

MPANY
BELL
public since
Fire Alarm
mes and Peak

undry.
Bells,
Churches,
Clocks, etc.
station guar-
and catalogues.
BALTIMORE,
paper.

OUNDRY.
in for Churches,
etc. FULLY
sent Free.
Cincinnati, O.

& Co.

WOOD.

Street W.
rest, 765 Yonge
Queen St. E.
splenad East
ot of Prince
Front St.

RY'S BAL-
N BLOWER.
y adapted for
rgans, as they
no.
over over-blow-
or the last four
most decided
pressure produ-
s for durability
y, they cannot
given to some
Organ Build-
not application
WM. BERRY

EN!

amples of
CARDS,
tes,
ificates.

SS,
& Co.,
TORONTO.

T & Co.,
NO.

CHURCH.

iture.

o. 51.
PRICE LIS

VICK,

onto.

SOME CONUNDRUMS.

Why is it that good churchmen find it so easy to give from three to five hours to an entertainment or social gathering for their personal gratification, and are in such a hurry when asked to attend meetings of the vestry or committees occasionally, to transact the important work of the Lord?

Why does ten dollars seem so large when asked for church purposes, and so small when it is to be expended on personal indulgence?

Why is time so scarce when the church-bell calls to worship, but so plenty when the world calls for pleasure?

Why are Sundays and other church days colder, and hotter, and wetter than other days?

Why do people who seldom, or never, respond to special calls for money, find most fault because the calls are made?

Why is Sunday sickness the sickest sickness?

Why are excuses that will keep people from church not thought sufficient for "regrets" when social requisitions are made?

Why is not the salvation of the soul made the first consideration at all times?

THEY "MEAN BUSINESS."

If any one has ever given Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy a fair trial and has not been cured thereby, the manufacturers of that unfailing Remedy would like to hear from that individual, for when they offer, as they do, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh which they cannot cure, they mean just exactly what they say. They are financially responsible, and abundantly able, to make good their guarantee if they fail, as any one can learn by making proper enquiry. Remedy sold by all druggists, at 50 cents.

THE BAKING POWDER DISCUSSION.

OFFICIAL TESTS TO DETERMINE THE BEST—WHY THEY ARE SUPERIOR LEAVENING AGENTS—THE USE OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

The official analyses by Prof. W. G. Tucker, of New York State, have afforded some of the most valuable evidence yet produced relative to the actual character of the food and drugs in every day use. Some time since Professor Tucker was directed to analyze the various brands of baking powder and report which was the purest and best. He procured samples from the grocers in Albany, and after a series of exhaustive tests reported that the Royal was the purest and best of all examined. The accuracy of the published report being questioned by a local manufacturer, a reporter of the Albany Journal obtained an interview with the Professor, which is reported as follows in that paper:

"Doctor," said the reporter, "it appears that one of our local baking powder manufacturers attempts to discredit the report some time ago published in the Journal with reference to baking powders, for which the analytical examinations were made by yourself and Prof. Mason. Were your analyses and opinion printed correctly?"

"They were," replied Prof. Tucker, "literally."

"You say, Doctor, that the Royal baking powder is superior to any other baking powder which you have examined?"

"That is my report."

"Wherein, Doctor, consists this superiority which you find in the Royal over other brands?"

"As stated in my report, in the great purity of its ingredients, in the unquestioned propriety and wholesomeness of those ingredients, in the exact proportion of the same, and the chemical accuracy and skill with which they have been combined. As I said before it is, I believe, a baking powder 'unequalled for purity, strength and wholesomeness.'"

"Doctor, the Journal's lady readers would like you to inform them what are the peculiar virtues of a good baking powder over other and more old-fashioned methods of raising bread, biscuit and cake?"

"That would require a long answer, something in the nature of a lecture. Briefly, however, the advantage of the Royal baking powder over yeast

consists in the quicker work it accomplishes, in the preservation of some of the best elements of the flour, which are destroyed in the production of the carbonic acid gas by the use of yeast, and in the absolute certainty of sweet, light and digestible food. Over other methods for quick raising, the merits of a pure baking powder are great. It is always ready for use, the acid and alkali are combined in exact proportions to produce definite results, or to render the largest amount of leavening gas, and leave nothing more than a neutral residuum, which is not the result where cream of tartar and soda are bought separately and mixed in the kitchen, for it will always occur where this is done that one or the other of these substances will predominate, making the food yellow, heavy, bitter and unwholesome. Besides, the cream of tartar which can be procured by the housekeeper is mostly adulterated, adding to the uncertainty of the results or the unwholesomeness of the food. All these difficulties are avoided in the use of a pure, properly-made baking powder."

"Will baking powders keep? How long will they hold their strength?"

