

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY
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Theme: Well Doing

Text: "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou dost not well, sin lieth at the door."
—Gen., 4:7.

The farmer and the shepherd both brought an offering unto the Lord. We look at Cain's offering and we say, the Lord will certainly bless Cain. What a costly offering he is presenting! He has taken the first and the best of his flock, and he has taken the first and the best of his field. He has taken the first and the best of his flock, and he has taken the first and the best of his field. He has taken the first and the best of his flock, and he has taken the first and the best of his field.

Abel selected a lamb from his flock without spot or blemish; he cuts his throat; see the blood gush out! How cruel! God will certainly reject Abel. But God had respect unto Abel and his offering, but unto Cain and his offering he had not respect; why? Had he not worked hard and faithfully? Hadn't he acknowledged divine Providence? Yes, all this is true, but his heart was not right. His offering was one of self-righteousness and good works. Abel came in God's way, not by works, but by self-righteousness, but by the blood. "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin," for "it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul." God taught our first parents this great lesson when He slew the animals to get coats of skin to clothe them. Abel had faith in God, and coming in God's way, he believed God would receive him; so God testified to his gifts that he was righteous.

When Cain saw that Abel was accepted he was wrath, and his countenance fell. "And the Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wrath, and why is thy countenance fallen? If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou dost not well, sin lieth at the door." What a warning! "Cain I am not respecter of persons; if you do right I will bless you just as willingly as I did Abel; but if you don't do right, why, then, sin like a wild beast of prey is crouched at your heart's door, and is only waiting for a good opportunity to leap upon you." Instead of heeding God's warning, Cain watched for an opportunity, and as soon as it presented itself, he rose up against his brother and slew him. "And wherefore slew he him, because his own works were evil and his brother's righteous."

Here are two young men both engaged in good occupations and with equal privileges. One made a success of life, the other a failure. Up to the time of our text, we look at Cain from the standpoint of this world; we would say he had done well; but it was he that did it. God's word says, "by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified." Salvation is not of works, lest any man should boast." Cain lived long enough to make a mark in the world; but instead of making a mark in the world, God had to put a mark on him lest the world should kill him. Even to this day he is despised as the first murderer. Abel's life was short compared with that of Cain, yet it was long enough to be successful; and he is honored more to-day than ever before. Jesus Christ said, "Blessed are the meek, blessed are the pure in heart, blessed are they that mourn, blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness' sake, blessed are they that hunger and thirst for righteousness, blessed are they that are persecuted for my name's sake, blessed are they that are persecuted for my name's sake."

The first step in well-doing is to give one's heart to God. If a man does not do well in this respect what is the result? He may have ever so good an opinion of himself, all his ways may be clean in his own eyes, he may think he is better than anybody else, but God says his heart is deceitful and desperately wicked; all his thoughts are evil, his heart is under his lips, his mouth full of cursing, his feet swift to shed innocent blood, destruction and misery are in his ways, no fear of God before his eyes. How can he escape the damnation of hell?

What worse error is there than to suppose a man can do well with a wrong heart? We make an awful mistake if we suppose that religion is simply for the church and Sunday school. The farmer needs it to run his farm. The merchant needs it to run his store. It is needed by every individual that expects to make a success of life.

But a man that when a man's heart is right with God he is just in a position to do well; the doing is still before him. Salvation is in three parts, a work, a state, a man. A man represents his sins, accepts Christ by faith and salvation is to him an act of God's free grace whereby he is saved; that how many there are that profess that this is all there is to salvation. The fact that a man was saved five years ago is no proof that he is saved to-day, and that he will be finally saved. From the day of a man's conversion until the day of his death salvation is a work and he must "work it out," or be forever lost. After death salvation is a state.

The second step in well-doing is to take the Bible as one's guide. It is doubtful whether there would be such a country in the world as the United States of America, were it not for the longings of Christopher Columbus to spread the knowledge of this book. To it we owe the immortalization of the Mayflower and the tabernacle rolled from bow to stern on the grand old Puritan vessel. "Pull down that wall, let not an ounce touch the water, this is the Sabbath day!" When the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Newburyport, they put down the old Bible and said, "We are going to build a nation on this book."

