

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week
Beginning Feb. 24.

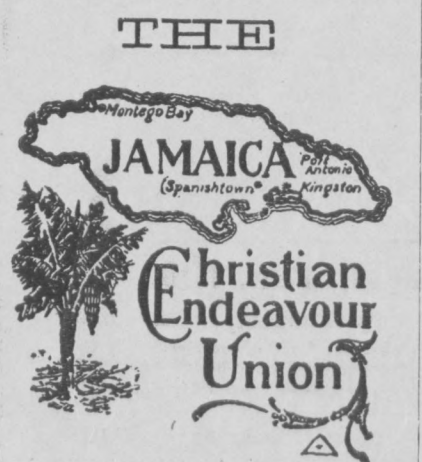
By REV. H. H. DOYLE.
Topic.—Foreign missions. The Kingdom
in the Islands.—Isa. xlii, 10-12, 16-17.

In this chapter the prophet lays special emphasis upon the fact that the islands of the sea will rejoice in the salvation of the Lord. In the fourth verse he declares that "the isles shall wait for his law;" in the tenth verse he calls upon "the isles and the inhabitants thereof" to "sing unto the Lord a new song" and his praise from the end of the earth; and in the sixteenth and seventeenth verses he prophesies moral and spiritual transformations such as have been particularly applicable to the people of islands. Nor did Isaiah prophesy in vain. What he declared 700 years before Christ Christian missions have realized. The islands of the sea have been most susceptible to Christian influences. They waited for God's law, and when it came they accepted it with a universal readiness that has not been equaled in continental missions. Christian missionaries have been particularly successful among islanders. Paul's first converts were made on the island of Cyprus, and, strange to say, among these was Paulus, the Roman governor of the island. This fact seems almost prophetic, for nowhere have governments so readily responded to the teachings of the gospel as island governments. Not only have the people responded to the gospel call, but in a remarkable degree the laws of God have been incorporated in the laws of the state. We have only to call the roll of the important islands in the world's history, was at one time neathless and barbarous, but was conquered by Christianity.

The gospel has met with wonderful success in Greenland, the Sandwich Islands, Philippines, New Hebrides, Madagascar, the south sea islands and in Japan, the most influential oriental empire today. A study of mission work in any of these islands will prove most interesting and illustrate the wonderful saving power of the gospel, for in the islands of the sea the most benighted people have lived. The worst forms of vice, superstition and cruelty have existed. But the gospel has triumphed in spite of all difficulties and hindrances, and thus we are encouraged to continue zealously our mission work, even under the most adverse circumstances. "With God nothing is impossible."

BIBLE READINGS.
Isa. lii, 7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 1-11; vili, 20-40; Rom. ix, 1-5; x, 14, 15; 11 Tim. iv, 6-8; Heb. xi, 30-40; Rev. xxiii, 17.

Christian Endeavor in Jamaica.
This is the catchy device that the Jamaican Christian Endeavorers have been putting everywhere in their advertising of their annual convention at



WILL MEET
Kingston. Christian Endeavor is one of the strongest church forces in the island and is more and more making its influence felt.

Three L's.
A veterans' association is one of the new things in Christian Endeavor from Ohio. The Ohio Endeavorers say of it that it is going to be "lively, lovely and lucky."

With Foreign Flavor.
The Primitive Methodists of Great Britain are making remarkable progress in Christian Endeavor. During the past year their young people's societies have increased 120 and the junior 112.

Among the prominent Norwegians who have recently expressed great sympathy for Christian Endeavor are the bishops of Christiansand and Christiania and the dean of Christiania.

The British Christian Endeavor organization has heard of the formation of the first Christian Endeavor society in British Central Africa. It consisted of a nucleus of twelve young men in the boarding school at Cholo and rapidly grew to fifty-six young men. The pledge has now been translated into their language.

Dr. William Carey in reporting the Christian Endeavor work of his mission field admits that the so called "regular" prayer meetings do not always go with clockwork precision and adds that he knows of only one clock in the entire district. Some of our American societies, with five or six clocks in every home, are sadly irregular also.

"I feel as if I were going to swim across an ocean when I look upon the possibilities for Christian Endeavor and the work it will require from all of us, but I love the work and am exceedingly happy in it." This enthusiastic sentence is from a letter by that active Christian Endeavor worker of Norway, J. G. Reiersen.

