

entres will appear as the years go by. The older communities have the surplus wealth and the redundant population ready to move when opportunity offers inducement. Population and capital are every year becoming more cosmopolitan. Capital seeks new fields for investment, labor new lands to exploit. Together they make the desert blossom, the wilderness echo with the hum of industry, the waste places the enticing abodes of man.

Capital and labor have found their way into the North West, and industrial corporations are showing their confidence in the country by the character of the buildings they erect for business purposes. Notice the commodious stone or brick structures in which the Hudson Bay Company, the banks of Montreal and British North America and others conduct their business transactions. These men of the world have not built for the people of to-day in these little towns, but for the larger populations of the future.

What the character of these prospective communities shall be is a matter that now should concern every true Canadian. That the race will be robust, the dominant factor in which will be the best Teutonic stock, seems certain. The higher latitudes of Western Europe and the Northern States of the neighboring union will furnish the larger number of emigrants. The older provinces will contribute much of their choicest manhood. The ethnic conditions for a sturdy, law-abiding people will be present. Out of good material strong communities should be built. Weaker elements will be there, but they need not and will not shape the structure.

To a very large extent the older provinces are to be the directing and determining factors in working out the destiny of this new land, while the hope of gain has drawn thousands of robust youth thither, the various Christian bodies have followed them with the means to provide religious privileges and some had even made a most commendable beginning in providing for academic and collegiate education. As soon as a village or town with its outspreading farms comes into existence, one or more churches and a school house go up beside the home, the store and the work shop. It is gratifying to every patriotic Canadian that thus early in the development of the West, moral and educational influences are so pronounced. The strength and honor of a nation are in her righteousness and intelligence. It is for the older provinces to increasingly dominate these growing communities with their religious and intellectual life.

As the boy is said to be the father of the man, so in a truer sense the pioneer settlement is the progenitor of the fully developed state. Let the power of the gospel of Christ strongly pervade these settlements in their early history and the future need not be feared. An impress can be given them to-day which will give them strength and stability in after years. The new community is more plastic, more easily directed than the full grown state. Let the foundation be laid in righteousness and the completed structure will be strong and well proportioned. Both patriotism and loyalty to the Kingdom of Christ demand that the various Christian denominations in the older provinces enter with enthusiasm into the work of placing the gospel within reach of all who take up their abode in that land.

The Baptists of the Maritime provinces are apprehending, to some extent, their obligations in this respect. In addition to material assistance quite generously offered, they are exerting through their educational institutions, the mainspring of this religious and intellectual activity a potent influence in the North West. Many young men and women who have acquired power and inspiration within Acadia's walls have gone thither and are rendering valuable service in broadening, uplifting, unifying and enriching the social, intellectual and religious life of those people. Many who have not studied at Acadia, but who have been indirectly touched by the outgoings of her influence, are now filling useful and honorable positions in the prairie provinces as farmers, mechanics, merchants and state builders in other pursuits. Acadia's students are going thither every year and will continue to go in increasing numbers. They go from us with high purposes, bearing the impress of our social life and the best of our religious culture. And into what a field of splendid opportunities they enter! There is a charm in a new country full of the hope, buoyancy and energy of youth, for a young man just starting in life. There is such a largeness in the outlook, so much work to be done so many openings for honorable service that he feign would multiply himself to increase his activities. Men of character, education and good parts cannot fail to reach prominent positions under such conditions, and the more important the position filled, the greater the influence that can be exerted for good.

The writer cannot give a complete list of the Acadia men and women who are in the West. Some have gone there for a time and later returned East for professional or further study. In addition to other employments, several of the professions are now represented there. Among teachers are, Misses Schofield, Lyons, Davison, Lingley and Jones; among barristers are, C. W. Bradshaw and C. M. Woodworth; in the medical profession are, Drs. Shaffner and Armstrong; in the ministry are, Messrs Hall, Litch, Freeman, Whidden, Bill, Wallace and Mellick; while in British Columbia all these professions are still more largely represented. The writer has travelled quite extensively over the West from Winnipeg to Victoria and in not one town where he stopped over for a day or two did he fail to meet young men who had studied at Wolfville. Acadia's best wishes follow them in their new fields of activity. With this outgoing of young and cultivated life, will go in increasing measure the sympathy, prayers and material means of the Maritime Baptist constituency for advancing the cause of righteousness and truth in our Western heritage.

