NATURAL REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE OF THE S

LESSON VII.-AUG. 14, 1910. The Laborers in the Vineyard.

Commentary. I. Early Laborers hired (vs. 1, 2) 1. For This word shows that what follows is connected with what has gone before. The parable illustrates the principle stated in the preceding verse. The Kingdom of heaven is like Another phase of the kingdem is presented, which relates to rewards for service rendered. It is a noticeable fact that Jesus employs a large number of parables to represent the many phases of the divine administration. Householder—One who owns and manages an ex-tensive business. In the parable the householder represents God. Went out early-to hire laborers-There was much work to be done and an eagerness on the part of the householder to have it completed hence he sought for laborers early in the morning. 2. Agreed with laborers-He found those who desired to work and a definite price was The laborers represent those who, as servants of God, have special regard to the wages expected. A penny a day— Shilling."— R. V. The Roman coin denarius, of the value of fourteen purchasing power at that time equal to a dollar or more now, was considered fair wages. This represents the service As the householder on earth. of God borers for his vineyard, so God workers to do His bidding in souls for Him. "Christ called the (other) apostles, and sent aborers in His vineyard, early in the morning of the Christian dispen-Whedon.

II. Later laborers sent (vs. 3-7). the third hour-The day from About six o'clock in the morning until six at was divided into twelve hours. third hour was nine o'clock in ning. Saw others. in the marketplace An open place in the city was a market, a place of assembly, transaction of public business, s a place where those desiring waited for employers to appear. n were not there when the

ve also His first group of lab not sufficient for the work to God is constantly calling new into His service. Whatsoever is worker gight I will give you. There was no defuite amount fixed upon They went their toy-They evidently desired em ployment and went at once, trusting the householder to bestow the proper re-

ered through love to Him and not from went their way without ques and misgivings. 5. \$ixth welve and three o'clock. Likether laborers had found their the market-place, and since the was not fully supplied, they one hour to work. Why stand yet here day idle There was a mill rethe householder's question. This comes with great force to those rough the most favorable years neglect the soul's salvation.

III. The laborers rewarded (vs.8-10). 8. when even was come-Six o'clock, close of the day's labor. The laws" Jews required that the laborer receive his wages each day (Lev. their bire-After labor is reward from the last unto the first-The order of ent is the inverse of that of labor. almost a necessary part of the e. For, if the first laborers had paral! uid first, they would either have way without knowing what was o the last, or, if they had remained, their objection could not have been -Edersheim Our Lord keeps closely to the principle which he designs strate. 9 every man a penny-Those who went to work last had been red in the vineyard but one hour, yet fier pay was for a full day's labor. the first supposed that they should received more-They had no just ground for such a supposition inasmuch as, they had made a definite bargain he houselolder and they received full wag s according to their

The complaint of the first laborers (7s. 11-16). 11. they murmured-Christians may indeed be rewarded according to their works; but the spirit that gets high value on its work, and claims high pay over others, may find its works very lowly prized with God That very spirit may destroy the re-ward.—Whedon the goodman of the house—The householder. 12. equal unto 'us Figual only? in mere money value.
"We are rewarded as we go. We get a victory in every fight; we have a heaven every sunset; we are paid by the hour. the moment, by the breathing. We get what we can receive, we are rewarded according to our capacity, and we are not at liberty, according to this parable, to estimate things by hours and by penand by time spent, but by another which comes into revelation and operation oftentimes beyond the limits of the two to a man who has not actually lived under its beneficent operation."-Parker, the burden and heat of the day -The severe toil of the entire day and not simply one hour, and the burning

rays of the midday sun. friend This was a respectful form of address. I do thee no wrong Strict justice had been done, since the wages agreed upon had been paid in full. The householder had a right to give his money to whom he would, for by so doing he was not defrauding those whom he had hired. No complaint was made by those who commenced work at nine, twelve or three o'clock. They had trust ed the householder to give what was right. This was not a case of injustice toward the all-day laborers, but a case of liberality toward those who went to

faithfulness of the householder. 14. will give unto this last, even as unto thee—The principle on which this is based is plain enough; that in estimating the reward it is not the quantity of work done or the amount of sacrifice made that is the measure of value, but the spirit in which the work is done or the sacrifice made. The laborers who made no bargain at all, but went to work on the faith of their master's honor and liberality, were the best off in A Veterinary Not Always Necessary-

the end.—Gibson.
15. Is it not lawful—The spirit that would complain because of kindness or liberality shown to others is not the spirit that is likely to receive much of favor from others. "He who works in my kingdom for the sake of a reward hereafter, may do his work well, but he honors Me less than others who trust in Me, without thinking of future gain The spirit in which you labor for Me. gives your service its value."-Geikkie. Is thine eye, evil, because I am good -An avil eye among the Jews meant a malicious, covetous or envious person. Clarke. Those whom the householder was addressing had shown a spirit of envy or jealousy, and were used by our Lord in this parable to show the disciples the folly and sordidness of that disposition that is calculating and acting on the principle of so much for so