It supported George Washington, the father of this country, and purchased for us our freedom. It made Daniel

Webster the Biblical Concordance of the United States Senate and Patrick Henry and James Otis, like unto the Hebrew prophets, and now if you wish to understand one of the greatest events in our history, look at this picture. It is that of a Kentucky youth, his arms are tired after chopping all day, yet he sits up till the midnight hour, and as the snow-wet logs crackle on the hearth and blaze up the chimney, he reads from this grand old Book, the Book that in after years made him a leader, whose administration subdued a rebellion of eight million people, and the emancipator whose pen struck the shackles from the limbs of four million slaves, neither in this country nor elsewhere in the world shall ever die the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

I heard Rev. John Mavly say one time that in his younger years he used to preach that if a man had a right heart every thing else he did would be right; but, said he, "of late years, I have concluded that a man needs not only a right heart but a right head." There is some truth in his statement. Isaiah tells us, we must "learn to do well." Paul says, "Study to show thyself approved of God."

While I would say to every young man and woman, you ought to have the very best education possible, I would also say, let the Bible be to you the Book of Books. Nearly all the great men of the past owe their greatness to this Book. It is almost impossible to name any rule by which men have succeeded in life that has not its foundation in the Bible. The Book of Proverbs is especially full of such rules.

John Quincy Adams made the Bible his constant companion. Amos Lawrence, the millionaire merchant of Boston, had inscribed on his pocket-book, the text, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" No wonder he gave thousands of dollars to the cause of Christ.

But what about the men who reject the Bible? Why, sin lieth at their door. The superstitious life of Byron, or the dying words of Voltaire will prove this statement.

III. The third step in well-doing is to be honest.

Your Book, the Bible, says, "Thou shalt not steal," or in other words be honest.

1. Be honest with God. You have accepted Christ as your Saviour, and taken His Book as your guide; the Book tells you what is expected of each one of His followers, and He tells you just the work which He wants you personally to do. Have you met both these requirements?

2. Be honest with yourself. You have a soul to save and a body to care for. You will be rewarded according to your works.

3. Be honest with your fellow-man.

A man would steal a dollar on the same principle that he would steal a pin. Watch the little things; a gnat choked Pope Adrian; a nail turned a ship out of its course; a fly by walking from tree to tree revealed to the onlooker that the supposed distant landscape was only a picture. Said a wholesale merchant to a customer, as he pointed to one of his clerks: "That young man, sir, is my banker, he handles every cent of money that passes through the store. He could cheat me out of thousands of dollars every year if he wanted to, but I am not afraid to trust him, he has proven himself to be strictly honest."

Said a merchant to one of his clerks: "Why didn't that lady buy those goods?" "Because, sir, she wanted Middlesex cloth." "Why did you not show her the next pile, and call them Middlesex?" "Because, sir, they were not Middlesex." "Well," said the merchant, "if you are as particular as all that you will never do for me." "Very well," said the young man, "if I have to lie to keep my position I will lose it."

When Abraham Lincoln had charge of Orfuts' country store, he walked two miles to give a lady six cents that he had overcharged her by mistake. Another time he made a mistake and sold a quart of a pound of tea for a half pound. As soon as he discovered his error he could not rest till it was made right. After he was admitted to the bar it was said of him that he would never defend a person whom he believed to be in the wrong, even if they offered him a large amount of money to do so.

He undertook the Paterson trial, helping the man accused of murder to be innocent; but when the trial was half through he changed his mind and dropped the case, refusing pay for his services.

When the time came in our history as a nation that the people began to distrust the corrupt politicians who were governing in the interests of slavery, the only hope of saving the ship of state was to place an honest man in the Presidential chair. Honest Abe Lincoln was the man selected. From a spiritual point of view we are debtors to all men, let us try and pay this debt, not only by our lives but by giving our substance to the cause of Christ throughout the world.

IV. The next step in well-doing is to be men and women of Tact, Push and Principle. Upon these three qualities depend the success of every man or woman from a business point of view. Samuel Budgett, the great English merchant, attributed his success to them.

1. Tact.—Tact is nothing more nor less than the use of common sense, and it is so common that very few people possess as much of it as they ought to.

