

gave them dynamos to generate light to pierce through the grave. They have used them to make thunderbolts for their own destruction."

Evening Thought.

Did I this morning devoutly pray
For God's assistance through the day?

And did I read His sacred word
To make my life therewith accord?

Did I for any purpose try
To hide the truth, or tell a lie?

Did I my thoughts and time engage
As fits my duty, station, age?

Did I with care my conduct guide,
Checking ill-temper, anger, pride?

Did I my lips from all refrain
That might my fellow-creatures pain?

Did I with cheerful patience bear
The various ills we all must share?

For all God's mercies through the day
Did I my grateful tribute pay?

And did I when the day was o'er,
God's watchful aid again implore?

Saviour, Thy grace divine impart,
To fill my soul and cleanse my heart:

And make me meet for heaven above,
To join Thy saints in praise and love.

A Strong Church.

"Is it a strong congregation?" asked a man respecting a body of worshippers.

"Yes," was the reply.

"How many members are there?"

"Seventy-six!"

"Seventy-six! Are they so very wealthy?"

"No; they are poor."

"How, then, do you say it is a strong church?"

"Because," said the gentleman, "they are earnest, devoted, at peace, loving each other and striving together to do the Master's work. Such a congregation is strong, whether composed of five or five hundred."

A Greater Privilege.

Sometimes we hear people say they wish they could have heard Jesus and His apostles preach. A great privilege, certainly. Who would not covet it? And yet did it ever occur to you that something better is granted to us? We have their discourses, in part at least, preserved to us to be read and pondered. If we had simply listened to them with the ear, their discourses, like others we have heard, would soon have vanished from our remembrance. Only an indistinct impression would be left behind. In a month probably we would not be able to quote a single truth. But in the Bible we have their sermons preserved. We can study them in the very forms of expressions in which they were uttered. Let us not neglect the privilege. Make the Bible a companion book. Live in it and let it live in you. Fill yourselves with its truths, and then go out in the world to give them expression in word and deed.

Our Church did not Begin Under Henry VIII.

Perhaps you may say: "I thought the Church of England began three or four hundred years ago at the Reformation. Was it not begun by Henry VIII. and Cranmer?"

This is quite a mistake, as all persons who have studied the history of England know.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the Church of England, the old national Church of this country, reformed herself. That is why it is called the Reformation of the Church of England. We do not speak of anything which begins for the first time as being reformed.

The chief thing that was done was to declare that the Bishop of Rome ought to have no authority in England. The power of interfering in England by the Popes of Rome had only gradually grown up, and at the Reformation it was barely four or five hundred years old. There had often been complaints made against this interference, and laws passed to check it, and several of our

English kings refused to allow it, as well as leading Bishops. But bit by bit the power of interfering grew. At length Henry VIII. (seeing that he would be supported by the people and by the Church) openly quarrelled with the Pope, and declared that the Pope had no authority in his realm. Henry was not a good man, and his quarrel was begun on a bad pretext; but God used him as an instrument for the Reformation of the Church, as He used Jehu for a similar purpose.

There were other changes made at the same time, or shortly after. A number of errors and dangerous practices, as well as superstitious customs and abuses, which had crept into the Church, were cut away; and the old Latin services, with some changes, were translated into English. The clergy were allowed to marry, if they thought fit. In other ways also a return was made to the old and primitive ways. Of course some mistakes were made. When evils are done away, some good things will often be destroyed with them. When weeds are uprooted, a few flowers may be pulled up too. If you scrape the dust and fungus off an old picture you may slightly damage the picture in doing so. Some people thought the changes went too far; others thought they went not far enough. But these who thought the changes ought to have gone farther were people who wished to have a complete revolution in religion—they wished for a deluge to sweep away every landmark of the past. They called the Unreformed Churches Baal and Anti-Christ. They thought the ancient beautiful prayers and forms retained by the Reformed Church "old written rotten stuff, abstracted out of the Pope's blasphemous Mass book." They did not want any connexion to be retained between Christianity in England and the ancient Church and the old ways. The Church of England would not consent to this. Though changes were made, great care was taken to preserve those essential Catholic truths which all Christians held in common before errors began to grow up. The ancient customs and creeds were retained. The old succession of bishops, priests and deacons went on as before. Times change, but our Church ways of teaching and worshipping are just the old ways which once all Christians used. Queen Elizabeth said: "There is no new faith propagated in England."

A garden in which weeds have been allowed to grow is weeded. Is it the same garden, or a new one? It is, of course, the same. So the Church of England reformed was the same as the Church of England before the Reformation. The weeds had been gotten up. That is all the difference.