J. S. Infts.

The Young People.

EDITORS, (REV. E. E. DALRY,
A. H. CHIPMAN.
Kindly address all communications for this department
to A. H. Chipman, St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topics for April.

C. E. Topic.—Lessons from Christ's miracles, Matt. 11:2-6; John 14:8-14.

B. V. P. U. Topic.—Comfort from the story of the resurrection, John 20:1-16.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, April 5.—Job 4. "Plow iniquity, sow wickedness and reap" what? (vs. 8). Compare Gal. 6:7, 8.

Tuesday, April 6.—Job 5. "To God would I commit my cause," (vs. 8). Compare 2 Tim. 1:12.

Wednesday, April 7.—Job 6:1-14. Sowing complaint, reaping disappointment. Compare Ex. 32:31-34.

Thursday, April 8.—Job 6:15; 7:5. The good seed of teaching, (vs. 24). Compare Ps. 99:33.

Friday, April 9.—Job 7:6-21. The reaper without hope. Contrast Heb. 6:18-19.

Saturday, April 10.—Job 8:1-10. God cannot pervert justice, (vs. 3). Compare Dan. 9:14.

Daily Readings on the Life of Christ.

DIVISION THIRD.—TOPICAL: A STUDY OF CHRIST'S GREAT THEMES.

Lesson 28.—Christ's claim that He was Son of Man and Son of God.

Monday.—Prophecies of His Humanity. Gen. 3:15. The first promise; Gen. 49:10, Shiloh; Deut. 18:15, Prophet; Job 19:25-27, Redeemer; Prov. 8:30-36, Wisdom; Canticles 5:10-16, Altogether lovely.

Tuesday.—"The Vision of Isaiah" of the Incarnation. Isa. 7:14, "Immanuel"; Isa. 9:6-7, "Prince of Peace"; Isa. 32:2, "A Great Rock"; Isa. 42:1, "My Servant"; Isa. 53, "As a Lamb."

Wednesday.—Pre-incarnate appearances of Christ. Gen. 18:2 compare with verses 22 and 33. The other two were attendant angels, see 19:1. Exod. 3:2-5; Joshua 5:14-15; Daniel 3:25 and 6:22. In Dan. 9:21-27, it was same angel, Gabriel, that announced Messiah's birth to Mary in Luke 1:26, 542 years interval.

Thursday.—His claims to Divinity. John 8:35-59, "Before Abraham was." Matt. 22:41-45, "David's Lord and David's Son." Rev. 22:16, Root as, Creator, offspring as Son of David.

Friday.—Divine Sonship claimed. John 5th chapter.—Nine times Christ declares His Divine Sonship.

Saturday.—The Father's acknowledgement of the Son. Matt. 3:13-17; Luke 9:28-36. H. F. ADAMS.

Sacred Literature Course B. Y. P. U.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF CHRIST.

Auxiliary Notes, Prepared especially for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR

BY D. A. STEELE, D. D.

OLD TESTAMENT HINTS.

Lesson 28.—Son of God and Son of Man.

PRELUDE.

We have been steadily looking at Jesus in the two last lessons. The more we study Him, the more our admiration increases. It is delightful labor, and we will have a larger idea of Him, who is forever studiable, because in Him all fulness dwells. The results will be to give us a more complete outline of that marvellous portrait which inspired artists have limned out. All our belief begins and ends in Him. He is the centre of all theology. For each of us He is the bright and morning star. Bye and bye, when the shades of night are falling, He will be our evening light. Meantime, let our motto be, "Looking unto Jesus."

TWO INSEPARABLE NATURES.

Jesus, the Messiah, was man just as truly as any one who reads this paper, and He was just as truly God as God Himself. The angel, in announcing His birth to Mary, said that her child should be called holy, the Son of God. Here the two natures are shadowed forth, babe—Son of God. And so, all through the Testament the writers proceed in the same breath to denote this twin personality. He is "Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of Joseph, the Son of God, the King of Israel." They never stop to explain, but go straight on with their wonderful story, leaving it to us in all its mysterious simplicity.