Many so called cultured people often speak of the farmer as being "haxseed from the country." But some of them when they visit the farmer show themselves to be deficient in this quality of tact. Said one young man to his farmer friend: "What kind of a bird do you call that?" "A goose," was the reply. "O, I see; you keep that to get gooseberries with." A young lady from the city of Ottawa asked a friend of mine which of his cows gave the butter-milk. Every one who has heard or read Dr. Price's address to young people will remember his apt illustration: "Tabby, why don't you get up?"

2. Push.—Many people have tact enough to succeed, if they only had push enough to go with it. They can sell a book, or a bill of goods, but it takes them so long to do so, that there is no profit in it. Many of the greatest victories in the world's his-

tory have been won by men while yet young in years. David, Luther, Alexander and the world's Redeemer Himself are illustrations of this truth.

3.—Principle.—Tact and push would be a detriment to a man if he were without principle. An employer promised a clerk higher wages if he would treat the customers now and then to a glass, in order that he might sell them a bill of goods. The young man replied: "I thank God there is a poorhouse in my native town, and I will go there and die before I shall do such dirty work." That was Principle. Nicholas Biddle, the first president of the United States Bank, requested his employees at one time to work on Sunday. One young man lost his position rather than do so. That was Principle.

When President Lincoln was renominated for the Presidency it became necessary to call for 500,000 recruits to reinforce the men at the front. His friends everywhere advised him not to issue the order as it would endanger his re-election. He went personally before the congressional military committee where a similar attempt was made. With the fire of indignation flashing in his eyes he replied: "It is not necessary for me to be re-elected, but it is necessary for the soldiers at the front to be reinforced by 500,000 men, and I shall call for them; and if I go down under the act, I will go down like the Cumberland, with my colors flying."

O, for more men and women of tact, push and principle.

V. The fifth step in well doing is to be a man or woman of faith. When Thomas A. Edison first conceived the idea of the phonograph, he said: "I can make it." During nine long years he never lost faith, though at times it seemed utterly impossible for him to succeed. And so it has been with nearly all of his great inventions; through faith he has plodded on night and day, sometimes forgetting to eat or sleep, yet ever confident that he was going to succeed.

The whole history of our country has been largely one of faith. From the day that Columbus crossed the Atlantic to the present day, nearly every great move has appeared unreasonable from a worldly standpoint, but has been undertaken through faith. And what shall I now say, for the time would fail me to tell of Gideon, and of Barak, and of Jephthah, and of the wonderful things they have accomplished through faith.

The man or woman who lacks this quality of faith is of all persons most miserable, yea, sin lieth at their door and wreaks vengeance upon them. They don't enjoy their meals because they cannot trust the cook. The railway conductor is liable to run the train off the track, so what is the good of traveling? The very earth itself is liable to open up at any moment and swallow them, and as for the Bible, it says, "He that doubteth is damned."

VI. Be men and women of courage. Perhaps there was never a time when we had so many examples of courage as we have to-day.

When the ports of Europe closed against the Asiatic Squadron there was nothing left but to go to Manila. Many of our people feared the results. But Ensign Dewey was a man of courage. By the forts, over the mines and into the harbor he sailed. The Spanish fleet was destroyed, many of the forts captured and finally Manila taken.

Hobson was no less courageous when he sunk the Merrimac in the very centre of the enemies' fire.

The Plattsburgh boys while storming the hills of Santiaago sung in the very hottest of the battle:

"'Tis the star spangled banner,
Oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave!"

We need more young people to-day who are not afraid of the fiery furnace, or the den of lions; young people who shall go out and meet Goliath in the name of the God of Israel.

VII. The last quality I shall name is Perseverance. Perseverance is the "long pull, strong pull, and pull altogether" on "the home stretch."

President Lincoln said of General Grant, "He is not easily excited, and he has the grip of a bull dog. When he once gets his teeth in, nothing can shake him off."

Jacob said to the angel, "I will not let thee go unless thou dost bless me."

The unjust Judge said, "Though I fear not God, nor regard man, yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me." The Kingdom of God suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force.

Robert Bruce made several unsuccessful attempts to possess his kingdom and crown. While seeking concealment from his foes in a shattered barn:

"He flung himself down in low despair,
As grieved as man could be;
And after a while as he pondered there,
'Til give it all up,' said he.