16 .- The last shall be first, and

first last-It was some time after Jesus had called His disciples and they had left all to follow Him, that He them anything about reward. They had followed Him for His sake alone, and the question of compensation had not been considered. Those who are looking for advantage and reward, will be last, while those whose service is one faith and love will be first. Many who think they should be first, and whom others possibly think should be first, may be last; while those who are little thought of may be first in the kingdom. Here is encouragement for those whose talents and opportunities are small but. whose love, devotion and faith great, This parable does not teach that all who sain heaven shall receive the same reward. All will be rewarded according to their capacity for enjoying the glories of heaven. Many be called, etc.-This is thought to be an interpolation by some convist and is not found in many of the pest manuscripts. It is given in the Revised Version.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. vant, not only in name but in fact. Of himself Jesus sald, The Son of man. came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and give his life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20 28). The Christian has given himself to the Master for serwas not fully supplied,
nt. trusting the householder,
to that end.
to that end.
Service. 1. The Master. "A housevice, and feels and obligation upon him

holder" (v. 1). Josus is the Master of the vineyard, who calls to service and presents the reward. He understands the character of the work and the capa-eity of the laborer. He loves the work. er and has the lighest regard for those who enter his service. He has power to strengthen those who labor for him (Isa. 49, 29-31). 2. The field. "His vineyard" (v. 1). Whoever engages in labor for the Master is a worker in the vineyard. steward In this parable the He who prays in sincerity sings hymns represents Christ. give them of devotion and praise to God from the heart, bears witness to what God has done for him, walks uprightly in consecration and faith, and does whatever his hand finds to do in the name of Jesus is doing work in the vineyard. A story was told centuries ago of Anthony and the cobbler of Alexandria. Anthony was called a saint because he gave al his time to wouship and works of piety. He lived in the desert and kept aloof from the affairs of the world. A voice from heaven seemed to tell him that he was not as holy as the cobbler that lived at Alexandria. He therefore decided to visit him to loarn the secret of his perfeet life. He found the humble man and earned that his daily round of dutie was to pray early in the morning for the people of his city, and especially for his neighbors who were in need, and for his family. Then he devoted the day to his work, always diligent, truthful and upright. He instructed his family to love and fear God. His heart was in his service for God and man, and he did his work as unto the Lord. Our daily round of humble duties may be to us the vineyard of the Lord. 3. The call. "Go

ye" (v. 4). The call comes to people of every age and condition. The call comes through the word of God, through the ministry, through the Ho:y Spirit and through God's providences. The call is given in youth and should be obeyed at once. There is great danger in refusing the call, for it is likely to be permanently withdrawn 4. The term. It is until the close of the day. Some commenced in the morning, some at nine, some at twelve, and at three, and at five o'clock. but all worked until "even." "Be thou farthing mito leach" (Rev. 2, 10). Revaid. I All through grace. The parable ceaches that reward in Christa

ineyard is not through merit but from his abundant grace. 2. Cod gives himself. Thomas Aquinas was at worship and he thought he heard a voice saying. Thomas, what reward shall I give thee for thy work " Immediately he answered, "Nothing but thyself, O Lord." 3.
The joy, of service. Two young girls were carrying heavy loads of fruit to

market. One was complaining of heavy burdens and the other was happy and rejoicing. The former asked the cher why she was so buoyant. She answered why she was so buoyant. She answered that there was a plant which she always placed in the top of her load, and it was love, love for Jesus. It would flourish love, love for Jesus. It would flourish anywhere, and when she felt that all her work later, trusting the kindness and service was for Jesus' sake, she was

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weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking your feed being properly converted into brawn and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited,

happy and her burden was easy to bear. Honest, earnost, loving crvice carries a large and satisfying reward with it. 4. Heaven. While we are taken up with our present labor, we have respect to future recommense.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Cleanliness and Disinfectants Essential.

