

Sunday School Lessons for 1896.

Studies in the Gospel According to Luke.

FIRST QUARTER.

Chapters 1 to 12.

- January 5.—The Forerunner of Christ.—Luke 1:5-17.
 January 12.—The Boy Jesus.—Luke 2:40-52.
 January 19.—The Ministry of John the Baptist.—Luke 3:15-22.
 January 26.—The Early Ministry of Jesus.—Luke 4:14-22.
 February 2.—The Power of Jesus.—Luke 5:17-26.
 February 9.—The Sermon on the Mount.—Luke 6:41-49.
 February 16.—The Great Helper.—Luke 7:2-16.
 February 23.—Faith Encouraged.—Luke 8:43-55.
 March 1.—Jesus the Messiah.—Luke 9:18-27.
 March 8.—True Love to One's Neighbour.—Luke 10:25-37.
 March 15.—Teaching About Prayer.—Luke 11:1-13.
 March 22.—Faithful and Unfaithful Servants.—Luke 12:37-48; G.T., Eph. 5:18.
 March 29.—Review.—G.T., Luke 12: 8.

SECOND QUARTER.

Chapters 13 to 24.

- April 5.—Warning Against Sin.—Luke 13:22-30.
 April 12.—Parable of the Great Supper.—Luke 14:15-24.
 April 19.—The Lost Found.—Luke 15:11-24.
 April 26.—The Rich Man and Lazarus.—Luke 16:19-31.
 May 3.—Faith.—Luke 17:5-19.
 May 10.—Lessons on Prayer.—Luke 18:9-17.
 May 17.—Parable of the Pounds.—Luke 19:11-27.
 May 24.—Jesus Teaching in the Temple.—Luke 20:9-19.
 May 31.—Destruction of Jerusalem Foretold.—Luke 21:20-36.
 June 7.—Warning to the Disciples.—Luke 22:24-37.
 June 14.—Jesus Crucified.—Luke 23:33-46.
 June 21.—The Risen Lord.—Luke 24:36-53.
 June 28.—Review.—G.T., Luke 24: 47.

Studies in Old Testament History.

THIRD QUARTER.

2 Samuel.

- July 5.—King David of Judah.—2 Sam. 2: 1-11.
 July 12.—David King over all Israel.—2 Sam. 5:1-12.
 July 19.—The Ark Brought to Jerusalem.—2 Sam. 6: 1-12.
 July 26.—God's Promises to David.—2 Sam. 7: 4-16.
 August 2.—David's Kindness.—2 Sam. 9:1-13.
 August 9.—David's Victories.—2 Sam. 1:3-19.
 August 16.—David's Confession and Forgiveness.—Psa. 32: 1-11.
 August 23.—Absalom's Rebellion.—2 Sam. 15: 1-13.
 August 30.—Absalom's Defeat and Death.—2 Sam. 18: 9-17; 32, 33.
 September 6.—David's Love for God's House.—1 Chron. 22: 6-16.
 September 13.—David's Gratitude to God.—2 Sam. 22: 40-51.
 September 20.—Destructive Vices.—Prov. 16: 22-33.
 September 27.—Review.—G.T., Prov. 18:10.

FOURTH QUARTER.

1 Kings.

- October 4.—Solomon Anointed King.—1 Kings 1: 28-39.
 October 11.—Solomon's Wise Choice.—1 Kings 3: 5-15.
 October 18.—Solomon's Wealth and Wisdom.—1 Kings 4: 25-34.
 October 25.—The Proverbs of Solomon.—Prov. 1: 1-19.
 November 1.—Building the Temple.—1 Kings 5: 1-12.
 November 8.—The Temple Dedicated.—1 Kings 8: 54-63.
 November 15.—God's Blessing upon Solomon.—1 Kings 9: 1-9.
 November 22.—Rewards of Obedience.—Prov. 3: 1-17.

- November 29.—The Fame of Solomon.—1 Kings 10: 1-10.
 December 6.—Solomon's Sin.—1 Kings 11: 4-13.
 December 13.—Cautions Against Intemperance.—Prov. 23: 15-25.
 December 20.—The Birth of Christ.—Matt. 2: 1-12.
 December 27.—Review.—G.T., Eccl. 12: 13.

Correspondence.

EDITOR PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW:

SIR,—My attention has been called to the following sentence in the letter of "Another Elder," in your issue of the 14th inst.: "It is well-known that the greatest losses the Temporalities Fund sustained were in Montreal." As a member of the Executive of the Temporalities Board, I feel called upon to correct that statement, made, no doubt, in good faith by "Another Elder." The very contrary is the fact. The chief losses sustained by the Temporalities Fund were from investments in an Ontario institution, "The Commercial Bank of Canada," whose headquarters were in Kingston. The subsequent losses through the "Merchants' Bank" and "Consolidated Bank," were also chiefly owing to those institutions taking over the assets of the two Ontario banks, "The Commercial Bank" and the "Royal Canadian Bank," and the losses would have been more disastrous to the fund than they were had it not been that a considerable portion of its money had been originally invested in stock of the "Bank of Montreal," the marvellous appreciation of which nearly compensated for the depreciation of the other stocks mentioned. The mistake of the Board was in investing in such fluctuating securities as bank stock of any kind, a mistake which the law now prohibits. Since the investments were converted into Montreal real estate mortgages, not one dollar has been lost, of either principal or interest. And as chairman of the Widows' Board of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, for the last twenty-five years, I can say the same thing of the fund which it manages. Neither fund has any investment lower than 5%,—there are more at 6% than at 5%, and the average is over 5½%.

While correcting the allegation of "Another Elder," however, I do not want to be thought as entering into the merits of the controversy between him and "Elder."