People sometimes talk of things having happened "in the Roman Catholic times"; sometimes one even hears it said of a cathedral, "It was built by the Roman Catholics." Of course what is meant is that it was built by English Churchmen in the days when Rome had great influence in this island. Strictly speaking, there never were any Roman Catholics in England, except modern ones. Certainly there never was any "Roman Catholic Church" here. Though the Bishop of Rome had influence here, and though things were done to a large extent in the same way as they are done now in Roman Catholic countries, yet ours was always the "English Catholic" not "Roman Catholic" Church; and the same by which it was always known was the name it has still, "The Church of England," or "Anglican Church." The first words, *e.g.*, of King John's Magna Charta are these: "Let the Church of England be free." An Act of Edward III. (1350) speaks of "The Holy Church of England."

The Church of England is the oldest English institution. Her tithes are the oldest kind of property.

The Reformation did not take place all at once, but it was continued through several reigns. Whatever was done was done by the Church herself, or with her consent. The greatest step was the rejecting the authority of the Pope. To this all the clergy, except a handful of bishops and priests, agreed. No one supposed for a moment that any new religion or new Church was being set up. It was the old religion and the old Church reformed. And any lawyer or person who is learned in the constitution of England will tell you that the law of England knows only of one Church from the beginning of our nation's history. M.

Hints to Housekeepers

BROILED CHICKENS. Select a pair of young chickens that will not weigh over two and one-half pounds each; split them down the back, clean and wipe dry, season with salt. Beat the yolks of three or four eggs and rub on the outside of the fowls, then dip them into fine bread crumbs, grease the gridiron and place it over a bed of hot coals from charcoal or hardwood, place the chickens on the gridiron with the inside down, broil fifteen or twenty minutes, then turn over; when done have a large hot platter ready with a little melted butter on it, then spread butter over the chickens and serve immediately.

CULLODEN CULLINGS. *Gentlemen,* In 1888 I was severely afflicted with gravel of the kidneys from which I suffered great pain. I was recommended to take Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, finding great relief, and after taking 4 bottles can truly say I am cured and have not since been troubled. I highly recommend it. Peter West, Culloden P.O., Ont.

CHICKEN CUTLETS. Clean and boil a good-sized chicken, skim out and let get cold; have some butter softened but not melted, spread on the pieces of chicken, beat three eggs, dip each piece of chicken in it, then into rolled cracker crumbs. Have some butter hot in a spider, put in the chicken and fry brown.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. This great internal and external remedy always allays all pain. It is a specific for crup, and promptly cures coughs, colds, sore throat, sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, cuts, wounds, etc. Good for man or beast. Stands all tests. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

CHICKEN OMELET. Beat four eggs separately, the yolks and whites. To the yolks add one tablespoonful of flour and two of milk and a pinch of salt. Have ready a cup of chopped chicken warmed in cream. Put the omelet batter in a hot greased spider for two or three minutes, then pour in the chicken and stir together, set in the oven five minutes or until done. Then take out carefully on a hot plate without breaking.

SIX YEARS' SUFFERING.—*Dear Sirs,*—I was troubled for six years with erysipelas, and two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me. I keep B.B.B. constantly in the house and think it an effectual cure for all diseases caused by bad blood. Mrs. M. Dowsett, Portland, Ont.

JELLIED CHICKEN.—This is a very nice dish for lunch or supper. Dress and cut up two large chickens, boil until very tender so the bones will come out easily, skim out the chicken and when cool take out the bones and chop fine. For two fowls use half a box of gelatine, dissolve it in water and pour over it a pint or more of the liquor which the chicken is cooked in; season the chicken with melted butter and salt and pour the liquor over it. Put all in a mold or deep dish, set to cool awhile, then put in the ice chest until ready to use. Slice thin and arrange on a platter with parsley or celery leaves. Cook and prepare the day before you wish to use.

ARE YOU DEAF, or do you suffer from noises in the head? Then send 8 cent stamp and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deafness and the ear. Address PROF. G. CHASE, Montreal.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Clean and cut up a young chicken, wash and wipe dry, rub each piece with salt, beat two eggs well, add two spoonfuls of melted butter, half a cup of sweet milk; have sifted half a pint of flour, stir in slowly, adding more milk if needed to make a batter, dip in each piece of chicken and cover well. Have ready a kettle of hot beef suet, drop in a few pieces at a time as you would fried cakes, drain and serve while hot.