How to Save and Make Soaps.
There are always great masses of soap left in every household. Collect them and add half their weight in oatmeal. Now put your soap into a saucepan with a little water to dissolve. Keep stirring till all melted, then add the oatmeal and when it is well mixed turn it out on to a piece of wood to cool. Divide it into small cakes with a sharp knife and leave it three or four days to set thoroughly.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need Scott's Emulsion to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about Scott's Emulsion is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VIII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 24.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xv, 1-10.
Memory Verses, 5, 6—Golden Text, Gen. xv, 6—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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As God, the faithful Creator (1 Pet. iv, 10), saw His friend Abram returning from his victory over the four kings and saw the temptation that Satan was planning for him through the king of Sodom He forestalled the adversary by sending Melchizedek, His servant, with a loaf of bread and part of the most high God, to bless Abram and to meet him with bread and wine, so that when the king of Sodom offered Abram the goods he had captured he was able to say: No, I thank you. Having the blessing of Him who possesses heaven and earth, I prefer to receive no favor from you. How the church has fallen from this high standard, for it would be a rare thing today to see her turn her back upon any one who would send some earthly possession her way to help her carry on what she calls the Lord's work! She is evidently not intimate with the possessor of heaven and earth.

It seems probable that the great adversary was making it lively for Abram after his victory over the four kings and over the offer of Sodom's king and was saying to him something like this: Those kings will gather their forces and come upon you and take you and yours off the earth, and what a good you were to refuse those goods you captured! So Abram doubtless had some fears and also some thoughts of the reward he might have had. Then the word of the Lord came unto him in a vision, saying: "Fear not, Abram, I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward." Thus the Lord delivered His friend from his fears and comforted him by the revelation of Himself. Lay to heart this first precious "Fear not" and look up and all the others you can find, and may the Lord God be to you personally a sun and shield (Ps. lxxxiv, 1), and may you be satisfied with Himself as your reward.

The years are passing with Abram, and the heir has not been given, and he inquires of the Lord about it and is brought forth and told to look toward heaven and number the stars if he can (verse 5), and he is assured so shall his seed be. This was a higher look than that of xli, 14, even a look to the Lord Himself, and in the direction of His dwelling places.

In reply to his question, "Whereby shall I know?" he is referred to the sacrifices, which all point to the one great sacrifice, by whose blood all things are made sure, for "All the promises of God in Him are yea and in Him amen" (1 Cor. i, 20). He who spared not His own Son will with Him also freely give us all things (Rom. viii, 32), and He is only a privilege to keep the birds (the evil one, Matt. xiii, 4), away from the promises by our steadfastly believing them.

The 400 years' bondage of Abram's posterity and their deliverance are here plainly foretold, and also the use of the smoking furnace and the burning altar (verses 12-17). The literal fulfillment is seen in Ex. xli, 33-41, even to their coming out with great substance.

The reason why Abram could not at once possess the land is given in verse 16, and we see in the same words the reason why the Lord does not now at once take the kingdom. Not till the church is completed and taken away shall the mystery of iniquity be fully developed (1 Thess. ii, 7-9). In verse 18-21 we see that the land which God gave to Abram by unconditional covenant will reach from the river of Egypt to the Euphrates, a very much larger portion of the first time, such as the word of God vision, for not, shield, reward, believed, righteousness, etc., and, inasmuch as the first use of a word is the place to get light upon its significance, one can readily see by taking up these words what a field for study and meditation is here opened up. We have already suggested the "fear notes," but what about the words "believe" and "righteousness?" See verse 13. In Rom. iv, 3; Gal. iii, 12, 23, in verse 13, in the context in each place enlarged upon and made plain that God's only way of righteousness is by faith in Jesus Christ apart from any works of man (Rom. iii, 24; Eph. ii, 8, 9; Tit. ii, 5). To chapter xvi we have had but two names of our great Creator and Redeemer—viz, God (Elohim) and Lord (Jehovah), or combinations of these—the first revealing to us God as the Creator, and the second a name used perhaps 7000 times in Scripture revealing to us God as our Redeemer bringing to us righteousness by sacrifice.

Then in chapter xiv, 18-20, we have for the first time the name of Melchizedek "the most high God" (Elohim), the possessor of heaven and earth, whom we so need to know if we would do His work in His way and not dishonor Him by worldly ways. Now in this respect we have another revelation of God in the name "Lord" spelled with a capital "L" and "ord" in small letters. This is the word "Adonai," which the Jews use instead of Jehovah believing the latter to be too holy to be uttered. It suggests our Creator Redeemer, our possessor of heaven and earth. The word "GOD" in capitals (verses 2, 8) is the same as "LORD" in capitals, Jehovah.

