our blessings into the balance. We magnify our griefs and overlook joys that are not to be numbered.

Home is the renewer of the careworn spirit. Every one should have or make a home. The power of domestic love and confidence to cheer the jaded spirit is one of the rarest treasures of the heart.

But above all things is the sweet restorer of the soul. When courage sinks and spirits flag no power like faith in God can banish our weakness. To realize, then, this living purpose in our lives and His presence instant at hand for our help is to meet every trial with a cheerful and a confident heart.

Instead, then, of sighing for the wings of a dove to fly to some shelter of rest let us face life's duties and cares with manly spirit and eager ardor, and we shall find in it our truest and most useful life. Let our school or growth, our present or our future hope.—Julius B. Remensnyder, St. James' Lutheran Church, in the Sunday Herald.

**Praying Without Watching.**  
"I don't know how it is," said a servant girl on her way to the Bible class; "my temper is always getting the better of me. Then my mistress scolds. Yet I never run downstairs without asking God for grace to be meek all day."

"Oh, dear!" sighed a fair-faced maiden, just returned from church. "Another service over, and I haven't brought a single word away. I made such good resolves this morning when I said my prayers, but Kate's and Mary's bonnets put them all to flight."

"It seems as if the public house is stronger than the Lord Himself," complained a man who rarely started to his work without a sense of shame at having spent so much of his hard earned money over night on beer.

"The parson bids us ask the Lord to lead us past the door. I don't know what He does for other folk; He never did it yet for me. And it hasn't been for want of asking Him."

"I never meant to have wasted such a long time gossiping," sighed a woman, "for what are Mr. Brown's affairs to me? It's my besetting sin, I know. I thought of it, too, yesterday at church, when I said, 'Lead us into temptation,' but now I'm all behind again."

"The man who let those precious hours of the service slip had thought of little else but dress and vanity the whole week through. What wonder, then, if new bonnets drove out of her head the resolutions that she made upon her knees."

Who led him past the public house never tried to help himself; and so with the woman and her besetting sin of gossiping.

God has little help for those who do not strive against their sins as well as say their prayers.

"If I regard iniquity in my heart," the Psalmist says—"If I delight in it, that is to say—"the Lord will not hear me." (Psalm 66:18).—Young People's Paper.

**RELIGIOUS TRUTHS**  
From the Writings of Great Preachers.

**"YOUR HEAVENLY FATHER KNOWETH."**  
When the stars in my heavens grow dim  
And alone in the blackness I seem to lie,  
When the arms I leaned on are breaking  
And my witter prayer echoes bitter  
And when winter oppress and injustice tears,  
I bless Him to know I've a God who cares! —Pacific Baptist.

**Life's Unrest and Its Cure.**  
Oh that had wings like a dove:  
For then would I fly away, and be at rest! —Psalms, 55:6.

This is the impassioned cry of a soul wearied with the turmoil and struggle of life to the point of losing heart. What is the cause of these fits of depression? One is the fatigue of work. Another cause of these depressed states is the crosses, anxieties and cares of life. It is not work so much as worry that saps our vigor. As the constant dropping wears away the granite block, so these little vexatious annoyances and annoyances, and another cause of these depressions. We turn aside from the right to the pleasant path. We do wrong to ourselves, we hurt our neighbors. And then comes the inevitable penalty. We are smitten with remorse. We are bowed in the dust with self-reproach and shame.

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**THE PULPIT.**  
AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. ROBERT BRUCE HULL.

Theme: The Christian Ideal.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. Robert Bruce Hull, for many years pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Sunday morning preached his inaugural sermon as pastor of the Summer Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Decatur street. His subject was "The Christian Ideal." He took as his text Matthew xx:28, "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life as a ransom for many." and Romans viii:3, "If any man hath not the spirit of Christ he is none of His." He said, among other things:

"Jesus Christ on earth was the ideal man. His life was the ideal life. Our manhood and our lives will be ideal as we approach in our actions to the pattern life which was that of His. The purpose of the life of Jesus was service and sacrifice. This must, therefore, be the purpose of every true disciple. Otherwise the denunciation of the great apostle is over us and we hear the terrible words, 'If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of His.' On this day, when we begin our labor together as pastor and people, it is well that we should all bear in mind that the purpose of this Christian life is service. The word minister means precisely this. Your 'servant for the sake of others' is the title Paul gave himself in writing to the Corinthian Church. This is the ideal which, by God's help, I shall keep before my own eyes, and this same ideal of the Christian life I shall in all my ministry seek to present to you. I can ask you to do nothing nobler or higher than the example of Christ and I dare not place before you anything lower than this.

