

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Japanese edition of the Book of Common Prayer is said to be nearly completed. It is the property of the supervision of a mission committee.

The colored theological students of the Richmond (Va.) Baptist Institute have decided to quit playing croquet and baseball, not because they believe such exercises to be sinful, but because it offends the consciences of some churches.

Trinity Episcopal church, Iowa City, has a committee who visit the hotels Sunday morning to address a private invitation to the guests to attend church. Those who accept are escorted to church and provided with seats, prayer-books, etc.

It is difficult in China to say to what religion a man belongs, as the same person may profess two or three. The Emperor himself, after sacrificing according to the ritual of Confucius, visits a Tao-se temple, and afterwards bows before an image of Fo in a Buddhist temple.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the first to circulate Bibles in Mexico, has distributed no less than 100,000 copies in that country. The society has been established in London to collect money for the Church of Jesus in Mexico, which was organized by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Recently, a petition was presented to the Legislature of Rhode Island in behalf of the Free Religious Society of Providence, asking that the same be allowed to solemnize marriages as other ministers do. The petition was rejected on the ground that the society in question does not believe in matrimony.

The Prefect of Paris has already begun to carry out the decrees of the French Government against unauthorized religious orders. He is sending orders to the communal schools by expelling the Brothers and Sisters who had held them, and installing others in their place.

A Missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Greece writes from Athens of a movement to expel the monks from the Greek Church, who have agreed to keep their cloisters closed to the public. Hitherto most of the steps have been open on Sunday.

A letter from Rome speaks of the decrease in Peter's revenue. The pope of Leo XIII, who has cut down the expenses of the Vatican greatly. The pope, however, is largely dependent on the city, he thinks, dependent on what is done with the children, and on the doing all that is possible to attract them.

The committee of the Liberator Society has issued a circular expressing "unreserved satisfaction" with the results of the recent elections, and stating that the members of the committee have been returned as members of Parliament, and that the number of votes in their favor is much larger than has at any previous Parliament.

Missionary Clough, of the American Baptist Mission among the Telugos, India, is making an evangelistic tour among the villages. In a village of 1,000 people, he had such a hearing by all castes and classes before. Sometimes the villages of a thousand people or more have been visited and listened patiently and eagerly to me for an hour.

The London Ritualist, Mr. Mackintosh, takes sufficient interest in the recent proceedings against him, though unrepresented at the hearings in the Court of Archdeaconry. He writes: "I never had such a hearing by all castes and classes before. Sometimes the villages of a thousand people or more have been visited and listened patiently and eagerly to me for an hour."

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It is said that the German Government proposed to the Vatican that if the exiled prelates were to return to the Empire, they should be allowed to return. The question was submitted to the prelates, and only the Archbishop of Cologne accepted the conditions. The others all refused. The prelates decline to acknowledge themselves in the wrong, but they simply object to the terms of their superiors.

The Baroness Baret-Costa, in reply to an address, thanking her for her services in the cause of the poor, and laying it out as a garden, writes, expressing her anxiety for the preservation of old buildings in London, which grounds, no longer used for their original purpose, had lost the protection of the living. She predicted that the Memorial garden seen to her to provide safe resting-places for the dead, and space which offers healthful sources of pleasure to the living.

Mr. Darnell's direct nominations to the Episcopate have been the Rev. Dr. May, relative of Dr. May, Bishop of St. Peterborough; Dr. Basil Jones to the See of St. David's; Dr. Benson to the new See of Exeter; Dr. Hewley Hill to the See of Exeter; Dr. Thord to the See of Rochester; Dr. Maclean to the See of Durham. It may be said that the least satisfactory, for Canon Ryke is young for his years, and has plenty of work in him. The change, however, from the See of Exeter to the See of Exeter, is a whole.

Mr. William Mercer, a Protestant gentleman residing in Rome, backs up the correspondence of the Bible in Rome. He says: "The sale of the Holy Scriptures is now a recognized trade in the unholy hands of wandering hawkers, who combine in themselves the rapacity of the Italian mendicant, the greed of the unscrupulous florist, and the persistence of the English Bible societies to them put to an open sale, and for the sake of the sacred volumes. These men pursue their traffic apparently with a view principally to defray and land passers by careless of the sacred considerations. The Corso and the café, the chief places of resort, are not, and cannot be, appropriate markets for bibles and prayer-books."