"Now just at that moment a spider dropped
With its silken cobweb clew,
And the king in the midst of his thinking
Stepped to see what the spider would do.

"'Twas a long way up to the ceiling dome,
And it hung by a rope so fine,
That how it would get to its cobweb home,
King Bruce could not divine.

"It soon began to cling and crawl
Straight up with strong endeavor,
But down it came, with a slipping sprawl,
As near to the ground as ever."

Nine times the spider tried to reach its cobweb home, but every time it seemed to fall still lower.

"Sure," cried the king, "that foolish thing
Will strive no more to climb,
When it toils so hard to reach and cling,
And tumbles every time."

"But up the insect went once more,
Ah me, 'tis an anxious minute,
He's only a foot from his cobweb door,
'O, steady, steady he lose or win it?"

That he tried once more as he tried before,
And that time he did not fail.

"Pay goodly heed, all you who read,
And beware of saying, 'I can't!
'Tis a cowardly word and apt to lead
To idleness, folly and want."

I am now going to make a statement that I do not want anyone to misunderstand. I would not have you think for a moment that I don't believe that Christ is our example in all things, but Paul said I follow Christ as I follow Christ. I am now going to hold up before the young people two persons who accepted Christ as their Saviour, His Word as their guide, and on the qualities named made a success of life.

Let me first speak to the young men. England has given to the world some of the greatest men in all branches of learning. To-day we place in the front ranks William Ewart Gladstone. He was born of wealthy parents and with royal blood in his veins. Instead of becoming dissipated as many a young man in such circumstances would have done, or instead of depending upon his social standing, he took the course that I have already laid out in this sermon and by so doing "he being dead yet speaketh."

As a Christian he said, "Christ is the hope of my poor wayward life." He never missed service on Sunday when well enough to attend.

As a student he was graduated with high honors from Oxford, at the age of twenty. His library contained twenty-four thousand volumes. He is the author of a number of very important works; several of them are on the Bible.

He was one of the greatest orators and statesmen of his time. To be familiar with his life is to know England's history for a period of sixty years.

Before the young women I would hold up as the embodiment of the principles I have referred to in this address; one of the greatest reformers that has ever blessed our country. When her funeral car drew slowly into the city of Chicago, as many as 30,000 people turned out amidst falling snow and sleet to take the last look at one of their greatest benefactors, Frances Elizabeth Willard. They came from the North, South, East and West to pay their last tribute of respect. A wreath of flowers was sent by a young lady who had met Miss Willard but once. She was then on the correspondence staff of a city paper, and had been sent to interview Miss Willard, who was sick at the hotel and unable to fill her appointments. Miss Willard was seated in an easy chair, but when she saw the young lady's pale and emaciated face she said, "Dearie, you have this chair, you look so tired." The young lady said, "I never forgot those words. She was the only person that had spoken a kind word to me since I said farewell to mother and the dear ones at home."

Miss Willard was true to Christ, denying herself every pleasure or comfort that she might fill the position to which He had called her.

Her influence is giving to the youth of this land a portion of knowledge that cannot fail to prove beneficial to them.

Her honesty as well as her patriotism may be seen in the fact that during her visit to England, when strained political relations existed between England and this country, she said: "I am first a Christian, then I am a Saxon, then I am an American, and when I get home to heaven, I expect to register from Evanston." Her tact, push, principle, faith, courage and perseverance may be seen in the great organization known to-day throughout the world as "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

An army of heroic women who are battling for God and home and native land.

In conclusion, let me say, life is to each one of us a great battle, and when it is over we shall win or lose it. Which shall it be? Let us take unto ourselves the whole armor of God, fight the good fight of faith, and endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. The Captain of our salvation has never lost a battle.

"The Ideal Minister's Wife."

The following description is from one of the Methodist papers of London:

The ideal minister's wife is queen in her home, ruling her affairs with discretion and looking well to the ways of her household. She has a keen interest in her husband's people and spends no pains to get to know them. Unselfish as regards her husband's company, because of the many claims made upon him, she waives what seem to be her rights and finds her joy in knowing he is helping others. She practices the happy art of adapting herself to circumstances, and is able to converse easily with the intellectual and the unlearned.