Fashion Hints.
The stiff white collars, with lining and tie of the ubiquitous heavy plaid silk, are quite new.
The new chiffon or mullins ruffs are finished off by streamers of wide satin ribbon, sometimes in a contrasting color.
Some of the latest stock collars fasten with a bow on the side instead of in front, an awkward fashion, surely.

Back Patting.
It is of course very generally known that some small amount of chicken fattening is carried on in some districts, and there are, on the other hand, some few persons who can make heavy ducks, although with the exception of it is still a very limited branch of the poultry industry. Some of these have, however, already made a very considerable reputation as prize winners in the dead poultry classes at the important shows. I was fortunate in calling upon one last fall when his ducks were killed in preparation for one of our largest shows. I saw some dozen birds all weighing well over twelve pounds apiece, and three of them the scale at fifteen. This proves that some can successfully fatten other birds than chickens, but so far rearers have had no great success in rearing early ducklings.

House Plants.
A cheap and clean fertilizer for house plants is household ammonia in weak doses, say ten drops to a pint of water at first, increased later as the plants get used to it to a scant teaspoonful to a pint.

Don't Bat Anything.
If Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, does not stop investigating, he will soon destroy all the appetite we have for good things to eat. His latest startling statement is that gelatin and bulk oysters are unclean. Whether or not this is true we do not know, but we are going to try and forget the unpleasant he has told us—and continue to eat what we please. According to Doc Wiley, gelatin is made of scrapings from ill-smelling hides, some of which have been found to contain tetanus bacilli. Gelatin is made of scrapings from ill-smelling hides, some of which have been found to contain tetanus bacilli. Gelatin is made of scrapings from ill-smelling hides, some of which have been found to contain tetanus bacilli.

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The Country Schoolhouse.

The little country schoolhouse—your Remember it of course you do!

Within the angles snugly set,
Where two long yellow highways meet,
And saplings planted here and there
About the yard, and boxed with care
As if to typify, in morn,
The youngsters caught and caged to learn

Around the rolling pastures spread,
With woodland patches garlanded,
From which the breezes gladly bore
Sly invitations to the door.
Across the sills the best soft loam,
With mingled with the air perfume,
And from their covert in the vale
In plaintive pleading piped the quail.

With basket and with pail equipped,
Clear eyed, tan cheeked and berry lipiped
Ahaunt the pasture, down the road,
They trudged to lend the plowman aid.
The pink sunbonnet, the broad brimmed straw,
The bare brown feet that new no law
Of fashion's last, the bundled foms,
That laughed aloud at cold and storms.

What tales the scarred desks might relate!
Of triumphs gained with book and slate!
How late the claspboards loose possess
Of feats at noon and recess!
And do not now the plowmen see,
Back up the road, and o'er the lea,
Hazy boy and girl, new worlds to find,
The little schoolhouse left behind.

Oh, little country school! In vain
May critics hold you in disdain.
The greatest lessons have been taught
Were not by chalk and pencil wrought.
As ope your door on fields and sky,
So, likewise, just as wide as high,
Not opened to the air, but to the sun,
The principles of love and truth.

—Youth's Companion.

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WINTER FEED.

Mangel Wurzel as a Substitute For Silage.

A Massachusetts farmer, writing in New England Homestead, has the following to say in regard to mangel wurzel as winter feed:

Mangel wurzel are easily cultivated provided the necessary time is done just at the critical time in their growth. The thinning and cutting out is rather tedious job, and when there are four to five acres it means necessary attention at a time when many farmers are very busy with other labor. I find them almost invaluable for winter feed. We feed them to our cattle, both dry and milk cows, liberally. As an alternate feed with turnips for sheep there is nothing to take their place. A milk cow in full milk is fed about a bushel a day. They are cut up small with a root cutter and take the place of silage. I find, give much better results both in health and condition of the herd and in the supply of milk. To sheep they are fed whole; also to hogs, which eat them voraciously.

