

THE ROAD THAT JESUS TROD.

(Written between Jerusalem and Jericho.)

Among the rocky hills there winds
A way where little water flows;
Nor shade from trees the traveller finds,
Nor verdure to invite repose;
But names we spelt and loved to learn,
In childhood, from the Word of God,
Greet us like friends at every turn
Of that rough road that Jesus trod.

To right and left that rocky range
Saw His uprise, His bowing down;
The thorns He suffered do not change,
These are the children of His crown.
The bitter waters that betray,
The silver star that lights the sod,
They are the same, unchanged to-day,
As on the road that Jesus trod.

And when the scene of all His pains
Has faded from our mortal sight,
May their remembrance fill our veins
With strength to suffer and to fight—
To suffer for our fellow-man,
To fight for truth that comes from God,
Far from Judea pilgrims can
Thus tread the road that Jesus trod.
—Hamilton Aide, in Good Words.

COST OF TRAVEL IN 1820.

A few miscellaneous items of intelligence recorded for the benefit of travellers in 1820 may not be without their interest for the more fortunate travellers of 1888. At that time the passenger by diligence from Paris to Brussels had to sleep two nights on the road. The fare for this journey viz., 70f., does not seem exorbitant, especially when we bear in mind that it included bed and board en route. It is true that for this payment you had no right to a separate chamber; there might even be several beds in it, but an extra fee would generally secure privacy. And the waiter expected only 6 sous as a *pourboire*. Where are such waiters nowadays? From London to Geneva, including dinners, suppers and beds on the road, the fare was not far short of £20, which the fare to Florence was about £35. Fare by sea were perhaps not higher than now in proportion to the time taken on the voyage. Thus from Falmouth to Gibraltar the fare was £38, to Malta £59, to Messina \$61. But passengers had to provide their own bedding, and there was no reduction in the fares for female servants. The packets sailed "every three weeks, weather permitting." From Hamburg to Harwich every "whole passenger" paid £5; every "half passenger" £3. Here, again, female servants were counted as "whole passengers," as also were all children over six years of age.—*The Cornhill Magazine*.

WITH HAWTHORNE.

"You shall sleep in Hawthorne's own bedroom," said our hostess, ushering us in, and we went up to it by the steep old stair case—a charming room with low cottage windows, through whose latticed panes the roses and woodbine peeped in to greet us, while the bobolinks chattered garrulously on the trees outside. The house is a rambling one, with those quaint little steps up and down between the rooms inside which not ungracefully betray an architectural afterthought. The pitch pines and locusts and silver birch trees that now surround and close in the house, as well as the larchwood that clambers up the slope behind, were planted for the most part by Hawthorne's own hand. One of the bushes is itself a hawthorne close beside the pretty creeper-covered porch. Everything in the room and outside it seemed to us alike beautiful—the delicate feeling of a cultivated and artistic home informed every detail of the hangings and the drapery. We felt that Hawthorne's house had fallen into good hands, and that no tinge of its special aroma would be allowed to escape by unskillful treatment. Dinner and gossip in the dainty drawing room concluded the Saturday, and on Sunday morning we rose fresh after all the fatigues of our week in Boston. At breakfast we were introduced to that immemorial New England Sunday dish, Boston baked beans, without beginning the day on which no genuine Yankee of the old rock could ever feel his Sabbath truly sanctified. I cannot say I thought highly of them, perhaps the dish is in reality a penitential one meant to assimilate the Massachusetts Sunday to a Friday fast rather than to a dominical festival. After breakfast we strolled out casually into the grounds, and our hostess led us through tangled undergrowth of sweet fern and blackberries to Hawthorne's path along the crest of the ridge. There, on his Mount of Vision, as Mrs. Hawthorne used to call it, the Concord dreamer dreamed, says Mr. Bartlett, as many unwritten books, as he ever put on paper. His constant pacing up and down as he worked out the details of "The Marble Faun" and the "Tanglewood Tales" have worn a lasting footpath on the brow of the ridge, from which we looked down upon the waving grassland of the Concord Valley. Low hills gird it round on every side with almost primeval woodland; in the centre the narrow alluvial basin, itself, deep in lush meadows, makes up the intrusive wedge of civilization which alone has yet penetrated the solid mass of Thoreaus, wild and unsophisticated forests. Dark pine-rose sombre in front of the house; evergreens climb the slope of the hillside. The gloom of their shade seemed redolent of Hawthorne; it was a fitting place for a man to meet those strange mysterious witch-like figures that flit forever through the pages of "The Scarlet Letter," and the subdued light of the paths at the wayside.—*Grant Allen, in the Fortnightly Review*.

THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE.

For several years I have marked a gradual, steady improvement in the physique of our women, due to a better understanding of physiology and observance of sanitary law. Comparatively few remain who compress vital organs into wasp waists by lacing; sanitary underclothing is more generally worn, and heavy boots with low heels have taken the place of the ridiculous French abominations that once deformed women's feet and ruined their natural gait. False modesty has given place to true, with very great gain to female health and corresponding increase of promise for coming generations.

We are training physically future children when we give their prospective mothers better, stronger bodies, and physicians rejoice at the advent of every plan for further gain in this regard. Systematic out-of-door exercise is the very best prescription that can be given to women during June, and a few hints as to its employment will answer many questions that have been asked me lately.—*Dr. William F. Hutchinson, in the American Magazine for June*.

DR. FAUSTUS.

The basis of the literary Faust-sage is the Faust book of 1587, first sold at the Frankfort Fair of that year, the title of which runs: "History of Dr. Johann Faust, the renowned magician and adept in the Black Arts; how he pledged himself to the devil at an appointed time, what strange adventures he passed through meanwhile, ordered and carried out by himself, till in the end he received his well merited reward. For the most part derived from his own writings that he left behind, and printed as an awful example, frightful illustration, and earnest warning to all vain, curious, and Godless men." The work is dedicated by the writer and printer, Johann Spies, to his "most gracious dear Lords and friends, Caspar Kolln, secretary to the Kurfürst of Mainz, and Hieronymus Hauff, Rentmaster in the county of Königstein." In this little book all the widely-dispersed legends, oral and written, respecting Dr. Faustus, were brought together into literary shape. Its success was unbounded, and imitations sprang up in all directions. A year or two later appeared an English version, "The History of the Damnable Life and Deserved Death of Dr. John Faustus"; a continuation appeared in 1594, entitled "The second report of Dr. John Faustus, containing his appearances, and the deeds of Wagner, etc."; and before the end of the century, histories of Faust were circulating throughout well-nigh every country of western Europe. The only one of these embodying any new material is that of Widman, published at Hamburg in 1599, and which is declared to be based mainly on original sources. In addition to the prose versions, numerous ballads also appeared; and every strolling company of players was expected to have on its repertory some piece dealing with the career of the great magician. Marlowe seems to have founded his famous drama on the original Frankfort book, the story of which, at least, was in all probability brought over to this country in the year of its publication by an English company of players who had been in the service of the Duke of Saxony.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

DESERVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION OF BAKING POWDERS
—ROYAL OFFICIALLY REPORTED PURE.

The reports of the Government analysts, as made public from time to time in the official reports of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, form useful subjects for study. A great deal of attention is devoted to the examination of baking powders, and very properly so, for they are articles of general use, and many of them being so grossly adulterated all possible information should be given to enable consumers to distinguish between the good and the bad.

A large number of these articles have been analyzed, the samples being collected from dealers in all sections of the Dominion. The impurities found were principally alum and lime, both unwholesome. The alum is used in place of cream of tartar because of its low cost. The lime, both tartrate and sulphate being found, was present from the use of improperly refined cream of tartar.

The analysts found and reported the Royal Baking Powder to be pure, free from lime, alum and phosphatic acid, and of high leavening strength. A complete analysis would undoubtedly have shown no baking powder, except the Royal, entirely free from some of these objectionable ingredients. This, we presume, accounts for the lack of leavening power in the other powders, as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physicians assure us that lime and alum taken into the system are injurious. Their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the *New York Times*, in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

This official recognition of the purity and value of the Royal Baking Powder by the Government will add to the already wide popularity of that article, and deservedly so. This baking powder is now used, to the exclusion of all others, by the United States Government, its advertisements for supplies calling for it by name, as the continued tests of the official chemists show it to be much higher in strength and purer in quality than any other brand.

British and Foreign.

THE Rev. Archibald Bowman, of Forglan, has resigned his charge. He is going abroad.

PRINCIPAL CAIRNS was the preacher at the 102nd anniversary of Kilbarchan U. P. Church.