Canon Ryke is an attractive preacher and speaker, and will be alike at home in the pulpit and on the platform. He is, too, a man of noble presence, who commands the respect of the Saxon language is second only to that of Mr. Bright. He has very frequently of late years taken duty in the Lake district, and three or four years ago, when the Bishop of Bedford was officiating at Great Malvern, he was invited to preach at the school by preaching in a sermon for the former. Since then the Canon has on more than one occasion been invited to preach, and he has been invited to preach at the school by preaching in a sermon for the former. Since then the Canon has on more than one occasion been invited to preach, and he has been invited to preach at the school by preaching in a sermon for the former.

From the beginning of its manufacture until now not a single ounce of any but pure Virginia leaf of the finest quality has been used in the "Myrtle Navy" cigars. The manufacturer, Mr. C. H. C. has a settled belief that the public cannot be misled on this point, and that any tampering with the quality of the leaf would be a moral wrong to the public as to the quality of their tobacco.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

AILMENTS, DISEASE, &c.

(Continued.) Let us, at the risk of wearying you, again urge upon you the necessity of avoiding, as much as possible, giving a babe purgative medicine. This irritates the bowels, and causes the child to be restless, and only makes him more constipated afterwards; they interfere with his digestion, and are liable to give him colic. A mother who is always, of her own accord, giving her child with opening physic, is laying up for her unfortunate offspring a habit of constipation—a miserable existence.

Are there any means of preventing the continuance of an infant? If greater care were paid to the rules of health, such as attention to diet, exercise in the open air, thorough ventilation of the whole body—more especially when he is being washed—drawing the water, from a large and well-filled sponge, to strain over a gauze cloth, and give him the regular habit of bathing him, at stated periods, to be held out, whether he waxes or not, that he may acquire a habit of it. All these things were observed, and constipation would not so frequently prevail, and one of the miseries of the nursery would be done away with.

Some mothers are frequently doing their poor unfortunate babies either with magenta to cool the bowels, or with castor oil to open them. Oh, the folly of such practices! The frequent repetition of magenta, instead of giving an infant, to give him fresh air and irritation, and constant administration of castor oil, instead of bathing the bowels, wounds them more than it cures them. It is a blessed thing if a babe could be brought up without giving him a particle of opening medicine; his bowels would be open naturally and well; but then, as I have just now remarked, a mother must be particular in attending to nature's medicine. He is to be fresh air, and exercise, and thorough ventilation, &c. Until that time comes, poor unfortunate babies must be treated with magenta, or with castor oil.

What are the causes of, and remedies for, flatulence? Flatulence most frequently occurs in the infants who live on artificial food, especially if they be over-fed. I therefore beg to refer you to the precautions I have given, when speaking of the importance of keeping a child for the first five or six months entirely to the breast; and, if that be not practicable, to the use of the best kind of artificial food, and of those which are least likely to cause "wind."

Notwithstanding these precautions, if the babe should still suffer, "one of the best and safest remedies for flatulence is sal-soda. It is a powerful solution of one drachm to an ounce and a half of water." Or, a little dill or aniseed may be added to the food—half a teaspoonful of dill water, or three drops of dill seed, and two lumps of sugar; rub them well in a mortar together; then add a little water, and strain through a cloth. This may be added to each feeding. Or, three drops of aniseed water, and two lumps of sugar; rub them well in a mortar together; then add a little water, and strain through a cloth. This may be added to each feeding.

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AGRICULTURAL.

PRUNING TREES.

Set a green hand to prune trees whose limbs of any size are to be removed, and the chances are, ten to one, that he will commence at the top and saw through the limb until it falls of its own weight, tearing down the bark and wood, inflicting a great ugly wound, which may require years to heal, and which, if not carefully protected from the weather, will cause such a rot in the wood as to render the tree commonly recommended to prevent injury, to begin at the bottom and cut half way through the limb at the top; or, if the limb is very large, to have them cut by a crooked pole or pitchfork, and ground cuts from the best iron saw, and a stout blade and quite as easy, to make two cuts, the first at a convenient distance, say a foot, from the point where the limb is to be cut, and the second short stump, except in the case of very large limbs, be easily held in one hand, and the first cut is made with the other.

CELLULITIS, CRACKED HEEL, &c. Can you tell me what to do for my mare? Early in the winter of 1879 I noticed what I called scratches. I applied grease, and as they grew worse, I tried every remedy known to me or of those whom I sought advice. Several times during the winter and spring her leg would be swollen and inflamed to such a degree that I was obliged to turn her out to pasture and let her remain until winter. At this time the scratches were all well, but the swelling was not entirely gone. I commenced using her again, and in a few weeks the scratches broke out. I then left off using her and put her in a grass where she could exercise during the day, and at night I kept her stabled; every day doing something for her. Two weeks ago she was again attacked, and I have since kept her in a stable, and she is now well. I have since kept her in a stable, and she is now well. I have since kept her in a stable, and she is now well.

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