There is dignity in this service. The law of God's own being is to give Himself to others. Because He is omnipotent He creates life. Because of abounding strength He works. Of Him Jesus says: 'My Father worketh hitherto and I work.' We have this principle, therefore, that the most eminent are those who most eminently serve. The well known motto of the Prince of Wales, 'Ich Dien,' I serve, is an illustration in point. All great souls delight in service. Elijah's constant motto was, 'The Lord God before whom I stand,' and thus standing before God and in His service he could defy kings, priests and peoples. David rejoiced to say, 'Truly I am an illu-strated in point. Go through the great names of Bible stories or secular history and one and all are esteemed because of service rendered. The more of self-sacrifice there is in the service the more nearly it approaches the ideal and the more surely it is honored of God and esteemed of men. Lowell sings truly:

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes;  
They were men that stood alone,  
While the men they agonized for  
Hurtled the centurion's stone.

His life as a ransom for many. This is the highest service; we honor soldiers, not because they fight, but because they are willing to die. When Moravian missionaries are willing to enter a leper colony and brave a leper's death, the ministers have partners, they manifest again the spirit of the Master whom they serve. When Garibaldi's men asked him what their reward should be for service in his army, he is reported to have said: 'You will suffer hunger. You will go barefoot over rough ways. You will be clothed in rags. You will have sickness, wounds and death, but Italy will be free.' The noble Italians shouted: 'We are the men! We are the men!'

Even to-day with pageants by sea and land, with booming guns and ringing chimes, with brass-bands and marvelous illuminations, we celebrate the heroic bravery of the discoverer and the perilsome toil of the inventor. In every human heart there is a God-implemented admiration for service and sacrifice.

The mightiest force in the universe. God could compel service, but, as He has made us, He cannot compel love. It is love that is needed more than service. If there be first a loving heart, though the service be imperfect, yet it is appreciated. Soldiers have partners, they manifest again the spirit of the Master whom they serve. When Garibaldi's men asked him what their reward should be for service in his army, he is reported to have said: 'You will suffer hunger. You will go barefoot over rough ways. You will be clothed in rags. You will have sickness, wounds and death, but Italy will be free.' The noble Italians shouted: 'We are the men! We are the men!'

Our Sphere of Service.  
Our Lord did not give the wretched man whom He had found lurking among the tombs and cured the privilege of accompanying Him. He did not send him on a missionary to some distant city. He told him to go home to the friends who had seen him in his degradation, and tell them what great things had been done for him. Those who receive God's blessings should not forget their obligations to those nearest them. Our first duty lies within the little sphere in which we move in our common daily living. To fill that well is our greatest privilege, and in it is enfolded our greatest blessing if we will but claim it.

**A Present Christ.**  
We need not only the risen Christ but the returned Christ; not only the historic Christ, nor the heavenly, but the spiritual, the intimate, the husband of the soul in its daily vigor, its daily conflict, its daily fear, its daily joy, its daily sorrow, its daily faith, hope, love. We need, oh how we need, a Lord and Master, a Lover and King of our single, inmost, shameful, precious souls, the Giver and the Goal of our most personal salvation, a Conscience without our conscience, and a Heart amidst our heart and its ruins and its resurrection.—P. T. Forsyth.

**The Cost of Self-Respect.**  
No one can respect himself, or have that sublime faith in himself, which is essential to all high achievements, when he puts mean, half-hearted, slipshod service into what he does. He cannot get his highest self-respect until he does his level best. No man can do his best, or call out the highest thing in him, while he regards his occupation as drudgery or a bore.—Scottish Reformer.