THE Queen has subscribed \$1,000 towards the restoration of Cloughton Church, near Scarborough.

MRS. PHIN has presented the portrait of her husband by Herdman to the Church offices Edinburgh.

SIR WILFRED LAWSON contemplates visiting America to study the operation of the Maine Liquor Law.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., has accepted the office of President of the British Temperance League, in succession to the late Mr. James Barlow.

AT Llansannam, North Wales, a body of emergency men, backed by forty lancers and twenty police, succeeded in collecting \$1.40 of tithes.

DELEGATES are going from several British Universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, to Mr. Moody's conference this summer at Northfield.

MR. JOHN THOMSON, of Bonhill, who is going to Cape Colony as a missionary, was ordained on Tuesday by Dumbarton Free Church Presbytery.

THE Rev. Dr. Orr, of Hawick, the first Ker lecturer, has chosen for his subject "The Christain View of God and the World as centring in the Incarnation."

MR. ALEXANDER MACMILLAN, the publisher, has presented his house and grounds at Upper Tooting a residence for the future suffragan bishop of South London.

THE Rev. Dr. Hutchison, ex-Moderator of the Scottish General Assembly, states that parish minister's stipends have fallen within the past few years from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

THE Rev. John Ferguson, of Linlithgow, has been again presented by his congregation with \$500 as a supplement to his stipend. The same gift has been bestowed annually for the past three years.

THE latest news of Mr. Charles Studd, who is working in the China mission field, is that he is married. A Chinese pastor officiated, and a couple of Chinese Christians were married at the same time.

IN Michigan Supreme Court a decision has been rendered declaring unconstitutional that section of the liquor law of 1887 preventing liquor dealers, brewers, etc. from going on the bonds of retail liquor dealers.

A WELL-EDUCATED young man, able to speak several languages, has been sent to gaol for three months for stealing an overcoat from the Carlisle Cathedral belonging to a Glasgow gentleman who was tuning the organ.

LOCAL option is taking effect in Australia. The result of three pollings at Melbourne is that forty-three hotels are to be closed, and the publicans at Geelong expect that at least a score of them will shortly receive notice to quit.

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL was presented with an illuminated address and a marble clock by his brother office-bearers, in Kinning Park Church, Glasgow, on attaining his jubilee as an elder. He was ordained at Greenock in 1838.

MR. T. J. Sawai is editor of the *Temperance*, which is published monthly in Japanese characters at Kioto. It is very plainly shown that there is much work waiting to be done by the Japanese temperance party. Their society numbers 382.

THE Linnean Society celebrated its centenary on the 24th ult., when an influential meeting was held at Burlington House. The president is Mr. William Carruthers, an elder well known in the Church courts for his liberal views in ecclesiastical polity.

CARDINAL HOWARD, who is now in charge of keepers at Arundel Castle, first evinced the symptoms which have been followed by hopeless insanity in February last when he suddenly attempted to kill his favourite chaplain, who had been in his service for over twenty years.

AT Stonehouse, Scotland, the singular circumstance occurred lately of a man inviting people to his own funeral. His wife died on Tuesday, and he issued letters inviting to the funeral for Friday. On Thursday morning he himself died and next day was laid in the same grave with his wife.

THERE are now eight mission vessels cruising in the North Sea, each a combination of church, chapel, temperance hall, dispensary, lending library, and tobacco shop. The seamen have presented to Mr. E. J. Mather his portrait and an address, in recognition of his invaluable services on their behalf.

THE Pitcairn Islanders have sent some straw hats and other articles as Jubilee presents to the Queen by a captain who called at the island. The islanders, who are the descendants of some mutineers who were cast on an island a century ago, now number 112. They are very religious and dispense with strong drink, tobacco and coinage.

MR. S. SMITH, M.P., presiding at the fiftieth annual meeting of the Monthly Tract Society, avowed his conviction that Christian labour is as much needed among the upper as the lower classes. In London, the heathenism of the upper classes was more conspicuous than their Christianity. A large portion of them were losing even the faintest regard for religion.

MR. KENNETH MACDONALD, of Calcutta, declares that the most schismatic action he has known performed in Bengal since he went to India, was the Anglican bishop's refusal to take part in the decennial missionary conference, and that the most schismatic periodical is the newly established *Indian Church Quarterly*. The High Church Anglicans, he says, have set up a wall of separation of which the Apostles knew absolutely nothing.