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Literary Notes.

CLAYTON SUMMY, 174-176 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

This firm have just published a very pretty romance, by H. W. Harris, a *Weird Night Song*, by H. N. Watt; *Perdita*, a gavotte, also by H. N. Watt; a *Set of Wattyces*, the Dutchess, by M. R. Clarke; and two songs, *The Miner and My Axe of Steel*, by C. A. Havens, who shows unusual talent for composing melodious and creditable music.

THE ETUDE, Theo. Preaser, 1703 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Besides the immense quantity of good reading that is in the November issue, are a number of piano pieces, notable among which is a beautiful one by Mendelssohn.

ON THE MERRIMACK.

Rapid Growth of an Immense Manufacturing Enterprise and the Reason for it.

The Merrimack river, which has its origin in the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in the Granite State, is distinguished as being the stream which turns more spindles than any other river on the face of the earth. In the cities of Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Lawrence, there are miles of brick buildings devoted to various manufacturing enterprises, most of which depend upon the Merrimack for motive power. In the city of Manchester, a person riding on the steam cars passes at one place nearly a mile of solid brick walls which enclose the machinery used in manufacturing cotton and woolen fabrics. In Nashua the manufacturing is more varied. In Lowell there are huge manufactories devoted to the manufacturing of cotton goods and carpets, and there are also several large print works

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy establishments here, however, is that which is located near the Boston and Maine Railroad, and which attracts the attention of travellers from every direction. It is the great laboratory of C. I. Hood & Co., proprietors of the celebrated "Hood's Sarsaparilla." This building contains over three acres floor space, and in the world which appear in large letters on one side, "This Entire Building is Devoted to The Business Of Hood's Sarsaparilla." The history of this manufacturing enterprise is "peculiar to itself," and it shows not only "what Hood's Sarsaparilla does," but it also is a striking illustration of what it is possible for a young man in these times to accomplish. Mr. C. I. Hood, the proprietor of this immense establishment and the discoverer of the principles which enter into the combination of Hood's Sarsaparilla, was born in a small town in Vermont, and came to Lowell to learn the business of a druggist. He served an apprenticeship in a drug-store in that city, after which he obtained a situation as prescription clerk in a store in Boston. Here he worked for a short time and later he became one of the proprietors of a drug store in Lowell.

When Hood's Sarsaparilla was first put upon the market it accomplished numerous remarkable cures of scrofula and other blood diseases in the vicinity of Lowell. These cures soon gave Hood's Sarsaparilla "a good name at home," and its fame immediately spread to more distant sections until in a very short time it was impossible to prepare enough of the medicine in the small drug store to supply the increasing demand. Larger quarters were then secured and several assistants were engaged. Still the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla increased and the next change made by the proprietors was to engage a large wooden building where it seemed there would be ample room for the preparation of all the medicine that could be required. This proved not to be the case, however, and about two years later it was decided to erect a brick laboratory five stories high, 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, which should be wholly devoted to the business of preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. The medicine was judiciously advertised by publishing hundreds of testimonials written by persons who had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and as the confidence of the public had been gained, its sales went on increasing. Only a few years passed before it was necessary to more than double the size of the laboratory, and yet in 1893 even this great building was found to be insufficient to accommodate all the machinery and all the workmen which were needed in supplying the people with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once more an addition was made and this time more extensive than ever before.

The present building is the largest in the world devoted to the business of making a medicine, and it is most interesting to be shown through the numerous departments where hundreds of busy hands are employed. In the basement there are stored great rolls of paper and thousands of empty bottles which are waiting to be filled with Hood's Sarsaparilla and sent to every part of the country. On the first floor is the press room where more than a dozen huge printing presses are constantly employed in turning off Hood's Calendar, Hood's Cook Books and other printed matter. On the same floor are the shipping room and bottling room, the latter being supplied with facilities for filling 50,000 bottles a day with Hood's Sarsaparilla. On the floor above is the printers' composing room and also the business office where over 60 people are engaged in the various departments of the work. The manner in which this work is classified makes it possible to carry on the business without the least confusion or friction. One gentleman has charge of the advertising in about 12,000 newspapers and magazines, with assistants consisting of clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and other subordinates, and the system is so perfect that an exact record is kept of every line of advertising which appears in every one of these twelve thousand papers. Another gentleman has charge of the business with druggists and looks after the travelling agents. An experienced editor, with several assistants, is engaged in preparing copy for the printers and in reading and editing the testimonials which come from people whom Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured. It has been the policy of the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla from the beginning never to make a claim for the medicine which could not be substantiated by a testimonial showing what Hood's Sarsaparilla had actually done. They do not merely say that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures diseases caused by impure blood, but they point to the record that has been made and this proves as definitely as it is possible for direct evidence to prove any thing, that this great medicine has peculiar virtues and that it has accomplished thousands of remarkable cures. In many cases where even physicians had given up and where the patient was on the verge of despair. In fact, the very growth of this business and the immense laboratory in which Hood's Sarsaparilla is now prepared is a standing monument to the great merit of this preparation. If Hood's Sarsaparilla had not possessed the virtues which its record shows it does possess, there would have been no need for the immense addition which was recently made to the great laboratory. If it had not been an honest medicine the people would have found it out long ago and its sales, instead of constantly increasing, would have gradually diminished.

Such, briefly, is the history of one of the great manufacturing enterprises of New England. Energy, industry, good business foresight and untiring perseverance have, of course, been necessary to accomplish this result, but all these would have been of little avail if the people had not found the article produced to be exactly as represented. The unqualified merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier, a strength builder and a health restorer, is what has built up this magnificent enterprise and gained for itself the leading place in the world of medicine.