Her manners are perfectly natural and entirely free from any tincture of patronage. Her dress is becoming, without dowdiness or loudness. She is not oversensitive to criticism. She is discreet with her lips and thoroughly good in heart and loves to second her husband's efforts in all the church work. She avoids being the leader of any clique, but acts in such a way that all feel they can approach her easily and confide in her perfectly. She listens to the sorrows of the people and feels with them and rejoices in their joys.

She knows how to entertain and how to be entertained. She keeps abreast of the times in reading and delights in self-culture. Knowing for what special branch of work in the church she is gifted, she devotes herself to it with all her heart. Amiable, bright, patient, tactful, ever striving to unlock human hearts with the key of love that she may lead them to the Divine Lover, she finds the minister's wife's lot though "onerous and difficult," yet delightful and blessed, and the "heart of her husband [and his people] doth safely trust in her."

Who is sufficient for these things? and what minister is worthy of such a wife? There is nothing said about who takes care of the children while the minister's "ideal wife" is doing all these things.—Christian Advocate.

The Uses of Trials. I always fear lest trial might leave me as the wind which passes over the rock leaves it, hard and dry as before, —H. Bonar.

GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Nest Eggs. The vices of egg-eating and feather-pulling sometimes come from the hens eating broken eggs, and when such a filthy thing as a rotten egg is left in the nest as an incitement, it is an indication of gross mismanagement, for they often burst and scatter their contents over the nests and floor, thus making the conditions most favorable for lice to breed and multiply. If nest eggs are to be used let them be of china or porcelain, as they can then be washed and cleaned at any time, and the cost of them is but a trifle. Rotten eggs in nests, to be used as nest-eggs, are sure to breed lice, and in that case there will be fewer eggs laid by the hens.—Weekly Witness.

Cowpea Experiment. The soil of the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture at Washington is an ordinary not over-productive bottom land. To determine the influence of one season's treatment with cowpeas on one area cowpeas were turned under and another similar area of like character was summer fallowed. In the autumn of 1906 rye was sown upon these areas, and at harvest time one-half acre was accurately measured and harvested from each of the plots. The plot upon which cowpeas were grown the previous year gave a yield of rye at the rate of 44 bushels to the acre, while the area which was summer fallowed yielded only 30 bushels. The cowpeas thus increased the yield by practically 50 percent.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Crowding Poultry. Crowding is a common mismanagement on the farm and results in bad effects because it always makes good conditions bad and bad conditions worse. There is no argument whatever that can be advanced in defense of overcrowding fowls. It has been thoroughly proven that ten hens in a house that gives them plenty of room will lay more eggs than twenty hens that are crowded; hence, one not only gets fewer eggs when there are too many hens together, but the cost of food is greater and the amount of the work is increased.

Trying to do too much with too little resources, has caused a good many failures. The proper way is to keep but a few hens and make them all pay, rather than to overdo the thing and "fall down" with the whole business.—Epitomis.

Sheep Stomach Worms. A flockmaster who has been testing the value of tobacco for parasites in sheep contributes his experience to the American Sheep Breeder as follows:

We have given tobacco a thorough trial and for information to fellow breeders we give the following rules: Take by measure salt six parts, powdered tobacco two parts and worm powders one part. Mix these thoroughly and keep before your flock at all times, also keep before your lambs from day of birth on. They soon learn to like this mild mixture, and still it is plenty strong enough to give ambitious parasites a deathly headache—one which sends them to the land of bye and bye. Always powder your tobacco before mixing with salt. Tape worms are not always destroyed by the tobacco treatment, yet they are reduced to a minimum. Excessive feeding of tobacco is liable to cause nervous disorders and also affect the breeding powers of both rams and ewes, causing them to become somewhat impotent. Yet when tobacco is allowed in moderate quantities it is a boon and blessing to all sheepkind and well worthy of a trial.