**Oil of Sassafras For Insect Bites.**  
It is not generally known how valuable a preventive against the bites of mosquitoes, fleas, gnats, midges, etc., oil of sassafras is. The fact has recently been recorded again by A. T. Girdler. If in a susceptible person the oil is applied at once to the place that has been bitten it almost invariably prevents the poisoning altogether. If applied to the inflamed spot a day or two after the bite it at once stops the irritation.

To those who live in the country and whose life is made a burden by undue susceptibility to insect bites and to those who have not yet returned from holiday making in regions infested by biting insects oil of sassafras should be a great boon and it is harmless as an external application.—London Globe.

**A CONSISTENT REASON.**  
Brooks: "So you're not taking the logical treatment?"  
Lyons: "No; they charged me too much."—Harper's Weekly.

**The Sunday-School**  
INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 10.

Review of the Lessons for the Fourth Quarter—Golden Text: "I Have Fought a Good Fight, I Have Finished My Course, I Have Kept the Faith." 2 Tim. 4:7.

The lessons of this quarter again are all about Paul, his life and his teachings. They can be profitably reviewed under two heads: The leading events in Paul's life; and, The prominent points in his character. We give here a few prominent points in his character as brought out in the lessons of the quarter:

In Lesson I. We have his calmness and fearlessness in danger. In Lesson II. We have again his calmness in danger and also his prudence and good sense.

In Lesson III. We have his delicate courtesy and his fearlessness and faithfulness.

In Lesson IV. We have his prompt obedience to divine guidance, his untiring zeal for Christ.

In Lesson V. We have his absolute fearlessness in storm and tempest and his absolute confidence in God's Word.

In Lesson VI. We have his humility and his readiness to do any kind of work for the welfare of others.

In Lesson VII. We have his longing for human friendship and sympathy, his love for his countrymen and his faithfulness in declaring the whole Word of God.

In Lesson VIII. We have his joy in suffering for Christ and his humility.

In Lesson IX. We have his sound judgment, breadth of view and love of peace.

In Lesson X. We have his tact and his wisdom.

In Lesson XI. We have his faithfulness to the end, his hopefulness in regard to the future, his forgiveness toward his faithless friends and his unshakable confidence in the Lord.

**Herald Blasts.**  
"I shall not want," is always the cry of the soul in which there is no God.  
Whoever gives his body to be burned, and has not love, throws away his ashes.  
No greater mistake can be made than to make the accumulation of riches the first business of life.  
The lamp that only shines when the sun shines will never be of any service to those who are lost.  
Unless we say "Our Father" in our money getting, we cannot worship God by saying it.  
Without consistent Christian life to back up the preacher, there is no use in ringing the church bell.  
The preacher who puts thought into his sermons will, sooner or later, find himself preaching to people who think.

It hurts more to live a day without prayer than without bread.  
Suppose there are hypocrites in the church, does that make your sinning any safer?  
The man who loves sin is a sinner, no matter how much he pays for a pew in church.  
Begin every day with this thought: What happens to-day will be what God sees is best.  
The Christian never has to count his cash to find out how much he has to be thankful for.  
A cold church will soon begin to warm up when God's fire is burning in the preacher's heart.  
Isn't there a strong touch of hypocrisy in thanking God for the bread and finding fault with the cook?—Home Herald.

**Our Sphere of Service.**  
Our Lord did not give the wretched man whom He had found lurking among the tombs and cured the privilege of accompanying Him. He did not send him on a missionary to some distant city. He told him to go home to the friends who had seen him in his degradation, and tell them what great things had been done for him. Those who receive God's blessings should not forget their obligations to those nearest them. Our first duty lies within the little sphere in which we move in our common daily living. To fill that well is our greatest privilege, and in it is enfolded our greatest blessing if we will but claim it.

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**CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES**  
DECEMBER NINETEENTH

Topic—Our Christmas Gifts—Matt. 2: 1-11.  
God's Gift to us—2 Cor. 9: 15.  
Christ's gift—Himself. Eph. 5: 25-27.  
The heart to God. Prov. 23: 23-25.  
The life to service. Rom. 15: 1-5.  
Substance to the poor. 1 John 3: 17-19.