Take any good piece of rich level land, cover it with a good heavy coat of well rotted manure, plow under in the fall and leave rough all winter. Then in the spring, when the land is dry enough to work nicely and cleanly, cut up with disk harrow. Pulverize thoroughly, then smooth off with smoothing harrow. Mark out lines with marker three feet apart. Then sow seed with hand drill along these marks. Use four to five pounds of seed to the acre sown from middle to end of May. The thinning operation is the difficult, but is essential to the success of the crop and should be done promptly. If the plants are allowed to grow tall and weak before thinning they are spoiled. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on keeping them clean, and the careful farmer will be more than repaid by his crop.

MOSS IN PASTURES.

Sodium Nitrate Is Found to Be an Effective Remedy.

The moss knolls so common in our pastures are composed mainly of Polytetrum commune and less often of

A PEST IN OLD PASTURES.
A closely related species, Polytetrum juniperinum. A pasture belonging to the Vermont experiment station and considerably infested with moss was used in these experiments.

Three plots, containing 100 square feet each, were measured off and lime, maple wood ashes and sodium nitrate applied at the rate of 5,000, 1,000 and 1,000 pounds respectively. Made application also on three plots containing ten square feet at the same rate, but worked into the soil. These materials were applied about Nov. 15, 1905, and about June 1 of the following year some action had already taken place.

Plot No. 1, containing lime as a top dressing, was little affected. Except in the middle of the plot, where it appeared to be particularly thick, in which place the moss was unhealthy and in some cases dead.

Plot No. 2, containing ashes as a top dressing, was little affected, except in the middle of the plot, where it appeared to be particularly thick, in which place the moss was unhealthy and in some cases dead.

Plot No. 3, containing sodium nitrate as a top dressing, was greatly changed. More than half the moss was killed, and the greatly increased growth of grass bid fair to drive out the rest.

The three tilled portions were also considerably less acid, although not alkaline in reaction. The effect of lime when used as a top dressing is well known to be slow, and consequently later results may prove more favorable. This action shows how much the mosses are dependent on a certain kind of habitat in order to thrive and suggests the practicability of using the lime or ashes, etc., as an infected with mosses. In any case the better and more luxuriant grass produced would usually more than pay for the cost of trouble of application, concludes a writer in American Cultivator.

Timothy sells for a higher price in the market than other hay and is regarded as being particularly adapted to horses. It is deficient in protein and for that reason should be fed with a grain ration of a nitrogenous nature. For horses no better basis for a ration can be found than timothy hay and oats. It is less valuable for cattle and sheep. Clovers hay is timothy in composition use, and the two are more often found mixed than either is found alone. The nitrogenous nature of the clovers aids in supplying the deficiency of protein in the timothy. Clover is more valuable than timothy for cattle and sheep, but is not considered so satisfactory for horses.

Fattening Waterfowl.
In feeding waterfowl for market purposes mixed or mash food should be provided. Whole corn or ground of any kind is a wasteful kind of food to use in fattening waterfowl. The waterfowl do not have a crop and gizzard connection, as do chickens. Mash or mixed foods are much more easily consumed and assimilated than whole corn, and the two are more often found mixed than either is found alone. The nitrogenous nature of the clovers aids in supplying the deficiency of protein in the timothy. Clover is more valuable than timothy for cattle and sheep, but is not considered so satisfactory for horses.

Nursery Stock For Spring.
If fruit trees are bought for next spring's planting do not have them delivered until nearly ready to plant them. Let the nurseryman take care of them until then. And do not receive them unless they are in good shape and free from insect pests.

They Work Two Ways.
It is generally stated that coal ashes contain little plant food and have no value as a fertilizer. They are, however, very rich in potash and phosphorus, and with heavy clay soils to make them more open.

The Wood Supply.
Now is the very best time we shall have to cut wood. Other work does not press, and frozen ground and snow help about skidding the logs.

Patience With Wall Paper.
If a fresh must be applied to wall paper, let the new piece lie in strong sunlight until the colors are faded to match those on the wall; then tear the edges and the applied piece will not be so conspicuous.

The Road to Fame.
"Zangwill," said a magazine editor, entered literature by the back stairs. Instead of submitting his story to the magazine, he had it printed in a pamphlet form and sold it on the news stands at a cent a copy. He made out of it \$150. Now, had this story been submitted to me I should undoubtedly have rejected it.

Australian Defense.
Six years ago each state had a force, naval and military, that at any rate contained the germs of efficiency, and before long the federal government with vigor and determination. Since federation was accomplished we have sunk lower and lower, until our defense force is a mockery.—Sydney Herald.