(By Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, Ont., in Canadian Farm.)

While an animal that has sustained a severe wound ought always to receive competent veterinary treatment, yet in many eases of minor wounds home treatment can be adopted with success, provided the owner has a fair knowledge of the care necessary in such cases. Wounds are divided into four classes, namely, incised, punctured, lacerated and contused. An incised wound is made with a clean cutting instrument the tissues are divided evenly and smoothly without any tearing or bruising of the parts. Such wounds are usually very easy of treatment and unless the incision is very deep, need only to be kept perfectly clean with an application twice daily, or a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid or creolin or other disinfectant when the healing process will take place readily and quickly,

PUNCTURED WOUNDS. Punctured wounds are made with a more or less blunt instrument and are often of a serious nature, more especially if the puncture is comparatively deep and likely to have injured some of the deep scated structures such as the arteries, nerves, veins or any of the internal organs. A wound of this nature will never heal without the formation of pus, and it is always of the utmost importance to see that the pus has a free chance to escape, if such care is not taken and the pus allowed to gather in a sac or pocket of the wound a vast amount of local inflammation will be set up and serious conditions result.

Lacerated wounds are those in which the tissues are torn asunder in a rough and uneven manner. The treatment is much the same as in the case of punctured wounds. See that the pus (which is sure to form) has a free avenue of escape, being careful also to remove any An essential part of the Christian life escape, being careful also to remove any is labor. There may be those who profess Christianity who do no service, but every real follower of Jesus is a service which are quite likely to be found in such wounds. A contasted wound is one in which the tissues are bruised and inn which the tissues are bruised and in jured without any breaking of the skin. If the contusion is only slight the application of a warm poultice or bathing the parts in warm water will soon over come the inflammation, but if the contusion is severe an abscess is likely to form in which case an incision has to be made to allow the pus to escape. In the case even of a trivial wound where no disinfectant is used, serious complications such as crysipclas or tetanus (lockiaw) are liable to set in, but where, good disinfectant such has been noted above is used, the worst cases are likely to heal without any untoward results. A CAULK WOUND.

A caulk wound or the wound made on foot by a cut from the shoe of another foot is one of the most ordinary wounds in farm life. In such cases care should always be taken to see that any of the hairs which may have been pushed lownwards inside the top of the hoof are removed. Intense lamness and great suffering often follow if this is not done. The hairs or other dirt set up an inflammation inside the hoof, the pus cannot escape and an animal is often laid off work for weeks because of a little carclessness on the part of the attendant in not properly cleaning the wound when it happened. Also in the case of a horse treading on a rail and puncturing the sole of the foot, it is not sufficient to merely pull out the nail, but the hole left in the sole by the nail should be rimmed out to a considerable size to allow the pus to escape and the foot be kept in a warm poultice every night for a few days to allay the inflammation. A pleget of tow soaked in tar might be put in the hole during the day. when the animal is at work in order to

keep out any dirt. The sole of a horse's foot grows quickly (much more so than the outside walls) and such a hole will grow up again in a week or two, and the animal be all right again, whereas if the precaution just mentioned is neglected serious consequences often result. ...

THE HEAD OF THE HORSE.

(Farmers' Advocate.) Much emphasis is properly laid upon. the head of a horse, no matter of what. breed he is. Besides entering largely into the whole sum of a horse's beauty, from a practical standpoint, the head has a great deal of significance regarding the breediness, the disposition, the stamina, and vitality of its bearer.

A neat, trim, proportionate head desired, if beauty is to be attained. A large head is ungainly, and indicative of underbreeding or mongrel breeding. This is especially true in the lighter breeds. Yet, a large head is preferable to largely accepted that a horse with so small a head lacks in vigor. In heavydraft horses, the head is preferred to be always quite large, yet in proportion to the scale of the entire animal.

It is especially desirable to have the You cannot save strength by refusing forehead broad, and the eyes prominent, to use any.

small, sunken eye usually accompanies a vicious, sullen, unreliable dispecition. The cheerful, free, generous herse shows it in his bright, full, lively, yet not excitable eyes. The full front view of the horse's head should show the greatest thickness at the jaws, with the head tapering to-

bespeaks the intelligence of the animal.