THE HUMAN VIEW.

The personage whom we call Lord and Saviour, was, while on earth, subject to all the conditions which beset the ordinary human being. He was a babe, a boy, a young man. He was poor, without money, or property. He said that He "had not where to lay His head." He

was dependent on the bounty of others, and in death His precious body was cared for by casual friends. Like any of us, He was tired, and sat there on the well, or lay dozing in the stern of a boat. He had nothing to leave to His mother, but commended her to the care of His disciples. He was perfectly One with men, subject even to temptations of the severest kind. His sufferings, of body and mind were of the most intense description. At last He died, as truly as any one ever died. He was in every thing like any other man, except that He was not a sinner. (Heb. 2:14; 4:15.) Although spotless, infinitely pure, He did not hold aloof from sinful men, but mingled with them socially, dealt with them kindly, and so spoke to them of their frailties, and of the forgiving love of God, that He was called the friend of sinners.

WHAT IS YOUR IDEA?

In looking over these artless biographical sketches of Jesus, in the four gospels, what sort of personage do you make of Jesus? Is He one always bowed and sorrowing? or is He presented also as a healthy, cheerful man? one often unbending, genial, always ready with an apt story, in which is enshrined some all-important truth; one whom it must have been a life-long memory even to meet for a few moments. The influence of moral superiority is always felt, when you meet a really good man; what must this have been when any one met Jesus? But do not lose sight of lighter traits of character. His finely ironical way, the play of humor here and there. He was not always weeping, but a pleasant smile played over His features. It goes without saying that His feelings were like a boiling caldron; whether of sympathy or of anger against the hypocrisy of self-righteous, yet vindictive men.

HE WAS THE MODEL MAN,

and so acted toward the hungry, the sick, the bereaved, and the degraded, as to shew His perfect sympathy. He was an example and we must follow in His footsteps. He even carries His manhood into the far future. When He comes in glory, accompanied by legions of angels, to sit as final Judge, He still identifies Himself with us, "as you have done to the least of these my brethren, you have done to me."

If you care to study this further you may look at Daniel 7:13 and following verses, where you will find the forecast of the title. He is head of a harmonizing Kingdom, in contrast to the animal violence of the kingdoms of the lion and the bear, the leopard and the terrible beast of iron teeth. Humanity, love for man, in contrast to selfish tyranny, is one of the controlling ideas of His soul.

THE DIVINE COLORING.

Side by side, on the same canvas with these human lineaments, the heavenly lines are clearly discernible. It is as if He wore the transfiguration robes all the time. He walks along, and the demoniacs recognize Him: Thou Son of God! Those delivered from the mid-night storm "worshipped Him, saying, of a truth Thou art the Son of God." What else can He be, who commands the elements? He forgives sins, and right were the Scribes when they said, "Who can forgive sins, but God alone?" He admits us into His own secret thought about His position, when He approved Peter's confession, and when He assents to the High Priest's question.

Is it not congenial work to be analyzing the nature of our great Head. It were better to gaze at the Divine man as He is drawn for us by the skilled hands of those who saw Him, and heard Him. You may follow these indications in the epistles. For example read the first and second chapters of Hebrews.

QUESTIONS FOR OUR OWN HEARTS.

1. Do we know the Son? If we cannot fully know Him who is from everlasting and infinite in every particular, we may know the Son of Man, Matt. 11:25-30.
2. The Only way to know Jesus is to have actual intercourse with Him, 1 John 1:1-4; 3:6.
3. Can self-deception on this point creep in? 1 John 1:6; 3:14-17.

SINCE THEN THE CHILDREN ARE SHARERS IN FLESH AND BLOOD, HE ALSO IN LIKE MANNER PARTOOK OF THE SAME.

Notice.

The Digby Co. B. Y. P. U. will meet with Weymouth church on Tuesday, April 13th, 2.30 p. m. There will be two sessions, afternoon and evening. Will each society and church see that delegates are appointed. This is our annual meeting, and we want a large attendance. Will the presidents and secretaries see that blanks forwarded to their society are filled out and returned in good time. Will you not put forth every effort brothers and sisters to be present at this meeting. The programme will be, we trust, both interesting and helpful.

G. C. CRABBE, Sec'y.