Back Patting.
It is of course very generally known that some small amount of chicken fattening is carried on in some districts, and there are, on the other hand, some few persons who can make heavy ducks, although with the exception of it is still a very limited branch of the poultry industry. Some of these have, however, already made a very considerable reputation as prize winners in the dead poultry classes at the important shows. I was fortunate in calling upon one last fall when his ducks were killed in preparation for one of our largest shows. I saw some dozen birds all weighing well over twelve pounds apiece, and three of them the scale at fifteen. This proves that some can successfully fatten other birds than chickens, but so far rearers have had no great success in rearing early ducklings.

House Plants.
A cheap and clean fertilizer for house plants is household ammonia in weak doses, say ten drops to a pint of water at first, increased later as the plants get used to it to a scant teaspoonful to a pint.

RHEUMATISM

CURED

The Circulation Stimulated and the Muscles and Joints lubricated by using

Sloan's Liniment

Price 25c 50c & \$1.00
Sold by all Dealers

Sloan's Treatise On The Horse Sent Free
Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.



HINTS FOR FARMERS

Rotation of Crops.

On every farm there should be a regular rotation of crops, says a Vermont farmer in American Cultivator—that is, the growing of different crops in different fields and the use of the same field for different crops in different years. The length of this rotation will depend on the size of the farm, the character of the soil and the crops to be raised.

The first year from seed the land should be devoted to the cultivated crops, such as corn, potatoes, beans, etc., that are preparatory in character. With these there should be liberal fertilization and good cultivation, which will put the land in suitable condition for a grain crop and seedling down to grass.

The writer practices a five year rotation, one in cornfield and fodder, one in grain, oats and barley, with grass seeding, and three in grass. In this way get excellent crops of good hay during this time.

Keep the Pigs Thriving.

Successful pig raising in cold weather requires warm, dry quarters, with skin milk and some grain. With these the business can be made both successful and profitable. It is not best to undertake to keep more than can be well fed and cared for, for excellence in quality is superior to mere numbers. Feed regularly and only what will be eaten up clean, for an overfed pig will do no good, neither will any other made up. After two months old the pigs can safely be fed a little grain, increasing gradually the amount with age and growth, endeavoring to keep them in a growing and fattening condition.

Supply plenty of bedding, which is necessary for their comfort and of advantage to the owner in the large amount of excellent manure that can be made by these busy workers.—American Cultivator.

Bees on the Farm.

While I would not advise any one to take up beekeeping unless he has a natural ability for it, I cannot help but think that many of our young men might do so to a good advantage, writes a New York farmer in American Agriculturist. I don't expect every one that takes it up will be as successful as some have been, but I am sure a large per cent of our farmers might keep a few colonies very profitably. If some would keep their sons a little more encouraged to take up something of this kind it would many times be much better for both father and son. The first expense is small, and if it should be the means of keeping the boy on the farm it might be a blessing in disguise.

Horse and Cow Hay.

Timothy sells for a higher price in the market than other hay and is regarded as being particularly adapted to horses. It is deficient in protein and for that reason should be fed with a grain ration of a nitrogenous nature. For horses no better basis for a ration can be found than timothy hay and oats. It is less valuable for cattle and sheep. Clovers hay is timothy in composition use, and the two are more often found mixed than either is found alone. The nitrogenous nature of the clovers aids in supplying the deficiency of protein in the timothy. Clover is more valuable than timothy for cattle and sheep, but is not considered so satisfactory for horses.

Fattening Waterfowl.
In feeding waterfowl for market purposes mixed or mash food should be provided. Whole corn or ground of any kind is a wasteful kind of food to use in fattening waterfowl. The waterfowl do not have a crop and gizzard connection, as do chickens. Mash or mixed foods are much more easily consumed and assimilated than whole corn, and the two are more often found mixed than either is found alone. The nitrogenous nature of the clovers aids in supplying the deficiency of protein in the timothy. Clover is more valuable than timothy for cattle and sheep, but is not considered so satisfactory for horses.

Nursery Stock For Spring.
If fruit trees are bought for next spring's planting do not have them delivered until nearly ready to plant them. Let the nurseryman take care of them until then. And do not receive them unless they are in good shape and free from insect pests.

They Work Two Ways.
It is generally stated that coal ashes contain little plant food and have no value as a fertilizer. They are, however, very rich in potash and phosphorus, and with heavy clay soils to make them more open.

The Wood Supply.
Now is the very best time we shall have to cut wood. Other work does not press, and frozen ground and snow help about skidding the logs.