"If properly made, until used. A perfect baking powder must combine superlative strength with power to retain it indefinitely. Baking powders generally are robbed of the necessary preserving agent in order to give present strength, or else have their efficiency largely destroyed by the addition of large quantities of flour to prevent premature decomposition. The method by which both these qualities are retained in the highest degree produces the perfect article, and this I believe is fully accomplished in the Royal baking powder."

"Doctor, what about ammonia in baking powder?"

"Carbonate of ammonia is sometimes used in the higher class of baking powders."

"Is it injurious or objectionable?"

"Nonsense! Quite the contrary. It has been used for generations in the finest food. It is a very volatile agent. Heat entirely evolves it into gas, leaving no residuum. Were it used in sufficient quantity to do the entire work of aeration, I am inclined to believe it would be the same of leavening agents. Some of the highest authorities, as Hassall, recommend its exclusive use for this purpose in preference to yeast or other kinds of leaven. It is universally admitted to be a wholesome and valuable agent, and no chemist of reputation will class it otherwise. I have become indignant when I have read the silly charges that have frequently been made through ignorance or otherwise against it."

"Then those manufacturers who advertise that their powder does not contain it?"

"Confess that their powder lacks a most useful, wholesome and excellent ingredient."

"But they say its origin is filthy."

"Its origin and method of preparation are no more filthy than are the origin and preparation of bread. All this talk about ammonia in baking powder and its filthy origin is the veriest rubbish. A man disgraces himself when he lends himself to any such statements. It is particularly unfair for baking powder manufacturers to seek to pervert the truth, or prejudice the ignorant or unwary, by statements that it is either harmful or dirty. Ammonia exists in the very air we breathe, and is largely present in nature as a wholesome substance."

YOUR BROTHER IS DOWN THERE.

A little while back, said the Rev. A. G. Brown, of London, in the course of an address delivered at the Mildmay Conference, in the East of London, they were digging a deep drain in the neighborhood of Victoria Park. Some of the shoring gave way, and tons of earth fell down upon several men who were there at work. Of course, there was a good deal of excitement; and, standing by the brink was a man looking on—I grant you with great earnestness—on those who were attempting to dig out the earth. But a woman came up to him, put her hand on his shoulder and said, 'Bill, your brother is down there.' Oh! you should

have seen the sudden change! Off went his coat and then he sprang into the trench, and worked as if he had the strength of ten men. Oh, sirs, amid the masses of the poor, and the degraded, and the lost, your brother is there. We may fold our arms and say, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Yes. It is not for us to shirk the responsibility. There lie our brethren, and we shall have to give an account concerning them.

WHITSUN-TIDE.

O Holy Ghost! the Comforter!
Behold my waiting heart;
Renew it by Thy cleansing power—
Thy seven-fold gifts impart!

All other friends may sue in vain;
The Lord of Life alone
Shall enter in and dwell with me,
And seal me as His own!

From worldly care and sinful strife
Grant full and sure release,
And show me of the heavenly things
That bring Eternal Peace!

O Holy Ghost! the Comforter;
Behold my longing heart;
Take quick possession, enter in,
And nevermore depart!

MRS. F. BURGE SMITH.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald, Petitcodiac, N. B., says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons with consumptive tendencies." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

FAITH AND OPINION.

BY THE REV. A. W. SNYDER.

Churchmen ought to distinguish very clearly between that which is of the Faith and that which is merely matter of opinion. The fact of the being of God is of the Faith; so, too, are all the Articles of the Creed. That God is "the Maker of all things, visible and invisible," is of the Faith; but it has nothing to say as to the method of creation. A Christian may, if he will, think the world created in six days, or six years, or sixty million years. All that he is required to believe is that God created the heavens and the earth. Again, it is of the Faith, that Jesus Christ our Lord, "for us men and for our salvation, came down from heaven;" that "He suffered, and was buried, and the third day rose again." That He died for our sins, and rose again for our justification, is of the Faith; but this or that attempted explanation or philosophy of His atoning death and sacrifice, is very much a matter of opinion. John Calvin, John Wesley, Jonathan Edwards, and many others, have set forth a philosophy of the Atonement, that is—their opinion as to the necessities and nature of it. But it is matter of little importance what these men have thought or said or written about it. We accept the fact set forth in the Faith. We are not pledged to any human philosophy of the fact.

Opinion has to do with manifold questions which may indeed be both interesting and edifying, yet have never been authoritatively adjudicated by the Church Catholic. Outside the Faith, there are numberless questions about which men differ, and always have differed, and, furthermore, have a perfect right to differ. Ignorance or forgetfulness of this has been an occasion of endless strife, bitterness, and misery, among Christian men. Because of it, Fra Dolcino was torn in pieces, Savonarola and Huss were burnt at the stake, and thousands of others hunted to the death. It is perhaps safe to say, that nine-tenths of the strife and tumult, and so-called religious wars that have raged throughout Christendom, had their origin, not so much in heresy, as in differences of opinion wherein men had a right to differ. For mere notions and opinions, men have not