Much is to be learned from the eyes. A

the eyes denotes courage, and

wards the muzzle. The profile should show full between the eyes, but not bulging, and straight from the eyes to should the note. A dish-face is not attractive, if at all pronounced, though a slight dish is often seen in the lighter breeds and is not a serious objection. In light breeds, a Roman nose is not liked, although it is usual in the Shires, common in the Clydesdales, and frequent in other heavy breeds. It is usually believed to be associated with a rather wilful and enduring disposition. In light breeds it is associated with a lack of refinement, which is associated with the straight or slightly-dished face.
The lips should be strong and neatly

carried; the nostrils large, dilating and fine. The ears lend much to make or mar the beauty of the horse. They must not be too far apart, and, while ourried slightly forward, must chiefly be erect. It is very desirable to have them nicely pointed.

The attachment of the head neck is very important. Throatiness or thickness at the juncture of these members is not desirable. The jaws should be wide apart at the angle, and curve well upward at the rear. A coarse setting of the head results in an awkward carriage, resulting in a plain appearing

Beekeepers Advised to Hold Their Goods For Late Shipments.

Prices Suggested For This Year-Beekeeping Prosperous.

Toronto Despatch.—That there, money to be made by keeping dees was proven at the moveing of the Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Bee keepers' Association at the Parliament Buildings yesterday, when it was report ed that there had been an increase of 60 per cent, in the number of hives in the Reports were received fro 450 points throughout the Province representing 23,582 hives of bees. Reports on crop conditions, showed that there was practically no old honey fest on the market, and all reports indicated that the 1909 prices suggested by the committee were realized. The average produc-tion per colony of light honey is 58.3 pounds, as compared with 50.1 last year. While the erop in the western and centre part of the Province, where the bulk of the marketable honey is produced is lower considerably than last years. there is a much larger grop in the eastern counties, which has kept up the aver-

After considering the reports carefully the committee would recommend the fol lowing prices for the war: No. 1 light extracted (wholesale), 10

o lle per lb.
No. 1 light extracted (retails, 12.1-2 to lle per lb. o lic per lb. No. 1 comb (wholesale), \$1.80 to \$2.25 dozen. No. 2 comb (wholesale); \$1.50 to \$1.75

er dozen. The committee finds that large quantitles of extracted honey have already been sold by Peel county beekeepers at 105-8c, car lots, f.o.b, shinning noint for the Western markets. In view of the decrease in the crop and the firm prices of fruit, the committee believe that the above prices should be realized and would suggest that beekeepers hold part of their honey for later delivery, unless present prices are satisfactory. The loal demand, which is increasing, should specially looked after.

A later report will be issued to cover nickwheat honey.

TO BE TRIED

Two Young Men Face Charge in Connection With Drowning.

Toronto Despatch-Reginald Cooper and rauk Logan, the two young men who were in charge of the gasoline launch in which Mrs. Mabel Melrick and her sieter, Emma Carlaw, met their death | Belleville-At by downing on the night of June 17. cre summened to the Police Court yestorday to answer a charge of criminal negligence resulting in the deaths of the oung women.

The charge recited that the young men were guilty of violating the laws of navigation and the rules of the road an unduly small one, it being pretty at the time they took the young women Mr. W. A. Henderson entered a plea

of not giulty, and secured an adjournment till August 8.

TORONTO MARKETIS. LIVE STOOM

The bulk of the cattle were men to medium duality good lots. Trade was slow, with best about steady, while

and medium were 10c Fat cattle prices Ged who bought 190 cattle for the Ita attoid Ce., paid as follows: B stoors and heifers, \$5 to \$0.25 \$3.50 to \$5.35; bulls \$3.25 to \$3.

Stockers and feedersstockers and feeders changed his the fellowing prices: Stelles, 950 No., \$4.75 to \$5.10; steer 750 to 850 S to \$4.50; common sto

Milkors and springers of milbers and springer spld to \$65, the bulk selling to

Voal oalves-The mark to streng, and all calv readily at \$3.50 to \$7. one or two instances reached. Sheep and lambs -Sh \$4.25 to \$4.50; odils \$3.50 per owt.; lanibs, 500

Hoga-Dealers are receipts of hogs, now over. They also expec be many of these hogs heavy as farmers hall for higher prices, unt many hogs have become too Mr. Harris reports selec ed, \$8.75, and \$8.50 to f.o.b. cars at country p 230 lbs. will be cut 5 over 200 lbs., will be

prices, which is \$2 per will les cets sell for which w FAMRERS' MARK The only grain rece .200 bushels of oats, w

per bushel. Hay scare ales of only two loads ton. Straw is purely n Dressed hogs are une ations ruling at \$12.50 Wheat, white, new ... Do., red, new... Doe, new ...