Ourselves to Christ. Matt. 4: 18-22.  
The best gift the wise men brought to the infant Jesus was the faith that led them to make that long journey (v. 2).  
In sincerity, like that of Herod, will spoil any gift and vitiate any Christmas.

The star that will lead us to Christ is love. Any love, so it be pure and strong, will lead us to Him (v. 10).  
Gold for the King, frankincense for the God, and myrrh for the death of the mortal Man that was to come on Calvary (v. 11).

**Suggestive Thoughts.**  
You do not know the joy of giving till you have given what costs something, a piece of yourself with your gift.  
Your gift will be a failure if you give not what your friend wants but what you think he ought to want.  
Let it be a merry Christmas no less than a holy one, and a holy one no less than a merry.

"The peace on earth" is primarily in men's hearts before it can be peace among the nations; that is a result of peace in men's hearts.

**Illustrations.**  
As some people spend Christmas, their Christmas tree has been sawed up into a bargain counter.  
The stocking is a good symbol of Christmas giving, as small presents, that will fit the stocking, are usually the best.  
The Christmas star has five points; love to God, love to man, thoughtfulness, self denial and joy.  
The first Christmas tree is the tree on which hung our Savior, God's unspeakable Gift to the world.

**EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS**  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19

Leavening the Lump—Luke 13: 20, 21—Missions.

In other parts of the New Testament "leaven" is used as a symbol of evil forces which tend to spread moral corruption—"a little leaven leaveneth the lump," says the apostle. And some writers have tried to show that in this passage also the word "leaven" is used to represent corrupting influences that our Lord foresaw will be set at work in the kingdom by its enemies. But leavening is the rapidity and thoroughness with which some forms of life, under favorable conditions, are multiplied, until they have penetrated to every part of the material into which they were introduced.

So leaven, in spite of its being often used as a figure of ill, is a fit symbol of our religious capacity for expansion and extension. It has been introduced into the world, a living, aggressive force. It persists in surviving, even when conditions are not favorable. When the conditions change for the better it spreads with astonishing rapidity and vigor.

How the First Gospel Leaven Worked book than the Acts of the Apostles. In that book the records of the first expansion of Christianity are not only proofs of the faith's early power, but inspiring prophecies of its present-day possibilities.

In Acts we see now the lump of the Roman empire was leavened. Beginning at Jerusalem, the good news of salvation spread until it touched the edges of the world. From Scotland to the Sahara the lands had heard the Word; from Spain to the Assyrian rivers missions could be found. Leaven in meat must have favorable conditions. The gospel in the first century was helped in its progress by the conditions of the world into which it came.

The Roman empire was a unity. Throughout its whole extent there was one law, one authority, one supreme power. Never since has an imperial standard floated over so large a proportion of the civilized world. It is easy to see what this political unity meant, holding every part of the world as open as every other part to the missionary's work.

**DOG AS A GUIDE.**  
Nine kilometers south of Dinard (Ille-et-Vilaine), on passing through the village of Pleurtuit and descending into the deep valley of Fremur the visitor finds the Crochals ponds, a widening of the river in a romantic spot between wooded slopes whose dark verdure is reflected in the somber waters, says an exchange. The whole valley being private property dependent upon the neighboring Castle of Crochals, which dominates the hill, would-be visitors are directed to apply at the mill, whose great wheel is turned by the waters of the first pond. The miller pockets his gratuity, points out the intricate paths that must be followed, then calls "Bernard" and indicating the visitors tells Bernard to get with them. Bernard is the dog that acts as guide in order to save them.

The dog trots quietly along in front of those entrusted to his care, and if they take a bypath he stops and waits till they rejoin him. It is easy to understand him. The walk is about a kilometer and a half as far as the second pond, where it terminates. Bernard goes no further. If one tries to continue it is at his own risk and peril. Bernard will not budge from the spot, but squats down or carries on a flirtation at the second mill till one returns.

As soon as he sees the visitor returning Bernard runs along the path back to the first pond, and without repassing the mill where the visitor was committed to his charge he conducts him directly to the road for Pleurtuit. Then when he sees the visitor set off on foot or in a carriage he turns his back and trots off home, and no amount of persuasion will induce him to accompany any one further on the road.