The Early Hatch. What to do when chicks are hatching is thus briefly and fully stated by Campbell:

To get out the largest possible number of chicks, I wait until quite a lot of the shells are pipped; then I open the machine, and as rapidly as possible turn all the pips up and place the eggs as close to the door as possible. Those which pip in the air cell are safe, those which pip below very often choke at once if not turned up; prompt turning up will save most of them. If the weather is cold this turning up process is done only twice; if hot, it can be done as often as desired. Then when they begin to come out keep an eye on them, and all that can turn around and break through both shell and membrane will get out best if let alone. Those which turn and do not break through every time they move are very apt to smother. All such need help by simply pulling out the top part of the shell to give them air, and then let them come out. This must never be done until the chick is struggling to get out; neither must the trays be pulled out, neither must they be reached in and work as quickly as possible. Many operators make mistakes in removing the chicks from the egg chamber. If the day is hot and close, the chicks will suffer very much after they become dry if too many are out at once. If they are all removed in a cold day the heat will drop too suddenly for what are still to come

out. My rule is to remove them soon as dry, if they pant; but if it cold, I remove only a few at a time as they become too much crowded for comfort."

Will it Pay? A good investment, or, rather, the opportunity to make one, is soon taken up by the first individual having the chance to embrace it. This is especially true where the scheme is one of considerable proportions. Small opportunities for financial betterment are too often overlooked. The farmer is too prone to spend his time behind the plow, or feeding and watering his live stock, in order to look after his bigger things on the place, with little or no consideration of the chickens which he "shoo's" out of the horse trough, and throws at when he sees one in the corn crib. And yet, there is nothing on the place that stands him to more profit for the cost of her keep than the little old speckled hen that he makes stand aside when he is around. And she, in herself is only an inferior type of the profit-yielding machines that he might have working for him every month, every week if not every day in the year.

But, there is another thought, and it is in the line of improvement, and in an enlargement of the producing capacity of the hens on the place, with but little expense in order to attain the betterment. We refer here to the value of a fine, large pure-bred rooster of any chosen variety, mated with a dozen ordinary hens now, or very soon, from which the seasons new crop of chickens shall come. Let the man who has no fine fowls now, no thoroughbreds, select a number of his best hens, and mate them up in this way, and use their eggs only for setting purposes this season. It would work a complete revolution in the poultry on his place in the space of six short months, and leave him 50 percent better off in the poultry line for the next year.

The pullets from a mating of this kind, would be very much larger at maturity, than their mothers. They would be much more vigorous, and consequently more prolific in eggs also, and the chickens sold from such a mating to the market, would have attained a saleable size younger, and they would also be more plump and heavier at an equal age, than any that might have been raised under the old conditions. These are points that cannot be gainsaid.

And further, pullets from the kind of mating suggested, would make fine winter layers, because of the new blood which they embody, being made up, or grown, from two different strains of blood, which always insures increased vitality, and it is the active, healthy hen or pullet, that responds to good care and feeding, with a goodly number of eggs, even in the coldest weather.

Right now is a good time to take action of this kind, and turn over a new leaf in the poultry yard on the farm, and make a fifty percent advance in one season. It will surely pay.—H. B. Geer in the Farmers' Home Journal.

Farm Notes. A mess of oats is a good feed, and will be greatly relished. Give the cabbage and turnips about noon, then there will be no taste of them in the milk.

Warm milk quickly absorbs odors is the reason why no time should be lost in removing it from the odors of the stable.

If part of the milk is left in the udder each time by a careless milker there will soon be a falling off in the milk flow.

Long milkers are desirable, but it is better for the cow and her calf to let her go dry a few weeks before the calf arrives.

Cows are certain to become infested with lice if hens roost in the stables. Rats and mice also bring vermin into the barn.

A good milk cow, (and no other should be in the dairy) is worthy of the best care.—From "Dairy Hints" in the Indiana Farmer.

Care, something in the way of above hints, will never result in "hollow horns" or "hollow tail," nor in "hollow stomach," either.

Cleanliness and cold are two important factors in handling milk. One keeps out dirt, the other prevents bacteria from increasing.

It would be a fine thing if some farmers would take a small part of the money their cows earn and apply it to their comfort and well being. Cold hands in beginning to milk will cause some sensitive cows to step around and possibly kick. Sometimes a cow kicks because of a sore teat. The sore may be inside. Give clean bedding when it is needed and let there be plenty. Besides the comfort to the cows, the liquid that is saturated in the bedding—is worth lots to use as fertilizer. Poor cows! They often suffer acutely and cannot tell us about it. For a scratched or bruised udder there is no better remedy we find than vaseline. For a sore udder try camphorated oil.