Oats bush ... Hay new, ton . Straw, per ton Dressed hogs ... Butter, dairy ... Do., interior. Eggs, dozen... Chickens, lb :.. Ducks, spring, 1b

Turkeys, Ib Fowl In . . . Potatoes, new, lush Onions sack Beef, hindquarter

Do., forequarters choice, c Do., medium, dareal Mutton, per ewt Veal, prime, per cwt

Lamb, ewt ... THE FRUIT The market to-day prices generally firm. Oranges, case emons, case .. Bananas, bunch

Currants, red, basket Carrants, black, bask Cherries, large baske Lawtenberries, box. Raspberries, box . . . Plums, crate Peaches, basket ... Pears, basket ... Gooseberries, large Blueberries, basket Canteloupes, crafe Pincapples, case ... Potatoes, bbl. .

Cabbage, orate Peppers, green Trade is dull and ed. Local quotation fleece, 19 to 21c,

Tomatoes, Can.,

SUGAR Granulated, \$5.30 No. 1 golden, \$4.90 current. Beaver, \$5 per cwt. in bag-are for delivery here was tar ets 50 less.

Wheat-October

\$1.025%.

In 100 pound lags Hite is be OTHER MARKE WINNIPEL WINAT LINEXED 1.0134, 11 be hber,

Oats—October 4115, Occasion 4036. Brockville—At the weekly meese Board meeting to district white and 2,525 colored were district 365 white and 310 colored were sold at 167. St. Kingston—At the Front in these 700 Board to-day the registration was 706 colored and 600 wilter 11 sales were at 10 3-4 to 10 13-1df, and mark all the

at 103-4 to 1013-106 and not well the stocks were taken.

Belleville—At the well the heese board here to day 3.300 with the second were offered. Sales were 113-0 at 10 13-16c and 815 at 10-3 ac the balance was refused.

Winchester—At the me in of the Cheese Board held here to high 1,015 boxes were registered of which 410 were colored and the balance write. A few colored and white ach on he board at colored and white icld on the board at 107-Sc. Four buyers were present.

MONTREAL HINE BIOCK Montreal. Calve \$3 to \$10; live hogs, \$10.25 to \$10.75 er 100 lbs.; sheep, 3½c to 3¾c per 10 lambs, \$3.50 to \$5; steers, choice, Bd to 61/10 good 51/2c to 51/4c, middle 5c to 11/4c fair 41/2c to 4%c, common 3 4c to 4

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try, a box. Every dealer everywhere.

The imperial Oil Co., Ltd.

Chistic Agent: The Queen City oil Co., Ltd.

Onisite Agent: The Queen City oil Co., Ltd.

Montreal report to the distributes say in nearly all lines of trade their continues a fairly active took and this volume uses a fairly active took and this volume of general business recovery that shown if the change during the week. The Grand Trunk Railway strike has been a serial woman.

Trains are now moving more regular and there are, at present writi indications of a settlement pany has roppened its locomo general ropalr shops. There holiday toro to wholesale train a fair amount of sorting basins

sonable lines is noted. Wille office regarding fall trade still vary in characteristics ter, a more optimistic tone seems to b Toronto reports to Bradstreet's a retail trade continues steady in dans ter, and the volume of general buffer moving is about normal for this ties the eyear. The summer resert trains excellent, but up to the present;

traffig has been on the light side. outlook for fall continues excellent o tario crops were never better, and farmers look forward to harvest particularly good yield of fall when the past wock has seen no falling off the volume of business moving.

Vaincouver and Victoria reports to while there continues an excellent and ment, in all lines of trade there has be some, natural falling off in the rolling due to the holiday reason. Quebou reports to Bradstreet's Mr. Farm' products are offering freely ke

prices and high.

Hamilton reports say the 6.7 g strike has had some considerable of upon general business there, but ger from this a healthy tone is noted to delines of rade. Country Justines is fairly good proportion. Cross is district are looking well and prospect for full business dontimes good. London reports say general being still sufforing from delays in shipment eta., cansed by the railroad strike

Ottawa reports say the trade sin tion continues steady with a fair

Stanley Be Make a Port of Distribution?

Idea That the Road Will Abandon Port Burwell,

St. Thomas, Aug. 8 .- The Caralla Pacific, through a special agent of the company has secured some option form lands, with water privilege, b ween St. Thomas and Port States. It will not be told what use the pro-

erties are being negotiated for. Whether Port Stanley is an objects terminal point for the extension of the road from St. Thomas is a matter of conjecture. The rumor some time at that Port Burwell was to be slander as the port of entry for the company forries from acress lake Eric lette or to the supposition that the C.P. will operate a line from this city to lakeside and make Port Sistie point of distribution.

spring water pool, and it is on a cost gastric glands, which, with

Stanley. li view of the rumorathat the C. has seed red a controlling interests. Canada division of the Pere Marger there is another surmise that the Marque to would be extended to Niagara River and its righted in would pass through the property a is being bargained for.

MASONICTRIANGL

Out From Toronto Proving 12 | Sent White Elephant to Leages.

(10) 7.5 50 angle 0 50 its jortagey around the wall 1 25 . St. Pakrigh's Chapter, Royal M \$ 00 sons. 1 35 for se 50 in New York, collect Mi legal w

0 50 neapoles, and s now in line ing a kendled

con 4!

p barrels:

n Backirels

Corse prices | or a W:!!

of House Torn O.

P. R., with it's note abagining in in bed at the latter address, with

chimney and entered the best The bed was turned right over the clotten torh off and damage dort other farme head. The whole the house has toon out by the Strange to say, none of the occupa-

the house yere hurt, though rie very badly seared. At 19, occupied by Mr. Career, per under the carpets was torget

bons, the window sills were said and the tables and chairs overter the floor.

FLATS FOR SYALL FAMILE New York Sund The Old Woman who Live !

of have to on account of the co Thus we see to what fashion will

Man

(By Arthur Henry in

parial In it raw materials are worke rinto new and valuable thrms. Lik husiness concern, it is most ten its manufacturing proce which the largest and most value sults are obtained with speed, ac. r and the least expenditure for Jalie A few yours ago it was eryoneous that germs were no sare That the stopped them while they in him w of the stomach to digest theory was held in order up a practice of cating for reduced and fostered and inity for centuries ato tely all manner of foods. perverted. In some c were discovered. to explain she present o wil without confliction esires, men said "germs :

an eats food with no gerni rill be no germs in his will enjoy a perfectly ated and caten properly. canal, a long tube extimouth through the en trunk of the body. this tube back of the harynx, the portion from to the stomach, a discarre ches, is called the esphaguit ach is a pear-shaped s(e). this tube broadens, holding pints. The alimentary yellis ing from the stomach A Jan inch or mere in diam bout twenty-five feet tong. called the intestines.

olegrain is eaten, it is mouth and ground. Its the salivary glands to t ed saliva, from the block into the mouth. The the food which passes in Here mental control end es into the exophagies. fibres about the food others below it relax ed along into the storme food enters the sto arouses from a quiet of activity, the blood geased amount. so that turns from a pelle region to This lining' membrate, becomes filled with bloom On the land under option is that mine coat there are much that is

and the constant motion,

That portion which is dige to sustain the system no through the lining of the the blood vessels, taking gastrie inice. "That portion? which is not digested, in the passes little by little thequi orus, or lower gate, into 3) The first few inches of f orm what is called the serves as a second studies that two posuliar fluid. the panacreas are received el duct. By the action of the food in the intesting changed into a milky sufficia

chyle, portions of which the blood through the wai tives. Other portions tubes and carried to the This is a simple, demethods by which food i the body. If food were prese ed taken at correct chewed a sufficient lept stomach would perform most of the ills that would be avoided. The stomach is a me It really loves its master, o performs such label ave would endure.

has recently evolved upon thousands of maintains that of the ments the matter of suffice. According t been given the sense. him in eating, and t relationship between stomach. So long ahe says, the food she mouth. That what if is no longer : ny ta-th is satisfied when the of food has been vect and therefore it is rowd the stomach. also only that portion nourishing gets, past system. And the tage oughly satisfied, dock until the proper time ly regulates the hour

it is now, food is orllinari the istomach haif chewe. all, filling it with rulbioverloaded, before the taste Then the hard-working si hat it has twice a much is as it would have it the been properly chewen besich much waste material that but half the nourishment the system. In so far Mr. 1 ory is absolutely incontrove He further maintains that which contains poisons and

substances, if chewed until pears involuntarily without a act of swallowing is render less, and if it contains anyth ing to the taste, becomes to gree good food. But the stomach is not to Beneath the condiments it rece refuse. It can only groan ;

Rie, a perfect machine put to